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First Organic Orchid Nursery
Ira Butler Awards
SAGE CYMBIDIUM OF THE YEAR

Australian

Orchid

Review

Botanic Garden
and National Herbarium

20 FEB 1998



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Our Spring 1997 catalogue features showbench cymbidiums in flasks, community pots, 3 and 5 inch pots. Most of these including the **flasks** are available for **immediate** delivery. Please contact us for a catalogue.

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OUR COVER



Cym. (High Sierra x Wallara) 'Tee Pee'
the Sage 1997 Cymbidium of the Year.
See full report of page 46.

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Volume 63 — No. 1

February/March 1998

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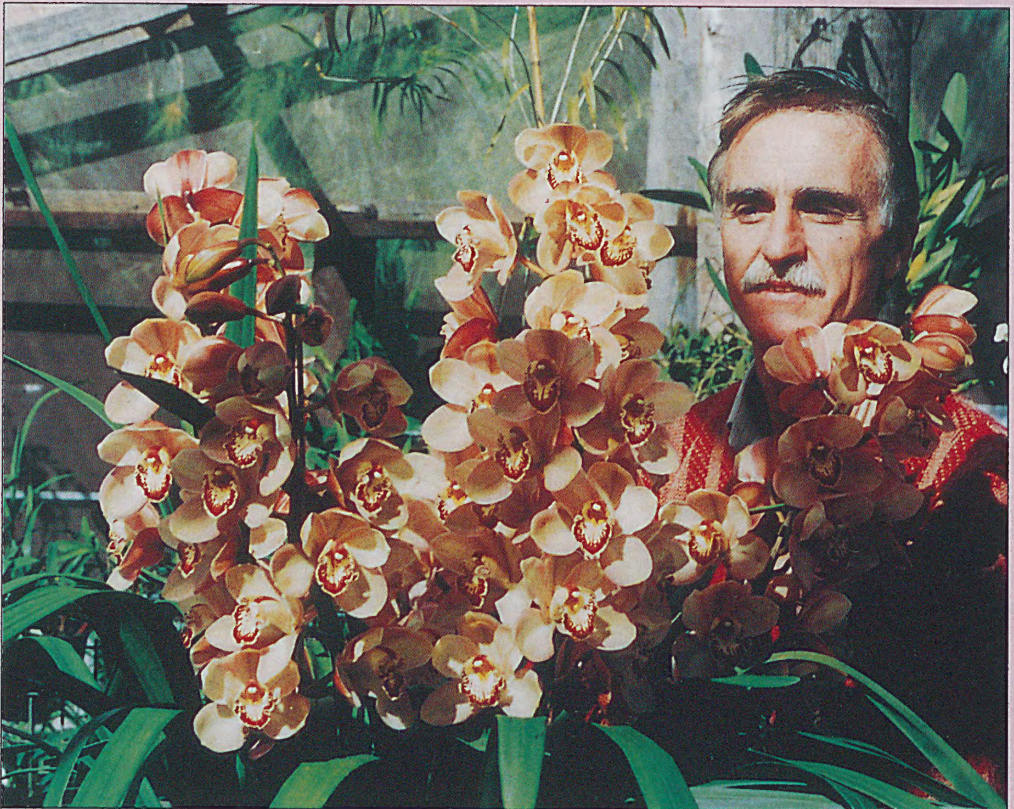
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Two seedlings show the variety and beauty of hybrids made from *Laelia anceps* – awaiting registration – Photo: Terry Morrissey.

Discover Orchid Images...

Australia's First Organic Orchid Nursery



Terry Morrissey with *Cym. Cronulla* 'The Khan' AM/AOS, 7 spikes, 120 flowers – Photo: Terry Morrissey.



Close up of *Epidendrum falcatum* specimen 58 flowers November 1997 – Terry Morrissey.

It is interesting to see how the attitudes of orchid growers, with regard to toxic chemicals have changed since the Eighties, when people scoffed at the idea of growing orchids without such chemicals. Terry and Danuta Morrissey are now celebrating their Eleventh year as organic growers and have evolved effective natural methods of growing orchids and a wide range of companion plants. They are seeing a greater level of public awareness of the dangers of artificial chemicals than in the past.

The old conventional cultivation method, with heavy reliance on toxic chemicals, conflicted with both Danuta and Terry's Organic Gardening practices, taught to them by their respective parents. In early 1987, after yet another spraying session with a poisonous insecticide, they decided to explore more natural methods of growing orchids. They knew that in nature healthy plants resist disease and pest attack without the need for artificial chemicals and fertilisers. Many trials were

carried out to compare the efficiency of new organic plant foods to traditional salt-based chemicals. They felt that good orchid culture started with natural nutrition in order to get the plants off the chemical roundabout, and a concern for their own health and a growing respect for the earth environment.

"The early years of going organic gave us a new lease on life after 18 years in the film and television industry", says Terry. As the orchids responded to the natural



Sarco. hartmannii 'Doll Face 36', new seedling from line-bred parents *Sarco. hartmannii* '3 Mountains' x 'Kerri' AM/AOS – Photo: Terry Morrissey.



Dendrobium Aussie Angel 'Astra' – Photo: Terry Morrissey.

methods with strong, healthy growth, so did the numbers of prizes and champion ribbons. During the late eighties and early nineties, Terry gave talks to over fifty clubs and societies in N.S.W. including the presentation of a paper about their organic orchid culture, at the Coffs Harbour Conference in 1991. It was about that time, we felt that the Sydney backyard was too small, to pursue the growing dream to build a commercial organic nursery and so the search for a farm began", Terry said.

After a two-year search from Gosford to

Bellingen for suitable land, the idea of looking to the south coast resulted in a visit to Kangaroo Valley. It is an unforgettable view looking down into the Valley from any of the three main roads. The chosen farm had spring-fed dams and a good aspect on the road to Tallowa Dam (an interesting destination in its own right). A *Cymbidium suave* growing in a scrappy gum was a god sign. So, during the drought of '93, Orchid Images moved to Kangaroo Valley.

The enormous upheaval of moving from the city to the completely new world of

country life is probably another story. Suffice to say, that after nearly five years of hard work, uncertainty, isolation and self-doubt, the continual healthy growth of the nursery's plants gave strength to the belief that an orchid nursery could be a viable business in Kangaroo Valley. The visitor's book is certainly testimony to that!

Now, as the sub-tropical section positively beams with the vigour of healthy Exotics (traditionally grown in heated glasshouse but at Orchid Images are well acclimatised to an unheated poly-house)



New *Encyclia cochleata* hybrid – waiting registration – Photo: Terry Morrissey.



Another new hybrid from Orchid Images. A complex Encyclia waiting registration – Photo: Terry Morrissey.

which include hardcane Dendrobiums, exhibition Cattleyas and Vandaceous sections. It also displays the highly scented Encyclias and dancing Oncidineae for the ladies! The bushhouses are filled with tough Natives, tougher Cymbidiums, delightful Hoyas and 'frog-filled' Bromeliaceae!

Orchid Images Nursery enjoys helping beginners to choose the orchids that suit their requirements, or to advise competition growers which clones are most likely to win the ribbons. There is always a beautiful display of specimen plants to

enjoy – or a new seedling from their unique hybridising – or to find that clone you've always been looking for!

So if you're wanting a refreshing day out to a Nursery with a difference Orchid Images, set in the Majestic Kangaroo Valley with its clean air, is an excellent example of clean cultural practices.

Terry is as keen as ever to demonstrate the "Organic Method" to groups visiting Orchid Images. Covering such topics as: "Make the bark last four years", "Predators v Pests", "Strong plants need

Clean Food", "No Spray, Safe Way", or "Chemicals – If you Must – Less is More". Bookings are required, minimum eight people. Short weekend package tours can also be arranged. For visitors, there is an admission fee of \$3.00, which is discounted off plant purchases. The Nursery is located on Tallowa Dam Rd., 4-1/2 kms from the Moss Vale Rd. intersection in Kangaroo Valley, N.S.W. Open from Wed. to Sun., 10 am to 4.30 pm. Group tours can be arranged outside normal hours, for enquiries phone 02 4465 1655. ■



Sarcochilus Melba – Photo: Terry Morrissey.

Terrestrial of North Q

Peristylus banfieldi

This tall, rather robust terrestrial species is very rarely seen, possibly as it is rare due to the clearing of its original habitat for sugar cane, and because it flowers in the wet season when most normal inhabitants of north Queensland stay out of the stifling humidity of the coastal forests.

It was first discovered by "the Beachcomber" E. J. Banfield on Dunk Island in 1906. It was then described by F. M. Bailey, the Queensland Government Botanist who named it after the discoverer and placed it in the genus *Habenaria*. The habitat as described by Banfield was "on hilltops, Dunk Island". To my knowledge it has not been seen again on Dunk Island (anyone want to pay for me to go and check?), but as the habitat was on hilltops and few, if any, of these have been cleared it is most probably still there. The only problem may be that much of the original open forest of Dunk is now rainforest, due to the reduction in burning in the last 100 years.

Since then it has been reported from a swamp near Mareeba and, according to Dockrill, at the foot of the Cardwell Range. I have now seen it at two localities – at the Mareeba site and in the Herbert Valley near Abergowie. At Mareeba the plants are growing at about 400 metres altitude on the edge of a permanent soak where springs arise from immediately below the basalt cap which forms the fertile soil of the Atherton Tableland. This site probably stays fairly damp throughout the year and is in full sun. The Abergowie site is on the bank of an uncleared creek in the middle of canefields, in deep, well-drained alluvial soil, mostly in deep shade, but a few plants were in the sun. The altitude is a few metres above sea level.

This is a substantial species with the leafy part of the stem reaching half a metre and the inflorescence reaching well beyond a metre in many cases. The young shoots, as they emerge from the ground at the start of the wet season, are interesting, resembling small funnels made of overlapping velvety brown bracts. The plants often tend to rely on surrounding vegetation for support if growing in the shade and quite often tend to fall over. However those growing in the sun are more robust. The leafy part of the stem eventually dies off as the dry season gets into full swing and are usually gone by September or earlier.

There has been much confusion between *Habenaria* and *Peristylus* dating back to the first part of the 19th century. In 1977, G. Seidenfaden helped to clarify the position of the genus *Peristylus*. According to Seidenfaden the genus *Peristylus* is



Plant in habitat at Abergowie, Herbert River.



Plant in habitat at Mareeba

l Orchids ueensland (Bailey) Lavarack

characterised by a group of characters, rather than any one key character as follows: "an erect ovary rising close to the rachis, the caudicles of the pollinia very short without protruding protecting thecas of the anthers ... spur is shorter than the ovary and most often reduced to a more or less globular sac shorter than the petals". In 1981, shortly after visiting the Mareeba plants, I made the official transfer to *Peristylus*. Dockrill in 1992 made the comment that "the differences between the present taxon and *P.candidus* J.J. Smith do not appear to be very great and it would not be surprising if investigation proved these two to be conspecific." However, having seen both species in the field, I am satisfied that they are quite different. *P.candidus* has glistening white flowers and leaves held close to the ground, while *P.banfieldii* has green to cream flowers and leaves as a rosette 5 to 10 centimetres above the ground. *P.banfieldii* is very close to the widespread *P.goodyerioides* which occurs in mainland Asia to New Guinea, but differs in the smaller flowers and the absence of a clearly defined triangular nectary at the entrance to the spur.

The plants do well in cultivation if grown in an organically-rich, well drained mixture of coarse sand. They should be kept dry from about May or June to November, and the tubers which are about the size of a man's thumb, are best removed from the pot and placed in a new mixture every year. In mid to late November the pots should be watered daily. This simulates the early storms which mark the end of the dry and causes the new shoots to emerge and grow rapidly, with the larger plants flowering in January to March. The inflorescence has open flowers over a period of about six weeks with the flowers opening progressively.

References

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Dockrill, A.W. 1992. *Australian Indigenous Orchids*. Surrey Beattie & Sons in assoc. with Society for growing Australian Plants, Chipping Norton, NSW.

Lavarack, P.S. (1981). Notes on Queensland Orchidaceae 2. *Austrobaileya* 1(4):380-384.

Seidenfaden, G. (1977) Orchid Genera in Thailand V. Orchidoidea. *Dansk Botanisk Arkiv* 31(3):1-139.

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Flowers in close up



Tubers

Ira Butler Trophy Committee Awards for 1997

by Ruth Rudkin

The winner of the Gold Ira Butler Trophy for the Champion Australian Native Orchid Hybrid of the Year 1997 is Bernie Fletcher's *Dendrobium Yondi Tina 'Goliath'* AM/ANOS.

This was the winner of Sydney ANOS Group's Spring Show. It was very well flowered on three inflorescences. The flowers were of excellent substance and a bright, clear yellow, unblemished, with wide segments and a generous labellum. This is one of Sid Batchelor's hybrids made from *D. Nerand* and *D. Star of Gold*. It contains in its breeding the following *Dendrobium* species – *D. speciosum* 25%, *falcorostrum* 25%, *tetragonum* 25%, *fleckeri* 12.5%, *kingianum* 6.25% and *jonesii* 6.25%.

There were some very good orchids out of the 39 nominated as Show or Award Winners. Growers wishing their plants to be nominated, should ensure that photographs are taken as soon as possible after judging, and that a good photo of the whole plant is taken as well as that of the front view of the flower and the single raceme. It could help the photographer if the owner were present at the time the photos are taken.

The following will receive Silver Trophies–

Den. Tie-Dye 'Royal Purple' HCC/NSW, Norm and Kay Mitchell, hybridist, N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – Bellinger Valley O.S.

Den. Jesmond Glitter 'Sue', Geoff Eager, hybridist N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – Central Coast Group.

Den. Class 'Windsor Downs', Bernie Fletcher, hybridist, David Butler – ANOS Warringah Group.

Den. Lowana Nioka, Wally Heath – ANOS of WA.

Den. Emma 'Suzy' HCC/ANOS, Henk van den Berg, hybridist, Gordon Young – ANOS Newcastle Group.

Den. Hilda Poxon 'Patricia' – Henk van den Berg, hybridist Sid Batchelor – Gosford Orchid Spectacular.

Den. Warrambool 'Red Lips' – Robert Lewry, hybridist Bernie Fletcher – Award of HCC by ANOS.

Den. Kayla 'Perfection' HCC/NSW, Colin Brandon, hybridist, C. Brandon – ANOS Port Hacking Group.

Den. Anne's Rainbow Surprise HCC/AOC, OCSA, Bruce Mules, hybridist Issy Klein – Orchid Club of S.A.

Den. Class – Kevin and Dorothy Moore, hybridist, David Butler – West Gippsland Orchid Club.

Ira Butler Certificates will be received for the following –

Den. Ella Victoria Leaney – Anita Evans – Hyb. – ANOS Geelong Group.

Den. Brinawa Charm x (*Zip* x *Aussie Quest 'Ace'*) – I. and J. Morschel – Hyb., N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – Shoalhaven Orchid Society.

Den. Ray's Dream 'Surprise' – Norm and Kay Mitchell – Hyb., Ray Hill – Woolgoolga O.S.

Den. Essie Banks 'Showers of Gold' – Philip Grech – Hyb., N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – Sale and District Club.

Den. Arakoola x *D. Zip* – Darryl Graham – Hyb., Orchid Society of W.A. Winter Show.

Den. Berserker 'Helen' – Ian Drury – Hyb., Ken Russell – Berowra and D.O.S. Inc.

Den. Tie-Dye 'Magic Moment' – Norm and Kay Mitchell – Hyb., N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – Coffs Harbour Orchid Society Inc.

Den. Tie-Dye 'Magic Moment' – Norm and Kay Mitchell – Hyb., N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – ANOS Far North Coast Group Inc.

Den. Elegant Heart 'Diana' HCC/OSCOV – Philip Grech – Hyb., N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – Bairnsdale and District Orchid Group Inc.

Den. Specio-kingianum 'T.2' – Norm and Kay Mitchell – Hyb., Ray Clement – Macleay Orchid Society.

Den. King-Wong 'Striker' AD/ANOS – Norm and Kay Mitchell – Hyb., Reg Sheen – Woburn Orchid Society Inc.

Den. Miara 'Gold' – Norm and Kay Mitchell – Hyb., Reg Sheen – Nambucca Valley Orchid Society Inc.

Den. Ocker's Dream – R. and L. Johnson – Hyb., Launceston Orchid Society.

Den. Molly Dunne 'Christy' – Betty Wylie – Orchid Club of South Australia – Autumn Show.

Den. Peewee x *Kim* – Roger Herraman – Hyb., Bruce Mules – O.C.S.A. Winter Show.

Den. Star of Riverdene 'Tinonee' – Ray Clement – Hyb., Sid Batchelor – A.O.C. Conference 1997.

Den. Anne's Rainbow Surprise 'Cheryl' – George Niewenhoven – Hyb., Issy Klein – N.O.S.S.A. Inc.

Den. King Rose 'Bligh' – Darrel Halliday – Hyb., N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – Tasmanian Orchid Society Inc.

Sarcophilus Burgundy on Ice 'Sensation' – Peter E. Gibson – Hyb., N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – Sutherland Shire Orchid Society Inc Awards, HCC/NSW and AD/NSW.

Den. Jesmond Gem 'Pink Flare' – Rick Winch – Hyb., N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – Augusta and District



Dendrobium Yondi Tina 'Goliath' AM/ANOS



Orchid Society.

Den. Lynette Banks 'Geographe Gold' – Rick Winch – Hyb., N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – Orchid Society of W.A. Inc.

Den. Star of Riverdene 'Castle Creek' – A. Francis and J. Martin – Hyb., Sid Batchelor – Award of HCC by OSCOV.

Den. Hewitt Glow 'Castle Creek' HCC/OSCOV – A. Francis and J. Martin – Hyb., B. Bedgegood – Goulburn Valley Show.

Sarc. Heidi x Pinkhart – David and Pat Harmer – Hyb., P. Spence – Gawler Districts Orchid Club Inc.

Sarc. Judith 'Yvonne' – Neville Roper – Hyb., Neville Roper – ANOS Port Hacking Group Sarcanthinae Show.

Sarcophilus First Light – David Butler – Hyb., N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – ANOS Sydney Group Spring Show.

Den. Star of Riverdene – John Douglas – Hyb., ANOS Illawarra Group Spring Show.

Sarcophilus Melody – John Douglas – Hyb., ANOS Illawarra Group Sarcanthinae Show. ■

The Bill Murdoch Trophy for the Champion Australian Native Orchid Species of the Year 1997 is Don and Val Towell's *Dendrobium kingianum* 'Valdon' HCC/TAS.

This plant was well flowered, with the flowers standing clear of the leaves and displayed well. The flowers were an unblemished, soft crystalline pink, with wide sepals and petals of very good substance and texture. The labellum was very attractive with its red markings and good shape. The side view of the inflorescence showed that the flowers were quite flat for the species. The nomination came from the Burnie Orchid Society, Tasmania. It is a line bred plant from Neil and Meg Finch of Down Under Native Orchids, and obtained an H.C.C. from the Tasmanian Orchid Society.

There were 23 plants nominated for this Trophy which was given by the Ira Butler Trophy Committee. Of these 15 were *Dendrobium* species, six were terrestrials, one a *Dockrillia* and only one *Sarcophilus* species, which is unusual. Altogether, seven were line-bred, and three had won awards. Ten came from an ANOS Group or N.O.S.S.A. while seven were nominated by State Affiliated Societies. Does this indicate a growing interest in Australian Native Orchid species particularly in the country?

The owners of the following plants will each receive a Bill Murdoch Certificate, indicating that their plants had been nominated for the Trophy.

Dendrobium tetragonum 'Urunga' – N. Webber – ANOS Central Coast Group.

Dendrobium cactatua – Michael Harrison – ANOS Warringham Group.

Caladenia splendens – Merv Miles – ANOS of WA.

Dendrobium kingianum 'Louise' x 'Allison' – N. and K. Mitchell – Line bred by N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – Woolgoolga Orchid Society Inc.



Dendrobium kingianum 'Valdon' HCC/TAS

Den. speciosum 'National White' – Colin Brandon – ANOS Port Hacking Group.

Pterostylis ophioglossa – Nesbitt's Orchids – Orchid Club of S.A. Autumn Show.

Ptst. curta – Kel and Gwen Staples – O.C.S.A. – Winter Show.

Den. speciosum v. *grandiflorum* 'Kroombit Gold' – Bruce Mules – O.C.S.A. Spring.

Den. speciosum 'Marian' – Rosie Seljak – Geelong Orchid and Indoor Plant Club Inc.

Leptoceras menziesii – Nesbitts Orchids – N.O.S.S.A. Inc.

Diuris corymbosa – Bernadette Campbell – Augusta and Districts Orchid Society.

Dendrobium kingianum ('Lipstick' x 'Gloucester No. 4') – Rick Winch – Line bred by N. and M. Finch (Down Under Native Orchids) – Orchid Society of W.A. Inc.

Den. speciosum var. *grandiflorum* 'Kroombit 2B' – Don and Barbara James – Gawler Districts Orchid Club Inc.

Den. antennatum – Paul Turvey – Line bred by Lonne's Nursery – ANOS Port Hacking Group Sarcanthinae Show.

Diuris sulphurea – Bill Kennewell – ANOS Macarthur and District Group.

Dendrobium speciosum 'Windermere' – Frank and Lois Piercy – Melbourne Eastern Orchid Society and Berwick Orchid Club – Awarded HCC/OSCOV.

Dockrillia linguiformis 'Bea' – Frank and Lois Piercy – Mornington Peninsula Orchid Society – Awarded HCC/OSCOV.

Dendrobium speciosum var. *curvicaule* x *speciosum* 'Little John' – Bernie Fletcher – Line bred by Ted Gregory – ANOS Sydney Group Spring Show.

Den. bigibbum var. *compactum* 'Easter' – Desmond Neuendorff – Line bred by D. Neuendorff – West Morton Orchid Group and Ipswich Orchid Society – Awarded HCC/AOC/QOS.

Den. kingianum 'Lorraine Jane' – B. H. Burnham – Line bred by Ted and Barbara Gregory (Merrellen Orchids) – Casino Orchid Society Spring Show.

Den. gracilicaule – John Douglas – ANOS Illawarra Group Spring Show.

Sarcophilus olivaceus – Alan Stephenson – ANOS Illawarra Group Sarcanthinae Show.

**R. Rudkin,
Sec. I.B.T.C.**

Notes on the Orchids of New Guinea and the Pacific

Part 5

by Paul Ormerod

This fifth part of my studies on the orchids of New Guinea and the Pacific mainly concerns the description of two new *Vrydagzynea* species. The name *Phaius amboinensis* is reinstated for that beautiful and widely scattered ground orchid. Those who grow *Cymbidium*'s may be interested to know that the obscure New Guinean *C. robustum* is really *Coelogyne asperata*.

Coelogyne Lindl.

There are about seven species of this genus in New Guinea and six in the Pacific, three of which are shared. The least known taxon is *C. lauterbachiana* Krzl. which is more likely from Java and should be excluded from the New Guinea orchid flora.

***Coelogyne asperata* Lindl.**, J. Hort. Soc. 4:221, T.7, 1849.

Syn.: *Pleione asperata* (Lindl.) Kze., Rev. Gen. 2:680, 1891.

Type: Malaya, cult. Twisden-Hodges s.n. (holo. K-L).

Cymbidium robustum Gilli, Ann. Naturhist. Mus. Wien 87B:22, fig.10, 1983.

Type: Papua New Guinea – Western Highlands Prov., near Kompam, 1650m, 24-02-1974, Gilli 546 (holo.W).

Distribution: Peninsular Malaysia to Solomon Islands.

Notes: Other synonyms of this species include *Coelogyne lowii* Lindl., *C. pustulosa* Ridl. and *C. edelfeldtii* F.Muell. and Krzl. The identity of *Cymbidium robustum* was first determined by Walter Kittredge at AMES in 1984. Unfortunately he did not publish this particular finding which is here formalised.

Phaius Lour.

My notes here concern *P. amboinensis* which I wrongly renamed *P. terrestre* (Ormerod 1994). Garay (Harv. Pap. Bot. 11:47, 1997) has shown that I overlooked a type element of *Epidendrum terrestre* L. (1759) when choosing the lectotype of that name.

I accept Garay's proposal that *Epidendrum terrestre* becomes *Geodorum terrestre* (L.) Garay and that its new lectotype is a specimen without locality or collector in LINN (Herb. Linn. 1062.19 photo!). *Geodorum terrestre* is an Indian species different from the widespread *G. densiflorum* (Lam.) Schltr.

***Phaius amboinensis* Blume**, Mus. Bot.

Abstract

Continuing research on the orchids of New Guinea and the Pacific has revealed further new and noteworthy data. Two new species are proposed, viz. *Vrydagzynea brassii* and *V. sessilifolia*.

Lugd.-Bat. 2:180, 1856.

Type: Indonesia – Ambon Island, Zippel s.n. (lecto. L).

Syn.: *Phaius terrestre* auct.: Ormd., Austral. Orch. Rev. 59, 2:14, 1994 [quoad lectotype T.52, fig.1 in Rumph. Herb. Amb. 6, 1750].

Distribution: Java and Philippines to



Vrydagzynea brassii: A, plant; B, flower; C, petal; D, labellum. A, B-C, D to respective scales. A-D Brass 27086 (LAE).

Tahiti.

Occurrence: Philippines – Sulu Archipelago, Jolo Island, 09-1924, Ramos & Edano BS 44242 (K).

Notes: The addition of this species to the Philippine flora was quite unexpected. Synonyms of *Phaius amboinensis* include *P. rumphii* Blume, *P. zollingeri* Rchb.f., *Calanthe grandiflora* Nadeaud (Type: Nadeaud 271 P!), *Phaius papuanus* Schltr. and *P. neocaledonicus* Rendle among others.

Vrydagzynea Blume.

This genus comprises about 35 taxa distributed from northeast India to Samoa. Around ten species are found in New Guinea and about five in the Pacific, possibly two of which are shared.

Vrydagzynea belongs to subtribe *Goodyerinae*, i.e. the jewel orchids. The

plants are mostly inconspicuous and dull coloured with insignificant flowers. Two new entities from Papua New Guinea are described below.

Vrydagzynea brassii Ormd., sp. nov.

Typus: Papua New Guinea – Milne Bay Prov., Fergusson Island, mountains between Agamoia and Ailuluai, 900m, 11-06-1956, Brass 27086 (holo. LAE, iso. K, L).

Vrydagzynea truncicola Schltr. arte affinis sed labello floris carinis tenuibus non crassis, divergentibus non approximantibus, pubescentibus non glabris, differt.

Terrestrial. Rhizome incomplete, rooting at nodes, 4.8-6cm long, 0.3cm thick. Stem erect, with a rosette of 4-5 leaves at apex, below rosette laxly foliose, 11-21cm long, 0.3cm thick. Leaves 6-10 per stem, petiolate; lamina ovate or elliptic-lanceolate,

acute, 3.5-6cm long, 1.1-2cm wide; petiole 0.3-0.5cm long before dilating into sheathing base. Inflorescence terminal, minutely laxly pubescent, 12.5-15.5cm long, 0.1-0.25cm thick; peduncle 8.5-10.5cm long; rachis densely 15-25 flowered, 3-4.5cm long. Peduncle sheathing bracts 2 or 3, 3-4cm apart, ovate lanceolate, acute, base amplexicaule, 11mm long, 3mm wide. Floral bracts ovate-lanceolate, acute, 7-10mm long, 2mm wide. Pedicel with ovary erect, glabrous, 7-10mm long, 2mm thick. Capsule ellipsoid, 6-ribbed. Flowers greenish-white, glabrous. Dorsal sepal ovate-elliptic, obtuse, 3mm long, 1.3mm wide. lateral sepals broadly elliptic, apex an obtuse lobule, 3mm long, 1.5mm wide. Petals obliquely elliptic, shortly clawed, obtuse, the inner margin agglutinate to the dorsal sepal to form a galea, 3mm long, 1.3mm wide. labellum cordate with a obtuse lobule each side at base, apex obtuse, 3mm long, 2.2mm wide; keels two, divergent, laminate, pubescent, beginning inside spur mouth and ending just before labellum apex. Spur oblongoidal, obtuse, 3.3mm long, 1.5mm diameter; internal appendages two, stipitate, globose, fleshy, about halfway along the backwall of the spur. Column as per genus.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea – Fergusson Island.

Notes: *Vrydagzynea brassii* is closely related to *V. truncicola* Schltr. (Type: Schlechter 18686 holo. B*, iso. AMES, L) but differs from the latter in having two divergent, laminate, pubescent keels on the lip. In *V. truncicola* the lip has two approximate, fleshy, glabrous keels on the lip.

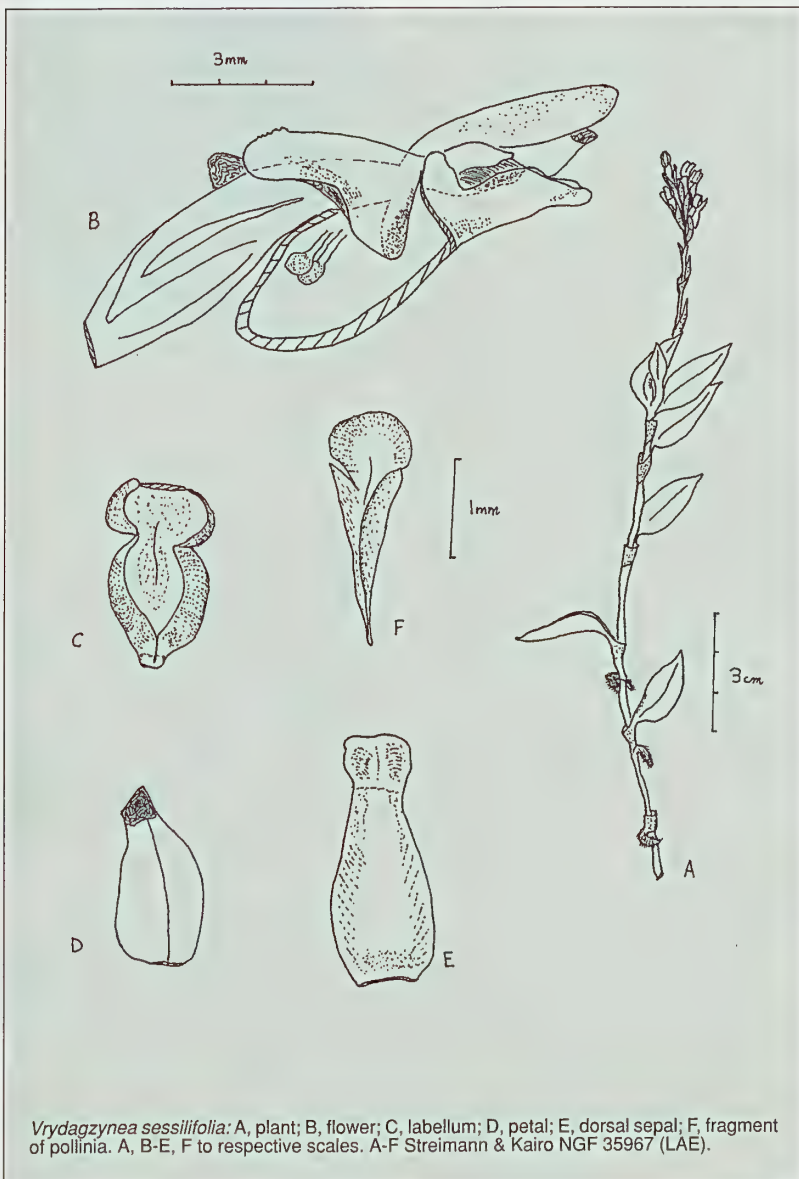
A collection made by the late Rev, Canon Norman Cruttwell on the Papuan mainland [Mt. Garatun, 1525m, 26-06-1956, Cruttwell 809 (K)] appears florally identical to *V. brassii* but differs by being vegetatively much smaller with a lax few-flowered inflorescence. I am uncertain whether this material represents a juvenile stage or an undescribed varietal or specific entity.

Vrydagzynea sessilifolia Ormd., sp. nov.

Typus: Papua New Guinea – Gulf Prov., Kukipi Subdistrict, Titamunga, 1830m, 13-05-1968, Streimann & Kairo NGF 35967 (holo. LAE, iso. BRI, K, NSW; AMES, BISH, BO, CANB, L, SING n.v.).

Vrydagzynea paludosae J.J.Sm. affinis sed foliis brevioribus (ad 25 non 25-50mm longis) petiolis brevioribus (ad 1.5mm longis non 3mm vel longioribus), et apice calcaris rotundo non contracto differt.

Terrestrial. Rhizome incomplete, rooting at nodes, 1.5-4.5cm long, 0.1-0.15cm thick. Stem erect, laxly foliose, 5-10cm long, 0.15-0.2cm thick. Leaves 4-6 per stem, green, very shortly petiolate; lamina ovate, acute, 1.6-2.5cm long, 0.6-1cm wide; petiole 0.1-0.15cm long before dilating into sheathing base. Inflorescence terminal, minutely laxly pubescent, 5cm long, 0.1cm thick, elongat-



ing to 9cm when bearing capsules; peduncle 3cm long; rachis subclaxly 5-6 flowered, 2cm long. Peduncle sheathing bracts two, 1-1.5cm apart, ovate-lanceolate, acute, base amplexicaul, 10-12mm long, 3-4mm wide. Floral bracts ovate-lanceolate, acute, 6-9mm long, 2-4mm wide. Pedicel with ovary erect, glabrous, 6-8mm long, 1-1.5mm thick. Capsule ellipsoid, 6-ribbed. Flowers white, glabrous. Dorsal sepal oblong-elliptic, emarginate and also thickened at apex, 5mm long, 2mm wide. lateral sepals oblong-elliptic, obtuse, thickened at apex, 5mm long, 2mm wide. Petals quadrate-elliptic, obliquely truncate, thickened at apex, the inner margin broadly agglutinate to the dorsal sepal to form a galea, 4mm long, 2mm wide. Labellum three-lobed, fleshy, 3.7mm long, 2mm wide (across hypochile unflattened); hypochile with lateral lobes truncate, obtuse, enfolded over column, 1.2mm long, 2mm wide; epichile ovate-elliptic, apex dorsally compressed, obtuse, margins involute, 2.5mm long, 2mm wide. Spur oblongoidal, slightly dilated medially, obtuse, 5mm long, 2-2.5mm diameter; internal appendages two, stipitate, globuse, fleshy, about halfway along the backwall of the spur.

Column as per genus.

Distribution: Papua New Guinea.

Occurrence: Enga Prov. - Yondalia, 1800m, 2-08-1980, Reeve 2861 (K, NSW); Korombi, 1600m, 11-11-1981, Rees & Reeve 375 (K p.p.). Morobe Prov., 8km SE of Wau, Kobiak Ck, 1370m, 25-06-1970, Streimann NGF 47824 (LAE).

Notes: This new species appears to be related to *V. paludosa* J.J.Sm. in its floral structure, especially in the shape of its labellum and central placement of the internal glandular appendages in the spur. It differs from *V. paludosa* in having shorter, elliptic leaves rather than narrow, lanceolate leaves. The almost sessile leaves (petiole to 1.5mm long) of *V. sessilifolia* immediately distinguishes it from all other New Guinean *Vrydagzynea* taxa (petioles 3mm long or more).

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Rod Henderson (BRI) for constructing the two Latin diagnoses. Dr. L.A. Garay kindly made the author aware of the status of *Cymbidium robustum* and *Epidendrum terrestre*. I also wish to thank herbarium and library staff at BRI, K, LAE and NSW. The Museum National D'Histoire Naturelle in Paris (P) graciously loaned material.

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Australian Orchid Foundation Awards

Walter Thomas (W)

Wal Upton was born on the 18th January 1922 at Dymchurch in Kent, England. His interest in orchids kindled during his young days when, with his naturalist father he tramped the Kentish woods recording and admiring ground orchids and other plants and animals. The bee orchid (*Ophrys apifera*) growing in the woods in Kent is still a vivid memory to him.

His schooling was in Kent and from 1936 to 1938 attended the Folkestone Commercial College.

He joined the Royal Air Force in 1940 and served with No. 5 Group Bomber Command, rising to the rank of Flight Lieutenant and received the Distinguished Flying Medal from King George VI. His operational flights early in the war were in Handley Page Hampdens, later in Avro Manchesters and finally in the wonderful big bomber the Avro Lancaster. He completed 46 trips over enemy territory and on his last trip was shot down in flames over France. His life was saved by an Irvin parachute and he still proudly wears his Caterpillar pin as a member of the exclusive "Caterpillar Club" (only people who saved their life by parachuting can be members). The caterpillar pin has red eyes as his parachute was on fire when he bailed out. He obtained civilian clothes at a French Farmhouse and his burns were attended to at the farm. He was captured whilst attempting to return to the English lines. He spent the last few months of the war in Stalag Luft One as a prisoner of war.

Immediately after the war he was employed as an Administrative Officer to the Lindsey County Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture in Lincoln, England.

In 1944 he married Jill Speight in Lincoln. Jill was born in Windsor, New South Wales, Australia. In 1950 they and their two eldest children emigrated to Narrabeen in New South Wales, Australia where later a second son, Andrew, was born. Wal worked as a personnel, industrial and public relations officer until he and his wife Jill commenced trading as "Double U" Orchids on 1st July, 1974. Initially he hybridised with all orchid genera but lately he specialised in Australian native orchids particularly *Dendrobium* and *Sarcocylus*, selling mostly flasks of seedlings.



Wal Upton

Wal has spent many years in various executive and other positions in orchid societies.

Manly Orchid Society

Became a Committeeman in 1958; Secretary in 1960 then President in 1970, the name then was Manly and Northern Beaches Orchid Society. In 1971 he suggested the amalgamation of Manly and Northern Beaches Orchid Society and The Warringah Orchid Society and chaired the Committee that brought this about in 1971. He became the first President of the new Society, Manly-Warringah Orchid Society from 1971 to 1974, he stayed on the Committee as a Vice-President until 1978. He is currently Patron of this Society.

Australasian Native Orchid Society

After numerous discussions with Bill Murdoch over dinner at the Masonic Club in Sydney, they founded the Australasian Native Orchid Society in 1963 and Wal became Foundation Secretary. He worked hard in the formation of this Society and actually wrote out the first constitution. In 1964 he became Patron. He formed the Warringah Group in 1964 and became its first President from 1964 to 1967, he

ard of Honour to al) Upton

stayed on the Committee until 1971. He is currently Patron of this Group.

Wal has served on numerous committees, mostly as chairman – Native Judging Standards, Judging School, Workshop etc. He rejoined Council in 1986, became Vice President in 1987 and President from 1988 to 1991 and continued on Council until 1996. He was one of the first ANOS Judges until he retired in 1994. Wal took an active part in the committee for the 1st ANOS Conference and Show in Wollongong. He became an Editorial Associate for *The Orchadian* in 1987 and with M.J.G. Corrigan was the Acting Editorial Committee for Volume 9 No. 1, when *The Orchadian* was completely redesigned – the cover and general layout. Wal became Editor in 1992 until he retired in 1996. He is currently Patron of this Society and is a Life Member of A.N.O.S. and ANOS Warringah Group.

Orchid Society of New South Wales

Attended the Judging School in 1962/3. Was a member of the Publicity Committee and the Editorial Committee of the 9th World Orchid Conference held in Sydney in 1969. He also won the Champion Australian Native Orchid at this show. Elected to the Management Committee in 1973, was Vice-President from 1979 to 1981 and President from 1981 to 1984 and again Vice-President 1984 to 1985. During the course of this time on the Management Committee, he chaired numerous committees such as Workshop, Nomenclature, Program, etc. and served as Conservation Officer and Show Marshall.

He chaired the committee for the Orchid Symposium of the 13th International Botanical Congress in 1981.

He is a life member and Judge of The Orchid Society of New South Wales.

Australian Orchid Council

Was O.S. of N.S.W. delegate and also Conservation Officer for a short period.

Was awarded the Australian Orchid Councils Award of Honour in 1989.

Orchid S.P.E.C.I.E.S. N.S.W.

Assisted in the formation of this Society in 1982. Received Meritorious Service Award in 1990.

In addition to the above he has served on

the Stony Range Flora Reserve Management Committee, mostly as Publicity Officer.

In 1968 he assisted the Sydney Botanic Gardens in the Addenda and Corrigenda to the facsimile reprint of Rupps *Orchids of New South Wales*.

He is the author of:

■ *Growing Orchids* published in 1969 by Rigby Ltd., and later in New Zealand, South Africa and the United Kingdom. Several reprints were made.

■ *Dendrobium Orchids of Australia* published in 1989 by Houghton Mifflin in Australia and Timber Press in America.

■ *Sarcocylus Orchids of Australia* published by "Double U" Orchids in 1992.

He has also participated in quite a few orchid publications including the *Dendrobium* section of *What Orchid is That?* edited by Dr. Alec Pridgeon.

He taught Orchid Culture at Ryde School of Horticulture for a short period.

Has designed many Society Badges and Championship Medals. In 1971 he received The Ira Butler Trophy Award for Outstanding Achievement in the Development of Australian Native Orchid Hybrids.

Wal has also won The Ira Butler Memorial Trophy for the Australian Native Hybrid of the Year four times.

He prepared the *Dendrobium* and *Bulbophyllum* section of a paper on Australian Native Orchids read at the Fifth World Orchid Conference in 1966.

Presented a paper entitled "*The Genus Dendrobium* in Australia its species and hybrids" at the 13th World Orchid Conference in New Zealand in 1990.

He has carried out talks at many Regional and State Conferences in Australia, on various subjects including nomenclature, botany, taxonomy, exotic species, culture, Australian natives, etc.

Has spoken to Orchid Societies and Conferences in Great Britain, South Africa, New Zealand and U.S.A. Has recently returned from another lecture tour in the U.S.A. and Canada that consisted of 13 talks over a period of seven weeks during the course of which he photographed over 20 species of orchid in their native habitat.

Wal has drawn in botanical detail over 500 drawings of orchids, mostly Australian Native orchids.

He is a keen photographer and has a collection of many thousands of photographs of orchids.

Wal has registered 165 orchid hybrids including three intergeneric hybrid genera.

He has named one new native Australian orchid species and one new natural native orchid hybrid.

Congratulations Wal from all at the AOR on being nominated to receive this prestigious honour.

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Propagation of *Phalaenopsis rosenstromii* for Commercial Production

by Tahereh Parker (Msc)

Given a single orchid capsule may contain thousands of seeds there is a potential for mass propagation. The primary difficulty in propagating orchids by seeds is determining viability, as the seeds do not contain nutritive tissue, unlike most other plant seeds. There has been an ever increasing demand for orchids as flowering plants which has researcher seeking methods to improve commercial production. The aim of this research work was to study the seed viability of the indigenous tropical orchid species *Phalaenopsis rosenstromii*. Another focus of the study was to determine which conditions and media are most favourable for the propagation of *Phalaenopsis rosenstromii* on a commercial scale.

Seed Viability Test

Seed viability tests were conducted using 2,3,5 triphenyl tetrazolium chloride (TTC). The results of the test produced a clear distinction between viable, non-viable and sterile seeds. The embryo of the *Phalaenopsis rosenstromii* seed required 20-22 hours to stain. Viable seeds could

easily be distinguished from non-viable seeds and from sterile seeds (no embryo present). The embryo tissues varied as in some cases only a portion of the seed was

stained with tetrazolium revealing the active (dark), non-active (opaque) and sterile (translucent) seeds (Figure a).

Culture Media

Several complex culture media for *P. rosenstromii* seed germination were studied and their effects compared. Germination was rapid on a Vacin and Went (1949) Medium modified with 1mL/L trace element (Knudsen, 1922), and coconut milk (150mL.L) plus sucrose (20g/L) The latter two were not optimised. The growth pattern, seed to plantlet is shown in Figure b. Generally, the use of commercial vitamins such as niacin were found to produce insignificant variation when combined with the modified Vacin and Went media.

The findings of this research suggest that the best medium so far established for germinating and growing *Phalaenopsis rosenstromii* was the modified Vacin and Went medium. It is recommended that this modified medium could easily be used on a commercial scale in Northern Queensland. For commercial production it would be advisable to have a high seed density introduced to the medium (different concentration of seed suspension were made to determine the effects of seed density). Although this study was with *Phalaenopsis* it is likely that this medium may be used successfully with other species.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank my supervisor Rob Smythe along with Len Lawler and King Fisher Park Orchids for their efforts in locating enough seed in order to carry out this research.

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Figure a – Seeds of *P. rosenstromii* (400x) after Tetrazolium staining. The viable (fully stained) seed and non-viable seeds (partially stained and sterile) are distinguishable.

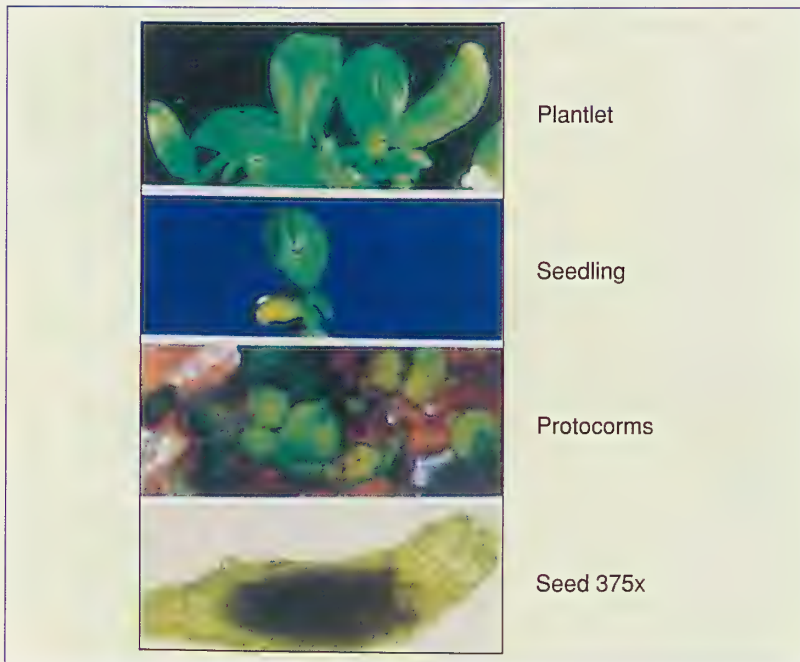


Figure b – The growth of *P. rosenstromii* seed to plantlet with Vacin and Went media + coconut milk (15%) + sucrose (26%).



Coelogyne mayeriana Reichb.f

Many orchid growers would turn up their noses at the thought of a green-flowered orchid. How dull when compared to the brilliant colours on offer in so many species! But two *Coelogyne* species prove this theory wrong. *C. pandurata* and *C. mayeriana*, which is illustrated here, have spectacular green and black flowers which are worth a place in any orchid collection. *C. mayeriana* occurs in southern peninsular Malaysia, Sumatra, Java and Borneo, but it is recorded from only one site in Java. It is a plant of the humid lowlands, often growing epiphytically near the ocean or near streams. The Java record is stated to be growing in humus on the ground.

The plants form large, rambling clumps with oval pseudobulbs about 7 by 3 cm, which are well separated, being about 10 cm or more apart. There are two leaves up to 45 cm long and 8 cm wide. The flowers are borne at the apex of the new shoots on an inflorescence about 10 to 20 cm long with up to 10 flowers each about 6 cm across. The flowers are very fragrant and

attractive with a velvety appearance on the intricately patterned lip. They last about a week. *C. mayeriana* can be distinguished from the closely-related *C. pandurata* by the pseudobulbs which are flattened in the latter and rounded in the former. *C. pandurata* has slightly larger flowers and a lip which is sharply constricted about the middle.

There appears to be some disagreement about the spelling of the species name. In *A Checklist of the Orchids of Borneo* the spelling "meyeriana" is used but in other works consulted the spelling is "mayeriana". As the species is named after the collector of the type whose name was Mayer, this is probably correct.

This is a rewarding species to grow in the Australian tropics, the only problem being that it needs room to scramble around and is difficult to confine in a pot. A large wire basket may be best, but the new leads will need to be bent back into the basket on a regular basis. I have seen a large plant which started in a basket, take over a small bottle brush tree. The basket

should be filled with any well-drained, soil-free orchid mixture. The plants appreciate regular watering and fertilising and probably would need a sheltered bush house or glasshouse in southern parts of Australia. In Townsville flowering on large established plants can occur at any time of the year, but autumn and spring appear favoured.

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Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan – Orchids

Compiled by Alec M. Pridgeon

Edited by Eric Hagsater and Vinciane Dumont

Reviewed by Dr P. S. (Bill) Lavarack

This is the first "Action Plan for a group of plants prepared for the Species Survival Commission of IUCN. It was put together largely by Alec Pridgeon, a well known name in the world of orchids, who is currently working at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew. This is the most important publication dealing with the conservation of orchids yet published. In its 153 pages, virtually all the issues associated with threats to orchid populations and the methods required to deal with them are discussed by a range of experienced authors from around the world. It is packed with information and is a book requiring time and concentration to read, but which should be read by all orchid lovers.

Content

The first five chapters of the plan provide a detailed survey of the status of orchids around the World, commencing with an Introduction, followed by Chapter 2 which is entitled "The Orchid Family" by Gustavo A. Romero. This gives a very broad overview of the diversity and distribution of the family and a brief summary of the status of our knowledge of the orchids. Chapter 3 by Gerardo A. Salazar

NOTE

The photographs used in this review were provided by Dr Lavarack to illustrate some of the points discussed in the Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan, they are not from Plan.



Phaius tankervilleae rated as Endangered in Australia, this species has suffered from land clearing collecting and digging by feral pigs

considers "Conservation Threats" which are grouped into two major types: (1) habitat modification including logging, agriculture, fragmentation, urban development and mining and (2) Collecting which covers the horticultural trade, amateur collection and consumable orchids. ("Consumable orchids?" you ask – well it seems that tubers of terrestrial species in some eastern Mediterranean countries are collected for the production of salep which is a jelly or mealy starch.) While this chapter includes all the well known threats, it tends to gloss over habitat modification, a factor which, at least in the Australian context, is very important. Clear felling and logging are obvious and important, but more subtle changes which leave the tree cover intact can be of equal importance, particularly to terrestrial species. In moister parts of northern and eastern Australia there is a delicate equilibrium between open forests and rainforests, governed largely by the fire regime. Each forest type has its complement of orchids, both epiphytic and terrestrial, which are lost or reduced if the balance changes. Some advance and retreat of forest types is natural, but it can be altered in a major way by the fire management techniques (or



Phalaenopsis rosenstromii rated as Endangered in Australia. The only threat is collecting as it grows in lowland gorges which are virtually never cleared.



Genoplesium tectum rated as Endangered. This species is restricted to paperbark forests south of Cardwell, a habitat which has been extensively cleared. While it is conserved in a National Park and the World Heritage Area, it may still be threatened by changing frequencies of fire

lack of them) practised by governments or by local people. Even where the balance of forest types does not change, the conditions in the understorey may. Many of Australia's numerous terrestrial species respond to fire and the effects of a changing fire regime in their habitat is potentially very significant. There are many other ways in which a habitat can be changed without the removal of the forest cover – ways which may remove, reduce or change orchid populations. Some of these are mentioned by Kingsly Dixon and Stephen Hopper in Chapter 5. Another aspect not mentioned is the threat from introduced and feral animals. In northern Australia feral animals (mostly pigs) have had a significant effect on several species to the point where one species (*Malaxis lawleri*) is regarded as endangered by feral pig digging.

Chapter 4 is entitled "Conservation Strategy" with several authors and is the heart of the book. "International Protection" is covered by Bertrand von Arx and deals with CITES and the Orchid Species Group. "In situ Conservation" by Paul M. Catling covers a diverse range of issues such as grazing by large animals, mowing pastures, fire, invasive species, design of reserves, to mention a few. He makes the point that "many orchids are generally stress disturbance-related plants" and to manage them, a successional or patchy habitat is often required rather than an even, mature, old age forest. In 4.3 "Ex situ Conservation", Ann Lauer Jessup and Harold Koopowitz consider a vast range of topics, the former covering "Sharing Species" and the latter covering "Propagating for Genetic Diversity". The roles of scientists and botanic gardens, commercial nurseries and amateurs are explored. The role of *ex situ* conservation is seen to be as a last resort – a position I am in complete agreement with. By continually striving to meet the judging standards, we are deliberately removing diversity – significantly reducing the conservation value of plants in cultivation. Miguel Soto Arenas, in 4.4, considers the importance of research and provides a list of research priorities. In chapter 4.5 Joyce Stewart looks at commercial trade, exploring the trade in such well known genera as *Cattleya*, *Cymbidium* and *Cypripedium* (and many others). David Miller and R. C. Warren look at eco-tourism and Cordelia Head considers education to complete a very busy chapter.



Top: Land clearing. While all large scale clearing of rainforest has ceased in Queensland, large areas of orchid-rich lowland forests are still being cleared in the tropics. **Above: Remnant vegetation.** Even in heavily-cleared agricultural areas, small patches of forest on hillsides or along creeks can support much of the original diversity of orchids of the area.

Chapter 5 is the largest in the book and is made up of the following regional accounts: United States and Canada; Mexico; Caribbean Islands; Costa Rica and Panama; Ecuador and neighbouring countries; the Guyana region; Europe, North Africa and the near east; North Asia and Japan; India; Africa; Madagascar; Australia; south east Asia and the south west Pacific. Most of these accounts list the current problems including threats, but few make recommendations for actions. Many of the case histories make rather sad reading.

Chapter 6 is encouragingly entitled "Action Plan Recommendations" and here we have the climax of the report. What has gone before is briefly summarised and then there is a section on "Implementation of recommended actions". These are presented as lists of actions which should be done by (i) Scientists and national governments; (ii) Orchid Specialist Group members and (iii) Orchid societies.

The first of 13 proposed actions for scientists and national governments is listed as "to produce up to date inventories or orchid floras for the following areas identifying the major causes of

threat/action required". The first seven areas listed are in south east Asia and the south west Pacific – Irian Jaya, Papua New Guinea, Sulawesi, The Moluccas, Borneo, China, Myanmar (Burma). Number 2 on the list is to "establish *a priori*, list of known sites of orchid diversity or endemism". Another priority for this group is "With orchid societies, establish and support *ex situ* propagation units in countries with high orchid biodiversity". First on the list for orchid societies is: "Establish regional seed exchange programmes following the example of the Australian Orchid Foundation". Another is "Encourage training programmes (if possible in country of origin) on propagation of threatened orchids". Obviously the above, which is only a sample of the list, indicates there is plenty of available tasks in Australia and nearby regions.

Perhaps the most important action may be that the Orchid Specialist Group of IUCN should "establish by December 1997 a clearly targeted, five year programme for the IUCN/Species Survival Commission Orchid Specialist Group that will contribute to the long term conservation and sustainable use of orchid biodiversity". This may well provide the practical, down-to-earth actions which are lacking in the current Conservation Action Plan.

In terms of protecting orchid habitats, the plan makes the often-overlooked point, that small remnant fragments of habitats can be important. Part of my job over the years has been identifying areas suitable for reservation as national parks in north Queensland and I, like many others, have been guilty of a size complex. Large areas are seen as vital (eg to large animals such as the cassowary) and small areas, which may have weed problems, are seen as of limited value. But these areas on steep hillsides, cliffs, river banks or in deep gullies are often better orchid habitats than the forests which once covered the adjacent flat land, as there is more air movement, light and a greater diversity of niches. Most of the original orchid diversity of the area may well be present in such remnants.

Summary

Speaking personally, I found the Action Plan Recommendations a little disappointing, as there is little that could equate with the encouraging title of "action plan". But

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tutions and even some individuals to think about conservation and maybe produce more detailed management plans for the orchids of their region. If they do, most of the tools they need are provided for them in this information-packed document.

While I am being slightly critical, I would have, perhaps, liked to see more emphasis on the legitimate ways in which developing nations can derive benefit from their orchids. This could be through ecotourism and through a program of making seed-raised plants available on the world scene while prohibiting the export of plants taken from the wild. Papua New Guinea is currently attempting to follow this course—the action plan should provide a blueprint for them to follow and for the international orchid community to help them.

However I certainly do not want to sound negative about this plan. The authors have amassed an impressive summary of orchid conservation knowledge and have made a determined and successful attempt to present it without the jargon which often makes planning documents incomprehensible. It is not written for the academics, although they will find plenty of interest; instead there are positive recommendations for actions which are appropriate for all levels, including governments, orchid societies and private orchid growers.

The book is also of interest at another level. It is a useful source book which no serious orchid society or conservation library should be without. It should be on

the reading lists of all those who want to increase their knowledge of the orchid family. There are 32 black and white photographs and 47 colour plates mostly of rare species and hybrids and of habitats under threat, and numerous tables packed with a huge diversity of interesting information. For the serious student there are over 450 references which cover all aspects of the study of orchids.

Status Survey and Conservation Action
Plan – Orchids 1996 Compiled by Alec M.


Pridgeon, Edited by Eric Hagsater and Vinciane Dumont. Published by IUCN/SSC Orchid Specialist Group, Gland Switzerland. viii + 153 pages; 47 colour, 32 black and white illustrations. Paperbound.

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Orchid Society of New South Wales Spring Show

In late September 1997 the Orchid Society of New South Wales held its Spring Show in a totally new venue – Marketown, Mount Druitt, which is some 30 kilometres from its monthly meeting place.

This was made possible by the marketing manager of Marketown who was eager to stage a large orchid show in the centre. The venue was offered to Mr Derrick Taylor of the Leisure Coast Orchid Society at Corrimal, who approached the Orchid Society of New South Wales and suggested that they accept the offer. The OSNSW contacted the affiliated societies, who agreed to stage the show at Mount Druitt.

The show was a great success – for its displays, financially, and for giving the people of the outer western suburbs of Sydney the opportunity to attend an orchid show. The Marketown management team was delighted with the quality and size of the show.

The main results of the show are as follows:

Grand Champion: *Cattleya* Lynn Spencer 'Cha' owned by D. Massey.

Reserve Champion: *Cym.* Lake Macquarie 'Winsome' owned by J. Mata.

Champion Paphiopedilum Hybrid: *Paph.* Pop Monkhouse owned by A. & B. Baker.

Champion Paphiopedilum Species: *Paph.* *liemianum* owned by McCue & Browne.



George Kovacs receiving the Management trophy for his plant of *Cym.* Jubilation 'Geronimo' FCC/AOC.

Champion Std. Cymbidium: *Cym.* Lake Macquarie 'Winsome' owned by J. Mata.

Champion Inter-Mini Cymbidium: *Cym.* Bingo owned by A. Cross.

Champion Laeliinae Sub-Tribe Hybrid: C. Lynn Spencer 'Cha' owned by D. Massey.

Champion Vandaceous Hybrid: *Asco.* 50th State Beauty owned by J. & I. Ellul.

Champion Phalaenopsis Hybrid: *Phal.* Heiko's Gold owned by J. Keenan.

Champion Oncidiinae Hybrid: *Oda.* Costa 'Lyoth Magic' x Oda Durham 'Lyoth Retunda' owned by A. & R. Baker.

Champion Exotic Dendrobium Hybrid: *Den.* Yukidaruma x White Pony owned by P. Newton.

Champion Orchid (not specified): *Masd.* Monarch owned by B. & J. Page.

Champion Aust. Native Hybrid: *Den.* Bardo Rose 'Tetra' owned by P. Newton.

Champion Aust. Native Species: *Den. discolor* owned by R. Shearman.

Champion Seedling: *Cym.* Alegra x Royden owned by P. Gibson.

Champion Other Species: *C. amethystoglossa* owned by D. Massey.

Champion Orchid exhibited by Novice or

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In the display classes, Parramatta and District Orchid Society won Class 1, while Blue Mountains and District won Class 2. Banana Coast Orchids won best commercial display and Bob McCue and Adrian Brown won for their display by two or more people/individuals.

An innovation at this show was a trophy presented by Marketown management for their choice of the best of all the orchids on display. This trophy was won by George Kovacs for his beautiful *Cymbidium*.

Congratulations to all the exhibitors, the affiliated societies, the Orchid Society of New South Wales, and to Mount Druitt Marketown for having the foresight to hold an orchid show in the far western suburbs of Sydney.

Ararat Orchid Society

The spacious and gracious Ararat Town Hall was once again the venue for our 17th Spring Show and was a great success with many visitors from various places giving favourable reports on our show.

There were 14 individual members displays and a members table which was well stocked and featured some champions, including The Grand Champion.

There was also a display of wood turning by the Ararat Woodies Club and a photographic display by Michael Matthews of Rupanyup, who also often has photos of cymbidiums from the national cymbidium show in this magazine.

Overall in excess of 500 plants were entered in the show by 34 members.

Grand Champion Orchid of the show was a well flowered pot full of *Diuris corymbosa* 'Yellow Form' which of course had won Champion Australian Native as well as Champion Species and Best By A Novice.

There were four cultural awards given by our OSCOV judges.

They were to:- Steven Harmer - A HCC and

Cultural Certificate from OSCOV for his well flowered pot full of *Diuris corymbosa* 'Yellow Form' which was also nominated for the Bill Murdoch Trophy.

Peter and Lois Williams - *Cym. Miss Muffett* 'Our Delight' nominated for OSCOV Orchid of the Year and Victorian Cultured Orchid of the Year.

Graham and Margaret Jones - Ararat Orchid Society Club Cultural Certificate for *Cym. Pink Champagne* x Vogelsang 'Leonie'.

Allan and Joan Tangey - Ararat Orchid Society Club Cultural Certificate for *Den. kingianum* 'Best of Cream 69' x Tungsted's Pink.

Premier Awards

Grand Champion Orchid:- *Diuris corymbosa* 'Yellow Form' - S. Harmer.

Reserve Champion Orchid:- *Cym. Miss Muffett* 'Our Delight' - P. & L. Williams.

Champion Standard Cymbidium:- *Cym. Yalley Zeneth* 'Green Orb' - M. & V. Kennedy.

Champion Intermediate Cymbidium:- *Cym. Pink champagne* x Vogelsang 'Keonie' - G. & M. Jones.

Champion Miniature Cymbidium:- *Cym. Miss Muffett* 'Our Delight' - P. & L. Williams.

Champion Paphiopedilum:- *Paph. Chamberlainianum* x *micranthum* - A. & E. Harmer.

Champion Australian Native:- *Diuris corymbosa* 'Yellow Form' - S. Harmer.

Champion Species:- *Diuris corymbosa* 'Yellow Form' - S. Harmer.

Champion Other Genera:- *Lyc. Macame* 'Atlantis' - Miles Family.

Champion First Flowering Seedling:- *Paph. Chamberlainianum* x *micranthum* - A. & E. Harmer.

Best Orchid By A Novice:- *Diuris corymbosa* 'Yellow Form' - S. Harmer.

Most Pre Eminent Entry:- Group of 4 *Lycastes* - Miles Family.

Best Cymbidium Exhibit:- *Miss Muffett* - P. & L. Williams.

Displays

Most Creative Overall Display - J. & M. Pianta. **Best Display In Open** - P. & L. Williams. **Best Display By An Intermediate** - M. & V. Kennedy. **Best Display By an Advanced Novice** - G. & M. Jones. **Best Display By A Novice** - A. Bain. **Floral Art** - J. Kay.

Jack Pianta

President & Publicity Officer

Bellinger Valley Orchid Society Inc.

The following photographs were taken by Chris Schofield of Bellingen at the 2nd Annual Bellinger Valley Orchid Society Annual Show, held on the 16th August, 1997.

Champion Cymbidium of the Show

Cym. Claude Pepper 4N owned and grown by Don and Pam Hallaran of Bowraville on the North Coast of New South Wales.

Champion Novice of the Show

Cym. Gladys Whitesell 'The Charmer' owned and grown by Cliff and Pat Schofield of



Champion Novice *Cym. Gladys Whitesell* 'The Charmer'

Bellingen on the North Coast of New South Wales.

Don and Pam Hallaran are growing particularly good and consistent *Cymbidium* Orchids at Bowraville. Pat and Cliff Schofield are new to orchid growing and are developing a good collection of cymbidiums and orchids in general. The quality of their orchid growing is quickly improving and next year they will be competing in the open class.

Mrs Kay Mitchell
Secretary



Grand Champion *Diuris corymbosa* 'Yellow Form'

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Attention AOR readers and Orchid Societies

"This and That" is a regular feature of the Australian Orchid Review and readers and Orchid Societies are invited to contribute any small news items of interest to Orchid lovers.

The deadline for items can be found on page 3.

Address all correspondence to the Editor, "This and That", Australian Orchid Review, 14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049.

Orchid Culture Seminar

The Maroondah Orchid Society is holding an Orchid Culture Seminar on Sunday 3rd May 1988 at the Glen Waverley High School O'Sullivan Rd. Glen Waverley (Melway's 71 C2.) (Situated behind the Glen Shopping Centre. Railway is adjacent.)

Subjects to be discussed will include:

- Recognising the Signs and Symptoms of Virus
- Strategies for Eliminating Virus in a Collection
- Modern Aids to Orchid Culture
- Growing Cattleyas Cold
- The Basics of Orchid Hybridising or How to Pick the Winners
- Oncidium Orchid Culture • Watering Equipment for Orchid Growers.

Speakers will include:

- Susan Walter B.Sc. (Ag) Hons • Julian Coker • Dieter Weise • Bruce Jones • Bill Johnson • Gary Andrews.

DON'T MISS THIS EVENT - IT'S OPEN TO EVERYONE.

The COST per person including light lunch, morning-afternoon tea, lots of printed notes AND a free fertiliser sample (\$6.50 retail) is: \$25.00 if booking made and paid for by 28th of Feb '88, or \$28 if paid after 28th Feb.

For further details or a registration form phone:- Bill Johnson (03) 9782 2668, Barry Robinson (03) 9801 1628 (AH) Kathy Harris (03) 9729 3160 (AH).

EVENT COMMENCES: 9am SHARP FINISHES 4.45pm (Approx).

A Special Award to Two Orchid Growers

Newcastle Orchid Society Inc. members Reg and Betty Maher, were awarded with a framed certificate of appreciation "to confirm the members appreciation for the endless hours of effort, input and friendship given by them to develop the Newcastle

Orchid Society Inc."

Previously both Reg and Betty were issued with Meritorious Services Badges and both hold N.O.S. Inc. Life Memberships. This special award demonstrates the Society's appreciation for their unsurpassed and continuous input.

The award presented at N.O.S. Inc. A.G.M. in Nov. 1997.

Reg and Betty Maher are well known from Gosford to the Upper Hunter Valley of N.S.W. for their beautifully cultured show orchids, which win Grand and Reserve Champions and Section Championships of Orchid Shows.

Reg and Betty live in Newcastle and grow numerous orchid genera (species and hybrids). Betty has had world wide contact with orchid folk due to her orchid badge collecting. - Shirley Hilton, Publicity Officer N.O.S. Inc.

It is all happening at the Woodburn Orchid Society

In February 1973, a group of enthusiastic orchid growers met at Evans Head to discuss the formation of an orchid growing group.

At the end of the meeting, the Evans Head and District Orchid Society became a reality.

At the October 1987 meeting the above society had a name change and became the Woodburn Orchid Society Inc.

And now, in 1998, the twenty fifth anniversary of the formation of the Society has closed in on us.

April 17, 18 and 19, are the dates set for an Autumn Show at the Woodburn Memorial Hall to commemorate this milestone.

This event will have memorabilia from

the past for visitors to cast their eyes over as well as examples of orchids from all parts of the globe.

For further information contact: Ken Woods, Ph 02 6645 2974 - President, Woodburn Orchid Society Inc.

Welcome to a World of Floral Fantasy

What do Jack and the Beanstalk, King Neptune, Cinderella and Alice in Wonderland have in common?

They are some of the world's most popular fairytales and will feature in the Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show to be held in the Royal Exhibition Building and adjacent Carlton Gardens, from 1 to 5 April, 1998.

With 'Fairytales and Fantasy' being the theme for next year's Show, thousands of local and international visitors will be enchanted by a magical display of more than 300 exhibits, both indoors in the Myer Great Hall of Flowers, and outdoors in the Carlton Gardens.

These exhibits represent all areas of the horticulture industry including leading wholesale and retail nurseries, professional landscape designers, architects and contractors, world class flower growers and internationally recognised floral designers, together with a vast range of associated products and services.

The fairytales will come to life in the spectacular underwater world of **King Neptune's Garden** where the king sits on his throne surrounded by exotic fish and a beautiful array of rare tropical plants and flowers.

The young and the young at heart will be

The Smile Says It All



L to R
Hugh Wettenhall
Glenda Goulds
Margaret Wettenhall

Glenda Goulds certainly was all smiles! She had just been presented with the Wettenhall Perpetual Trophy at the Yarra Valley Orchid Society Spring Show. Glenda's plant was *Sarcochilus falcatus*. The trophy, donated by Margaret and Hugh Wettenhall, is awarded for the best *Sarcochilus* at the Society's Spring Show. But not to be outdone - Margaret Hugh won the perpetual trophy at the Geelong A.N.O.S. Spring Show two weeks later. Their plant was *Sarcochilus Melody*. That trophy is donated by the Acacia Lodge.

Congratulations to these growers and enjoy these trophies while they are in your care.

Tess Slater



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THIS AND THAT

transfixed at the sight of **Jack's Mythical Beanstalk**, which has managed to defy gravity as it grows and flowers, finding its way to the abode of the angry giant.

Fans of all all-time favourite, Cinderella, will be treated to a stunning display of cascading blooms on **Cinderella's Beautiful Carriage** which made a fantastic metamorphosis from a pumpkin into a regal coach, fit for a future Princess.

When visitors enter the real of **Alice in Wonderland**, they will experience another world of make-believe as they feast their eyes on spinning teacups spilling over with flowers, colourful card soldiers and the huge magical looking glass amongst thousands of exquisite flowering plants.

Posing a challenge to the visitors is the incredible **Ashcombe Maze** which is a first for the Show. The maze will be an attraction to many who wish to test their skills at finding their way to the magic castle in the centre of the hedge work.

Another highlight of the Show can be found in the central **Boulevard of Dreams** where a menagerie of gargantuan topiary grace the path leading to the magnificent Exhibition Fountain and the Royal Exhibition Building entrance.

Two new plants, **Dwarf Agapanthus** and **Flower Carpet Rose Yellow** will be introduced for the very first time at the Show. Marketed and distributed by Anthony Tesselaar International, these new varieties will be of great interest to gardening enthusiasts.

The Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show is one of Victoria's appointed hallmark events, presented by Flowers Victoria and the Nursery Industry Association of Victoria. It aligns with other prestigious hallmark events including the Australian Grand Prix, the Melbourne Cup and the Australian Open Tennis.

The Show has enjoyed success in its short two year history and has won international acclaim for being the most prominent ornamental horticultural event in the southern hemisphere.

The 1997 Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show attracted close to 120,000 visitors from around Australia and overseas, and the economic impact for the City of Melbourne and State of Victoria was significant.

For further information, please contact:
Event Director Mr Barry Flynn on
(03) 9569 4400 or Corporate Words on (03)
9836 2600.

Posthumous Award

At Newcastle Orchid Society Inc.'s AGM the late Allan Brown, who passed away earlier last year in 1997 while being the Society's vice president, was posthumously

recognised for his valued contributions to the Society. His widow Maureen accepting the life membership badge which was to have been personally bestowed on Allan at the AGM. Maureen thanked the members for the honours to her late husband.

Also at the meeting the Meritorious Services Award Badge for 1997 was presented to Laura Hannah for her support to the register at meetings and her typing and computer throughout the year.

The newly elected executives for 1997/1998 are president Greg Hannah, secretary Pauline Scanlon treasurer Rolf Quass.

The Society meets at the Polish Culture Centre, Chatham Rd., Broadmeadow, Newcastle. 3rd Wednesday each month except December (Xmas party) doors open 7.15pm for benching of orchids, visitors with any interest in orchids are always welcome — Shirley Hilton, Publicity Officer N.O.S. Inc.

Santa Barbara International Orchid Show

This spring, thousands of spectacular orchids will dazzle spectators under the big top of the Earl Warren Showgrounds in Santa Barbara, California, USA at "**Circus of Orchids**," the 53rd Annual Santa Barbara International Orchid Show, March 20, 21 and 22, 1998.

"This might not be the greatest show on earth, but it's one of the great orchid shows on earth," said Don Herman, Orchid Show President.

Indeed, the Santa Barbara show is the longest-running orchid show in California and one of the largest and finest orchid shows in the nation. At the upcoming event, commercial and amateur growers from across the West, Pacific rim countries and England will showcase their most beautiful blooms against a colourful backdrop of circus memorabilia.

Displays will be set up in such a way that visitors can get up close to photograph or simply admire the exotic flowers. Ongoing lectures and demonstrations will provide information about orchid selection and care. Exhibitors will be on hand to offer tips and answer questions.

In an adjacent sales building, visitors may select from hundreds of extraordinary orchids in full bloom, offered by more than 65 growers from California and Hawaii. Orchid supplies will be on sale as well.

In addition to sponsoring the orchid show, Santa Barbara County orchid growers have led the nation for the past 50 years in breeding orchids, and produce more orchids than any other group of growers in the United States.

During the orchid show weekend, seven local growers will host open houses. The

include the world's largest producer of cymbidium orchids, Gallup & Stribling Orchids, which is not usually open to the public; Cal-Orchid, which offers a wide array of colourful orchid species and hybrids for all levels of orchid collectors; and Santa Barbara Orchid Estate, which specialises in orchids that grow outdoors.

If you are travelling to the USA during March drop in and see the Santa Barbara International Orchid Show.

For further details contact the **Show Secretary:** Margaret Cavaletto (805) 967 6331 or **Publicist:** Joan S. Bolton (805) 658 3562.

Australian Plants Society

In 1997 the Australian Plants Society (formerly The Society for Growing Australian Plants) celebrates 40 years involvement in the research, promotion and conservation of Australia's indigenous flora.

With over 3000 members and 28 District Groups across the state of NSW the Society continues to grow and share its knowledge.

For 1998 the Society has planned a number of events which promise to be full of colour and media interest including:

- The Grevillea Show at Mt Annan Botanic Gardens (April 18th and 19th).
- The Native Plant and Garden Spectacular (Spring).
- The Inaugural Australian Plants Society Art Show (July).
- Wattle Day (September 1).
- District Group Wildflower Shows across NSW (spring).

Members receive two quarterly publications: *Native Plants and Australian Plants*, the latter being one of the oldest and most well-respected plant publications in Australia.

District groups also organise monthly meetings with speakers, bushwalks, courses, conservation and planting activities.

The Society is also available for information and referral on a range of areas including:

- Native plants of NSW.
- Local species.
- Gardening topics.
- Rare and threatened plants.
- Allergies and Australian plants.
- Reference books and materials.

Recently a number of members' gardens have featured in photo-shoots accompanying articles exploring the resurgence of interest in Australian native gardens. If you need a garden or want to find out where you can locate a specific plant, please contact us.

For urgent requests for information or comment outside office hours please phone-fax the President of the Society, Val Williams on (02) 9484 2106.

Fifty-five Years Ago

In a break with past practice, of the four numbers of volume 8 one only (the first) carried an editorial. Entitled "Books About Orchids", Gilbert's editorial stressed the importance of a library to the study of orchids and pointed out that the then grower lacked an instructive work on orchid management "under the vagaries of the Australian climate". Elsewhere in the issue appeared an announcement of the intended production of a book by the publishers of the A.O.R., entitled *A Cultural Table of Orchidaceous Plants* by J. Murray Cox. The editorial paid tribute to Cox, who was a past-president of the Queensland Orchid Society and a regular contributor to the A.O.R. In the event this book did not appear until 1946 and was in fact pipped at the post by Gilbert's book "The Charm of Growing Orchids".

Gilbert provided a list of books (repeated below) which he suggested could occasionally be procured second-hand:

A Manual of Orchidaceous Plants. J. Veitch & Sons, 1894.

Sanders' Orchid Guide, rev. ed. 1927.

The Orchid Grower's Manual. B.S. & H.L. Williams, 7th ed., 1894.

Orchids for Everyone. C.H. Curtis, 1910.

Orchids Their Culture and Management. Watson and Chapman, 1903.

About Orchids, A. Chat. F. Boyle, 1893.

The Culture of Greenhouse Orchids. F. Boyle, 1902.

The Amateur Orchid Cultivators' Guide Book. H.A. Burberry, 1900.

Orchids. J. O'Brien.

Orchids for Amateurs. T.W. Briscoe, 1930.

Fertilization of Orchids. Charles Darwin, 1862.

American Orchid Culture. E.A. White.

I have no doubt that these titles would appear on few orchid-growers' bookshelves today.

Gilbert paid tribute to the contributors who had helped to make the A.O.R. so useful to growers in Australia. Notices in this volume advised that several past issues were already out of print.

The plethora of publications that has appeared in the last twenty years or so

has covered almost every imaginable aspect of the study of orchids. Fortunately Australian growers now have available several excellent books dealing with culture under local conditions.

Despite the war orchid shows were still held. In Sydney the Orchid Society of N.S.W. held its first *Cattleya* show in the autumn, which was pronounced a success, and followed with a *Cymbidium* spring show. The latter was an outstanding success and the organising committee announced its intention to formulate rules to govern the allocation of awards. Therein lay the genesis of the present A.O.C. judging structure. In spring John Bisset's exhibition was held over three days at David Jones Auditorium. It was attended by about 15,000 people and raised over \$700 for the Kindergarten Union of N.S.W. The exhibition to raise money for the Red Cross was notable for a plant of *Cymbidium* X Swallow "which took five men to carry [and], was a sight to see, having 192 perfect blooms".

The September Orchid Exhibition held at Anthony Hordern's Fine Art Gallery raised over \$400 for the Australian Comforts Fund. The prizes were presented by Judge Markell, and included "The Sander Cup". This cup was given by Sanders (St. Albans) Ltd. England for the best group of orchids of not less than twelve plants. Another prize was the "First Prize Bowl" for the best collections of six orchids.

Can any reader throw light on the whereabouts of these significant items of N.S.W. orchid history?

Len Lawler

P.O. Box 659, Tolga 4882

LEGACY

*We need your help...
today more than ever.*

Please send donations
to your nearest Legacy Office

New Orchid Hybrids

MAY/JUNE/JULY 1997 REGISTRATIONS

Supplied by the Royal Horticultural Society as International Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
(O/U = Originator unknown)		
*ADAPASIA (<i>Adps.</i>)		
Congo	<i>Ada glumacea</i> x <i>Asp. principissa</i>	Everglades(O/U)
ALICEARA		
Kolan Beauty	<i>Alcra</i> . Pathfinder x <i>Onc. gravesianum</i>	J.Zunker(R.Battye)
ASCOCEANDA		
Crownfox Butter Ball	<i>Ascda</i> . Amelita Ramos x <i>Ascda</i> . Fuchs Gold	R.F.Orchids
BAKERARA		
Ken Kone	<i>Bak</i> . Chuckanut Island x <i>Milt. warscewiczii</i>	Everglades
BRASSADA		
Mivada	<i>Ada aurantiaca</i> x <i>Brs. brachiata</i>	Michel Vacherot(O/U)
BRASSIA		
Webspinner	<i>Arania</i> Verde x Chieftain	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
BRASSIDIUM		
Seminole Hideaway	<i>Onc.</i> Colon x <i>Brs. arcuigera</i>	Everglades
BRASSOCATTLEYA		
Cosmo-Bouquet	<i>C.</i> Princess Bells x <i>Bc.</i> Mount Eldorado	Kokusai
Cosmo-Porcelain	<i>Bc.</i> Cynthia x <i>C.</i> Angelwalker	Kokusai
Lake Mashu Pirika	<i>Bc.</i> Dubious Innovator x <i>C. loddigesii</i>	T.Yuhora
Taida Rana	<i>C. walkeriana</i> x <i>Bc.</i> Pastoral	Taida
BRASSOLAELIA		
Citron Star	<i>B. nodosa</i> x <i>L. gloedeniana</i>	Hoosier(Great Lakes)
BRASSOLAELIOCATTLEYA		
Appalachian Morning	<i>Lc.</i> Ruth Montgomery x <i>Bc.</i> Raspberry Parfait	Bird City(Rod McLellan Co)
Chyong Guu Castrol	<i>Blc.</i> Memoria Roselyn Reisman x <i>Lc.</i> Bonanza	C.F.Tsao
Chyong Guu Sun	<i>Blc.</i> Toshie Aoki x <i>Blc.</i> Waikiki Sunset	C.F.Tsao
Cosmo-Nice	<i>Blc.</i> Pamela Hetherington x <i>Lc.</i> Fair Catherine	Kokusai
Dal's Thunder	<i>Blc.</i> Mount Isa x <i>Blc.</i> Goldenzelle	D.& B.Littman
Edna Yaatame	<i>Blc.</i> Phenice x <i>C.</i> Horace	K.Oka
Fred's Kiss	<i>Bc.</i> Daffodil x <i>Lc.</i> Chicora	F.J.Bergman
Haw Yuan Rose	<i>Lc.</i> Damayanti x <i>Blc.</i> Oconee	C.H.Hsieh(Haw Yuan)
John Germaske	<i>Blc.</i> Summer Bay x <i>Blc.</i> Norman's Bay	J.Grezaffi
Lily Marie Almas	<i>Blc.</i> Orange Nuggett x <i>Lc.</i> Jalapa	M.Ragan
Mahuka'awe	<i>Blc.</i> Meditation x <i>Lc.</i> Hawaiian Fantasy	Trop.Gdns.Maui(Carmela)
Memoria Carol Herman	<i>C.</i> Carol Herman x <i>Blc.</i> Ernest Bettencourt	Bettencourt
Memoria Maria Callas	<i>Lc.</i> Pirate King <i>Bc.</i> Marcella Koss	J.Baier
Niña Junqueña	<i>C.</i> Cherry Chip x <i>Blc.</i> Toshie Aoki	R.Sobrinho
Peninsula Wonder	<i>Blc.</i> Ruben's Verde x <i>C.</i> Tiffin Bells	Don Massey
Pride and Joy	<i>Blc.</i> Rima Murray x <i>Blc.</i> Sylvia Fry	Don Massey
Rainbow Kotan	<i>Lc.</i> Burgundy Gem x <i>Blc.</i> George King	T.Yuhora
Rosales Boy	<i>Lc.</i> Blue Boy x <i>Blc.</i> Memoria Crispin Rosales	Don Massey
Steve Heminger	<i>Blc.</i> Yellow Imp x <i>B.</i> digbyana	M.Ragan
Tenedisto	<i>Blc.</i> Edisto x <i>L.</i> tenebrosa	C.Decker
Totally Wild	<i>Blc.</i> Pablo x <i>Blc.</i> Pamela Farrell	Don Massey
BURRAGEARA		
Fashion Crow	<i>Burr.</i> Fashion Show x <i>Odcdm.</i> Crowborough	Golden Gate
CALANTHE		
Abiko	Hizen x Yutaka	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Amakusa	Hayato x Higo	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Chigusa	Hizen x Shikoku	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Izumi	Suisyo x Kozu	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Jun	Satsuma x Fuji	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Kaizuka	Satsuma x Shikoku	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Kamogawa	Hizen x Hayato	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Kanoo	Misyo x Satsuma	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Katsuura	Hayato x Satsuma	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Kiyosumi	Misyo x Yutaka	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Lucky Strike	Whimsey x Dominyi	D.& T.Kennedy(O/U)
Makuhari	Fuji x Shikoku	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Matsudo	Satsuma x Yamato	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Midori	Shikoku x Yutaka	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Mitsuishi	Misyo x Higo	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Miyako	Shikoku x Shimousa	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Mood Indigo	Dominyi x masuca	D.& T.Kennedy(O/U)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
CALANTHE (continued)		
Noda	Higo x Kisarazu	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Noro	Narashino x Yutaka	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Takago	Kita x Satsuma	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Tateyama	<i>discolor</i> x Hayato	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Tougane	Shikoku x Hayato	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Tsuga	Shikoku x Kozu	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Wakaba	Satsuma x Yutaka	Hiroshi Yamamoto
Whimsey	Mood Indigo x Dominyi	Hiroshi Yamamoto D. & T.Kennedy(O/U)
CATASETUM		
Aniel	<i>galeritum</i> x <i>schmidtianum</i> †	E.Perazoli
Brazilian Winter	<i>pileatum</i> x Vroni	Álvaro Pereira
José Antonio Braga	<i>atratum</i> x <i>trulla</i>	Álvaro Pereira
Manoela	<i>macrocarpum</i> x <i>ciliatum</i> †	Pereira & Fernandes
Márcia Nahas Pereira	<i>appendiculatum</i> x <i>rooseveltianum</i> †	Álvaro Pereira
Sergio Alberto Costa	<i>barbatum</i> x <i>maranhense</i> †	Pereira & Fernandes
CATTLEYA		
Linda Samborowski	Dorothy Mackaill x Piliila Comacho	Bird City(Brighton Farms)
Musette Burton	Mary Lynn McKenzie x <i>walkeriana</i>	M.Ragan
Old Sierra	Old Whitey x Sierra Blanca	E.J.Allen
Piliila Comacho	Joyce Hannington x Nancy Off	Bird City(Brighton Farms)
Pirika Thunder	Candy Tuft x <i>percivaliana</i>	T.Yuhora
Sierra Lynn	Sierra Blanca x Lynn Spencer	E.J.Allen
CATTLEYTONIA		
Lovely Dream	<i>Ctna.</i> Why Not x <i>C.</i> Cynthia Martel Utuado	Orch.by Eli
Magia Boricua	<i>C.</i> Bernie Blanck x <i>Ctna.</i> Keith Roth	R.Sobrinho
Mini Horace	<i>Ctna.</i> Brandi x <i>C.</i> Horace	D.Neuendorff
Taida Brandi	<i>Ctna.</i> Maui Maid x <i>Ctna.</i> Brandi	Taida
CHRISTIEARA		
Caroline's Delight	<i>Aër. lawrenceae</i> x <i>Ascda.</i> Joe Ansley	R.F.Orchids
Martina Rivera	<i>Aër. lawrenceae</i> x <i>Ascda.</i> Bicentennial	R.F.Orchids
CIRRHOPETALUM		
Wilmar Sunrise	Fascination x <i>rothschildianum</i>	W.R.Williams
COLMANARA		
Enzomondo Piccina	<i>Odcdm.</i> Tiger Hambühren x <i>Odtina.</i> Debutante	Enzomondo
COOKARA		
Martina Theresa Johnson	<i>Lctna.</i> Jamfest x <i>Diacm. bicornutum</i>	Harold Johnson"
CYMBIDIUM		
Ain't Misbehavin'	Bullwinkle's Revenge x <i>devonianum</i>	Orchids Limited Int.
Alder Creek	Gilgamesh x Rincon	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Beautiful Dreamer	Lunagrad x Durham Castle	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Beauty Charm	Redwood x Via Costa	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Blind Faith	Cricket x <i>devonianum</i>	Orchids Limited Int.
Ellen Carpenter Denton	Miami Moon x Everglades	Everglades
Flame Eyes	<i>parishii</i> x Rathel	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Flora Dream	Cavendish x Wallara	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Golden Fancy	Golden Elf x Fancy Free	Everglades
Golden Gladys	Golden Elf x Gladys Whitesell	Everglades
Green Waters	<i>munronianum</i> x George Lycurgas	Everglades
Heighty High	Electric Ladyland x Dick Tracy	Orchids Limited Int.
Hungarian Rhapsody	Music Box Dancer x Anna Szabo	A.Szabo(Geyserland)
Jailhouse Rock	Ann Miller x Piñata	Orchids Limited Int.
Key Largo	Fifi x Bill Quinn	Everglades
Key Lime	Bill Quinn x Western Movie	Everglades(Geyserland)
Lady Marmalade	Quantum Leap x Shogo Jewel	Orchids Limited Int.
Lois Biscoe	Firewheel x Joann Manago	E.Stockstill
Memorial Emotion	Via Mar Tranquila x Rathel	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Memorial Flake	Carol Cox x Sensation	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Memorial Moonlight	Trigo Royale x Hiroshima Golden Cup	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Memorial Sunset	Rose Armstrong x Terama	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Memorial Waltz	Via Mar Tranquila x Valley Flower	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Moonlight Cascade	Luana x Via Mar Tranquila	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Nymph's Nektar	<i>madidum</i> x Bexley Devon	Orchids Limited Int.
Odysseus	Babylon x Golden Elf	Everglades(Geyserland)
Palo Escrito Creek	Fascination x Voodoo	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Sachiko Heart	Sensation x Stanley Fouraker	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
San Carlos Peak	Tethys x Carisona	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Scoop Jubilation	Bagdemagus x Rose Armstrong	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Sherman's Parish	Cleo Sherman x <i>parishii</i>	Everglades(Geyserland)
Silver Streak	Everglades x Fancy Free	Everglades
Slate Canyon	Voodoo x Firewheel	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Spanish Beauty	Red Beauty x Vogelsang	Orchids Limited Int. (Geyserland)
Spring Cascade	Sarah Jean x Fanfare	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
CYMBIDIUM (continued)		
Spring Jewel	Parish Jewel x Lady Spring	Everglades(Geyserland)
Spring Meadow	Rose Armstrong x Lunagrad	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Spring Rhapsody	Telstar x Lunagrad	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Sunset Jubilation	Rathel x Via Tranquila	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Susie Lane Royal	Miami Moon x Rod Stewart	Everglades
Tagami's Creation	Oingo Boingo x <i>canaliculatum</i>	B.Tagami
Twins Lagerloef	Peter Piper x Candy Floss	Everglades
Winter Pearl	Telstar x Everglades	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Yvonne Carpenter Brady	Fifi x Mizuha Okada	Everglades
CYPRIPEDIUM		
Hedi	Ingrid x <i>macranthos</i>	W.Frosch
DENDROBIUM		
Boon Bryson	<i>helix</i> x <i>johannis</i>	J.Bryson(Olamana Orch.)
Chihara Concerto	Malones x Hinode	N.Chihara
Dal's Buster	Dal's Surprise x Elva Ann	D. & B.Littman
Dal's Countess	Dalellen x Elva Ann	D. & B.Littman
Dal's Delux	Dal's Queen x Dal's Stunner	D. & B.Littman
Dal's Fun	Dalson x Memoria William Kemp	D. & B.Littman
Dal's Peek	Dalson x Bernadette	D. & B.Littman
Dal's Pennies	Dal's Pride x Memoria William Kemp	D. & B.Littman
Dal's Pixie	Dal's Pride x Jay Kays Beauty	D. & B.Littman
Dal's Thrill	Dal's Queen x Sister Ann-Maree	D. & B.Littman
Dal's Wish	Dal Maree x Dal's Stunner	D. & B.Littman
Dal's Wizard	Dal's Surprise x Dal's Stunner	D. & B.Littman
Edan Stripes	Edda x Ellen	N.Roper
Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle	<i>tangerinum</i> x <i>sylvanum</i> †	Singapore Bot.Gdns
Ethel Kamemoto	Theodore Takiguchi x D'Bush Pansy	Univ.of Hawaii
Falguni	Roi-Et x Takami Kodama	F.Trieu(O/U)
Gabriela Maria Diaz	Copper Twist x Siah Ko-Ko	L.McAnena(O/U)
Golden Paradise	Highlight x Amber Drop	N.Chihara
Gyula Horn	Jaq Beauty x Genting Rose	Singapore Bot.Gdns
Henriette Bedie	Pink Lips x Fran's Twist	Singapore Bot.Gdns
Icy Pink	Joan Kushima x <i>phalaenopsis</i>	Univ.of Hawaii
Jaq Beauty	Waikiki Beauty x Jaquelyn Thomas	Singapore Bot.Gdns
Judy Flere	<i>undulatum</i> x <i>bigibbum</i>	La Flere Orch.
Korawin	Brolga x Aussie Victory	N.Roper
Natalie Schneider	Diane Kouchi x <i>lasianthera</i>	Odom's(K.Kamiya)
Odom's Silky Sensation	Talia Beauty x Silkworm	Odom's(K.Kamiya)
Odom's Sunny Angel	Edean Miyaji x Odom's Silky Sensation	Odom's(K.Kamiya)
Sid's Surprise	Colonial Surprise x Aussie Child	I.Klein
Snow Paradise	Spring Beauty x Chihara Dream	N.Chihara
White World	Bridal Memory x Spring Beauty	N.Chihara
DISA		
Golden Torch	Kirstenbosch Pride x <i>aurata</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
DORITAENOPSIS		
Bavarian Beauty	<i>Dtps.</i> Eastern Legend x <i>Phal.</i> Bavarian Lady	W.H.Kaiser
Bavarian Legend	<i>Dtps.</i> Eastern Legend x <i>Phal.</i> Alfonso Moreno	W.H.Kaiser
Cordova's Fire	<i>Phal.</i> Cordova x <i>Dtps.</i> Inverness Firebrand	Phalnatics
Electric Rose	<i>Dtps.</i> Esperanto x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha	T.Larkin
Glo's Frosty Pink	<i>Phal.</i> Catalina Naugle x <i>Dtps.</i> Orglade's Puff	Mr/Mrs J.Naugle
John Ralph Burton	<i>Dtps.</i> Mythic Beauty x <i>Phal.</i> Malibu Guide	Mr/Mrs J.Naugle
Kung's Ames	<i>Dtps.</i> Brother Ames x <i>Phal.</i> Snow Leopard	Kung's
Kung's New Mary	<i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Rose x <i>Phal.</i> New Mary	Kung's
Kung's Valentine	<i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine x <i>Phal.</i> New Eagle	Kung's
Lieutenant Jill's Delight	<i>Dtps.</i> Firehouse x <i>Phal.</i> <i>amboinensis</i>	A.Klehm
Maui Sizzle	<i>Dor.</i> <i>pulcherrima</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Maui Impresario	Trop.O.Farm
Showland Angel	<i>Phal.</i> Showland Davis x <i>Dor.</i> <i>pulcherrima</i>	Lin Han-Ben(Ma Tien-Kuan)
Sohma Coral	<i>Phal.</i> Sierra Gold x <i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Coral	M.Soma
Star Delight	<i>Dtps.</i> George Moler x <i>Phal.</i> Double Delight	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Sun Tiger	<i>Dtps.</i> Autumn Sun x <i>Phal.</i> Brazilian Legend	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Sussex Palette	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Amboin x <i>Dtps.</i> Zuma White Puff	McBean's
Sussex Valentine	<i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine x <i>Phal.</i> Brighton Belle	McBean's
Taida Carmela	<i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Pixie x <i>Dtps.</i> Taisuco Beauty	Taida
Taida Delight	<i>Dtps.</i> Hamakita Beauty x <i>Phal.</i> New Glad	Taida
Taida Gem	<i>Dtps.</i> Purple Gem x <i>Dtps.</i> Taisuco Sweet	Taida
Taida Happy Song	<i>Dtps.</i> Happy Beauty x <i>Phal.</i> Rousserole	Taida
Taida Little Pixie	<i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Beauty x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Pixie	Taida
Taida Odorika	<i>Dtps.</i> Odoriko x <i>Phal.</i> Valentine	Taida
Taida Pecan	<i>Dtps.</i> Ton Jy Pecan x <i>Phal.</i> Pinlong Cinderella	Taida
Taida Rose	<i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Rose x <i>Dtps.</i> Sun Prince	Taida
Taida Toast	<i>Dtps.</i> Orglade's Toast x <i>Phal.</i> Wataboushi	Taida
Zuma Mist	<i>Dtps.</i> Canyon Mist x <i>Phal.</i> Zuma Cupid	Zuma Canyon
EPICATILEYA		
Dawn Hudnell	C. Little Angel x <i>Epi.</i> Atropine	M.Ragan

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
EPICATTFLEYA (continued)		
Happy Elephants	<i>C. Pink Elephants x Epi. cristatum</i>	Trop.O.Farm(D.Hunt)
EPIDENDRUM		
Lucky	O'Brienianum x <i>mosenii</i> †	Harold Johnson
Prolific	Atroneium x Bees' Knees	M.Symmons(O/U)
EPILAELOCATTFLEYA		
Silverado	<i>Epic. Melvin Bates x Epi. Green Glades</i>	H.Rohrl(Harry Crosby)
GOODALEARA		
Swamp Fever	<i>Bak. Black Valentine x Oda. Point Perry</i>	Everglades
HAMELWELLSARA		
Oakbank	<i>Hmwsa. June x Z. Helen-Ku</i>	Adelaide
HERSCHELIA		
Darling Magic	<i>graminifolia x lugens</i>	Duckitt
KAGAWARA		
Ambrose Chua	<i>Ren. storiei x Ascda. Fuchs Gold</i>	How Wai Ron
How Yin Mun	<i>Ren. Tom Thumb x Ascda. Fuchs Gold</i>	How Wai Ron
LAELIA		
Ansin	<i>L. anceps x L. sincorana</i>	J.Hugo(L.Hugo)
LAELIOCATONIA		
Mini Bonanza	<i>Ctna. Brandi x Lc. Bonanza</i>	D.Neuendorff
Taida Maid	<i>Ctna. Maui Maid x L. rubescens</i>	Taida
LAELIOCATTFLEYA		
Carita Pintada	<i>Lc. Janet x Lc. Shellie Compton</i>	R.Sobrinho
Cool Beauty	<i>Lc. Beauty Alpha x L. anceps</i>	J.Hugo(L.Hugo)
Cosmo-Aloha	<i>Lc. Mini Purple x Lc. Angel Love</i>	Kokusai
Fred's Peach Parfait	<i>Lc. Trick or Treat x L. sincorana</i>	F.J.Bergman
Golden Oldie	<i>C. Browniae x Lc. Little Susie</i>	Don Massey
Jungle Flare	<i>Lc. Jungle Elf x C. Little Dipper</i>	H & R
Melissa Rodriguez	<i>Lc. Thajean Beauty x C. Chocolate Drop</i>	R.Rodriguez
Mike Heinz	<i>C. Dark Emperor x Lc. Irene Finney</i>	M.Ragan
Never Ending	<i>Lc. Bonanza x C. Queen Sirikit</i>	Don Massey
Pirika Echo	<i>Lc. Pri Pri x C. skinneri</i>	T.Yuhora
Taida Fair	<i>Lc. Melody Fair x Lc. Shellie Compton</i>	Taida
Trevor James Compton	<i>Lc. Frank Lloyd Wright x Lc. Hausermann's Moonsilk</i>	Hausermann
White Spark	<i>Lc. Shellie Compton x C. Moscombe</i>	W.H.Huang
LYCASTE		
Oro Columbiano	<i>schilleriana x aromatica</i>	M.Ragan(S.Tsubota)
MASDEVALLIA		
Andean Glow	Autumn Glow x Copperwing	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Arabesque	Fuzzy Navel x <i>ampullacea</i> †	J.Page
Ayers Rock	<i>triangularis x panguiensis</i>	J.Page
Baby Ben	<i>striatella x decumana</i>	Hoosier
Cape Triangle	Copper Angel x <i>angulifera</i>	Duckitt
Cinnamon Twist	<i>ayabacana x goliath</i> †	Golden Gate(Pui Y.Chin)
Darya-i-nur	<i>datura x Fraseri</i>	Pui Y.Chin
Double Take	<i>coccinea x Charisma</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Elven Peaches	Copper Angel x Elven Poppies	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Hortensia	<i>decumana x Freckles</i>	Pui Y.Chin
Lucky Dip	Southern Sun x <i>glandulosa</i>	J.Page
Marball	Marguerite x Kimballiana	H.Rohrl
Orange Blossom	Elven Poppies x Fancy Pants	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Pixie Leopard	Chaparana x <i>decumana</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Pot of Gold	<i>strobilii x hirtzii</i>	J.Page
Snowberry	<i>coccinea x caloptera</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Southern Moonlight	Confetti x Kimballiana	J.Page
Sun and Snow	Angel Frost x Confetti	J.Page
Tiger Butter	Golden Tiger x <i>davisii</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Tigertale	Golden Tiger x Kimballiana	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Topaz	Marguerite x <i>constricta</i>	J.Page
MILTASSIA		
Goodale's Gift	<i>Mtssa. Aztec x Brs. gireoudiana</i>	L.Gines(W.W.G.Moir)
MILTONIA		
Betty Heminger	Leucoglossa x Anne Warne	M.Ragan
Kaycee Heinz	Leucoglossa x Honolulu	M.Ragan
Marie Banholzer	Eureka x Shilshole Bay	Banholzer
Michael Yuen	Albacete x Edwidge Sabourin	I.Komoda
Rene Komoda	Edwidge Sabourin x <i>santanai</i>	I.Komoda

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
MILTONIA (continued)		
Sweetie Pie	Minuet x Golden Butterfly	Banholzer
Yellow Jacket	Shilshole Bay x Bellingham	Banholzer
MILTONIDIUM		
Lynn	<i>Milt. Belvedere x Onc. ornithorhynchum</i>	W.Talbot
ODONTIODA		
Bill Hohman	<i>Oda. Saint Clement x Oda. Island Red</i>	J.W.Thomas
Carol Chestnut	<i>Oda. Sea Joy x Oda. Wearside Galaxy</i>	J.W.Thomas
Dalmatian	<i>Oda. Saint Clement x Odm. Durham Pursuit</i>	Sunset
Maltomar	<i>Odm. Niamalto x Oda. Marcet</i>	H.Rohrl(Mansell & Hatcher)
Marilyn Nancy	<i>Oda. Bendigo x Oda. Island Red</i>	J.W.Thomas
Point Perry	<i>Oda. Point Nepean x Odm. Stroperry</i>	Everglades(O/U)
Saint Joe	<i>Oda. Joe's Drum x Oda. Saint Clement</i>	Golden Gate
Stan Boutin	<i>Odm. Stroperry x Oda. Firebird</i>	J.W.Thomas
Trilana	<i>Oda. Stirlana x Oda. Triuma</i>	Strawberry Creek(O/U)
Westhaven	<i>Oda. Chanmar x Oda. Trilana</i>	Strawberry Creek
ODONTOCIDIUM		
Big Crisp	<i>Odcdm. Big Mac x Onc. crispum</i>	Everglades
ODONTOGLOSSUM		
Glyndebourne Adina	Royal Wedding x Pancho	Charlesworth Div.McBean's
Rabiblanco	<i>cariniferum x Elaine</i>	H.Rohrl
Wine Butterfly	Perolia x Jerispol	Sunset
ONCIDIUM		
Alberta Opel	Auntie Bea x <i>maculatum</i>	Everglades
Danaus	Lava Flow x <i>marshallianum</i>	Chisnall's(O/U)
Kiri	<i>sarcodes x Jaguar</i>	K.Oka
Merrie Monarch	Kuquat x <i>splendidum</i>	J.O.Mau(K.Oka)
Obelix	Goldrausch x <i>crispum</i>	R.van Rooyen
Peaceful Bees	Killer Bees x Contex	Trop.O.Farm
PAPHIOPEDILUM		
Adventure with Landmarks	Landmark x Adventure	R.Tran
Angelina Krüger	<i>sanderianum x haynaldianum</i>	H.Doll
Benny Andersson	Gary Romagna x <i>philippinense</i>	F.Booth
Bjorn Christian Ulvaeus	Bengal Lancers x <i>philippinense</i>	F.Booth
California Wave	California Queen x Via Roca Rojo	Tokyo O.N.
Carla Schmidt Sampietro	<i>sanderianum x Dollgoldi</i>	R.Tran(J.Penn)
Dancing Doll	Maudiae x Hamana Makusum	A.Mochizuki
Doll Confidence	Douce Confidence x Sea Cliff	H.Doll
Dolldekor	Doll Confidence x Spotglen	H.Doll
Dou-Fang Sparrow	Saint Swithin x Dark Spell	Dou Fang
Dragon McGee	Dragon Wine x Willie McGee	A.Mochizuki
Edward George Kubista	<i>liemianum x bellatulum</i>	D.Eickhoff
Emma White	Mayumi x <i>primulinum</i>	A.Mochizuki
Esdolla	Peter Black x Via Asi Asi	H.Doll
First Frost	Inca Brass x Rosy Dawn	Hanes Orchids
Fullhouse	Maudiae x Nereid	A.Mochizuki
Granddru	<i>druryi x Memoria Arthur Falk</i>	H.Doll
Grand Illusions	Macabre x Grand Master	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Great World	Great Pacific x Small World	T.Iwasaka (Gallup & Stribling)
Gloriadoll	World Exploit x Geraldine	H.Doll
Hailstorm	Vale x Uncas	Hanes Orchids
Hamana Angel	Maudiae x Hamana Leader	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Cool	Hamana Light x Jolly Green Gem	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Earth	Wendarrow x Parry Gripp	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Lady	Hamana Wave x Hamana Leader	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Light	Frostlight x Inca	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Pie	Winston Churchill x Treevill Olympic	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Sceptre	Hamana Leader x Red Maude	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Water	Hamana Sea x Lambert Day	Saeki Nurs.
Happy Philipin	<i>philippinense x wardii</i>	Lin Han-Ben
Hideki Okuyama	<i>malipoense x glanduliferum</i>	O.Gruss
Hohoemi	Jolly Green Gem x Susan Tucker	T.Takano
Honey Banana	Alma Gavaert x <i>glanduliferum</i>	Lin Han-Ben
Honobono	Wendbourn x Tree of Glory	T.Takano
Iwao	Demura x Sazare	T.Takano
Izayoi	Gwen Hannen x White Knight	T.Takano
Kingsport	William Mathews x King Solomon	A.Mochizuki
Linda Diane Poirier	Susan Booth x <i>superbiens</i>	F.Booth
Lucille Booth	Lady Isabel x <i>primulinum</i>	F.Booth
Mable Gardner	<i>primulinum x Green Ruffles</i>	J.Gardner(O/U)
Magic Sceptre	Flame Arrow x Voodoo Magic	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Magic Wand	Red Glory x Magic Flame	Hanes Orchids
Makward	Makuli x <i>wardii</i>	R.van Rooyen
Maylands	Meon x <i>purpuratum</i>	Adelaide

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>PAPHIOPEDILUM</i> (continued)		
Memoria Anton Moellenberndt	<i>druryi</i> x <i>lowii</i>	B.Lang(O/U)
Memoria Toshikazu Takahashi	White Knight x San Francisco	Tokyo O.N.
Michael David Sampietro	<i>sanderianum</i> x Gloria Naugle	R.Tran(M.Sampietro)
Mini Mimic	<i>sukhakulii</i> x Deena Nicol	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
New York	Nettie McNay x Ruby Gillis	A.Mochizuki
Numaud	Nubensis x Maudiae	R.van Rooyen
Paint Brush	Hellas x Knock Knock	Hanes Orchids
Pink Jewell	Maudiae x Freckles	Hanes Orchids
Pipi	Ama-King x Winston Churchill	I.Shimizu(Ohba Orch.)
Riefer Dirdln	<i>rothschildianum</i> x <i>victoria-mariae</i>	O.Gruss
Ruth Curran	Via Tiburtina x Jolly Green Gem	A.Szabo(Geyserland)
Shadow Spook	Voodoo Magic x <i>lowii</i>	Orchid Zone(T.Root)
Star Eyes	<i>callosum</i> x Supersuk	A.Mochizuki
Super Booth	<i>supardii</i> x Susan Booth	F.Booth
Tokyo Big Sky	Memoria Arthur Falk x <i>exul</i>	Tokyo O.N.
Tokyo Black Choice	Song-bird x Laila Emami	Tokyo O.N.
Tokyo Wine Bar	Kevin's Wine x Amanda	Tokyo O.N.
Wild Bill	Virgo x <i>delenatii</i>	Cal-Orchid
World Constellation	Mach One x Small World	Y.Kato
Yoshida's Best	Winston Churchill x Original Sioux	Tokyo O.N.
Yoshida's Swallow	Winston Churchill x Pacific Swallow	Tokyo O.N.
<i>PHAIUS</i>		
Michael Southwood	Gravesiae x <i>tankervilleae</i>	B.Southwood
Natalie Southwood	Gravesiae x <i>grandifolius</i>	B.Southwood
<i>PHALAEOPSIS</i>		
Abend Beau	Gallant Beau x Abendrot	Saeki Nurs.
Alison	<i>stuartiana</i> x Alida	M.C.Wolfe(Breckinridge)
Amaranth Ruby	Cordova x Patea	Phalnatics
Ambo-Gem	Ambonosa x Texas Gem	Dr J.G.Martin
Angel Snow	Angel White x Be Glad	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Barbara's Scarlet Cape	Barbara Moler x Capeline	Gemstone(Sorooa)
Bavarian Boy Andy	Dotted Delight x Carmela's Pixie	W.H.Kaiser
Beauty Glad	Be Glad x Tsuei You Beauty	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Belle de Cernier	<i>amabilis</i> x <i>corningiana</i>	L.Vincent
Berry French	Berries 'n Cream x Cacharel	T.Larkin
Brandon Pink	Ida Fukumura x Doctor Robert Lambuth	Mr/Mrs J.Nauble
Bright Sheng	Jim Frederick x Motorhead	A.Klehm
Cape Sunset	San Luca x Cricket	Duckitt
Captain's Imp	Zuma Captain x <i>equestris</i>	T.Larkin
Carol Heminger	Angie Johnston x Ida Fukumura	M.Ragan
Cassandra Delight	Cassandra x Double Delight	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Castrato's Child	Castrato x Angel Dancer	Gemstone
Channel Art	Channel Rose x Ken Peterson	T.Larkin
Coral Star Tokuzato	Deventeriana x Sarah Frances Pridgen	S.Tokuzato
Cordovan Queen	Templed Hills x Queen Nancy	Dr J.G.Martin
Corngold	Hausermann's Elegance x Scott Eugene	John H.Miller
Crystal Charm	Hausermann's Charm x Double Delight	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Dark Queen	Carnival Queen x Abendrot	T.Larkin
Dawn Gold	Dawn Treader x Hausermann's Goldcup	Phalnatics
Doctor's Inlet	Martha Ragan x Fifi	M.Ragan
Don Woods	Frank Gottburg x Chamonix	M.Ragan
Dream Candy	Miyarabi Candy x Double Delight	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Dusky Damsel	Laura's Valentine x Princess Liz	John H.Miller
Dyna-Mite	Red-Hot Chili x Carolina Red Zeller	T.Larkin
Empress	Margo x Marion Stewart	N.Mountford(Stewart Orch.)
Enzomondo Egiziana	Goldiana x Ingebella Puerrer	Enzomondo
Fairy Eyes	White Cay x Fairy Tales	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Fancy Lip	Atien Kaala x Su's Red Lip	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Firemist	Goldiana x Red-Hot Chili	T.Larkin
Fred's Crystal	Ken's Moon x Antarctic	F.J.Bergman
Fred's Goldenrod	Bamboo Nancy x Ambomanniana	F.J.Bergman
Fred's Yellow Tiger	Bamboo Nancy x Macassar	F.J.Bergman
Fred's Zebra	Bergman Zebra x Double Delight	F.J.Bergman
Fred's Zebra Gem	Carmela's Gem x Bergman Zebra	F.J.Bergman
Fukumura Giant	Hawaiian Sugar x Hakalau Ruler	Trop.O.Farm(R.T.Fukumura)
Fürstin Gabriela	Stadt Trier x Kathrin Rölke	Rölke Orchzt.
Garnet Star	Cordova x Abendrot	Phalnatics
Gemstone Pastel Palette	Kuntrarti Rarashati x Nancy Ann Acker	Gemstone
Gemstone Prince Charming	Barbara's Scarlet Cape x Golden Buddha	Gemstone
Gemstone's Angel Lip	Angel Dancer x Golden Buddha	Gemstone
Gemstone's Berry-hi	Riverbend's Spice Berries x <i>lueddemanniana</i>	Gemstone
Gemstone's Coral Belle	Coral Isles x Melle Belle	Gemstone
Gemstone's Coral Titan	Coral Isles x Clash of Titans	Gemstone
Gemstone's Desert Dream	Pago Pago x Deventeriana	Gemstone
Gemstone's Diamond Dust	Memoria Steven Nolt x Guilford Rose	Gemstone
Gemstone's Double A	Double Fortune x Alida Areyto	Gemstone
Gemstone's Fire Leopard	Talung's Red Fire x Snow Leopard	Gemstone

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>PHALAENOPSIS</i> (continued)		
Gemstone's Golden Stripe	Golden Emperor x Golden Buddha	Gemstone
Gemstone's Golden Titan	Clash of Titans x Golden Buddha	Gemstone
Gemstone's Hawaiian Mist	Mahalo x Misty Green	Gemstone
Gemstone's Leopard Touch	Hausermann's Aerostar x Snow Leopard	Gemstone
Gemstone's Maggie Belle	Margit Moses x Melle Belle	Gemstone
Gemstone's Red Flush	Miami Sea x Golden Buddha	Gemstone
Gemstone's Ruby Spirit	Spirit House x Golden Gift	Gemstone
Gemstone's Ruby Stripe	Memoria Anne Fajen x Golden Buddha	Gemstone
Gemstone's Scarlet Queen	Barbara's Scarlet Cape x Alida Areyto	Gemstone
Gemstone's Spica Prince	Spica x Mok Choi Yew	Gemstone
Gemstone's Summer Snow	Snow Leopard x Summer-Samba	Gemstone
Gemstone's White Knight	Kristen Roccaforte x Claude Monet	Gemstone
Glo's Golden Treasure	Fifi x Golden Amboin	Mr/Mrs J.Nauble
Golden Mahogany	Golden Buddha x Carolina Red Zeller	T.Larkin
Goldfire	Red-Hot Chili x Hausermann's Goldcup	T.Larkin
Happy Candy	Neon Stripes x Miyarabi Candy	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Harriet Wiedeman	Misty Green x Ty Duer	M.Ragan
Honey Candy	Miyarabi Candy x Chih Shang's Stripes	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Imp's Sparks	Buena Cerise Sparks x Malibu Imp	Dr J.G.Martin
Intoxication	Hausermann's Goldcup x Carolina Red Zeller	T.Larkin
Jacob's Coat	Hawaiian Queen x Ai Gold	Dr J.G.Martin
John's Sunrise	Fifi x <i>venosa</i>	Mr/Mrs J.Nauble
Jordan Nauble	Baviere x Glo's Meteor	Mr/Mrs J.Nauble
Julie Merriam	Hausermann's Charity x One Mission	Allen Merriman
Julio Muha	Miami Sunrise x San Sebastian	Enzomondo
Jungle Dawn	Jungle Prince x Cherry Dawn	Dr J.G.Martin
Kaiser's Lady	Bavarian Symphony x Bavarian Lady	W.H.Kaiser
Kung's Amar Cricket	Su-An Cricket x <i>amabilis</i>	Kung's
Kung's Amar Gelb	Yungho Gelbliambo x <i>amabilis</i>	Kung's
Kung's Amar Hall	Art Hall x <i>amabilis</i>	Kung's
Kung's Amar Philip	<i>amabilis</i> x <i>philippinensis</i>	Kung's
Kung's Balas Queen	Penang Queen x Pailho Balas	Kung's
Kung's Kaala	Winter Kaala x Joseph Hampton	Kung's
Kung's Nata Drop	Natasha x Chocolate Drop	Kung's
Kung's Nata Spot	Natasha x Chiayi Spot	Kung's
Kung's Sesame	Paifang's Queen x Auspice Quartz	Kung's
Kung's Spice	Spica x Golden Pride	Kung's
Kung's Stuart	<i>stuartiana</i> x Spotted World	Kung's
Laura's Legacy	Laura's Valentine x <i>venosa</i>	John H.Miller
Leigh Zimmerman	Aileen Stoops x Hausermann's Goldcup	A.Klehm
Leopard Legacy	Glenmore x Hausermann's Goldcup	Phalnaties
Leucadia Sun	Prospector's Dream x Goldberry	Leucadia(R.Borders)
Little Mademoiselle	Malibu Mademoiselle x <i>equestris</i>	M.Soma
Little Suzie	Suziana Wijanto x <i>equestris</i>	M.Soma
Little Sweetheart	Gladrose x <i>lindenii</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Mary Ann Jirak	Seletar Little Leopard x Adelaide Skoglund	Hausermann
Melinda Bettencourt	Coral Isles x Lipperose	Bettencourt
Memoria Hubert McDaniel	Hausermann's Candy x Zuma Carillon	Orchid Alley
Memoria Laura McDaniel	Golden Barbara x Deventeriana	Orchid Alley
Memoria Mickey Nax	Deventeriana x Old Gold	Gemstone(L.Rogers)
Memoria Tom Teigen	Golden Emperor x Poco's Charm	Gemstone
Middleburg	Queen Emma x Fifi	M.Ragan
Mint Glacier	Heiko x Misty Green	T.Larkin
Miva Scala	Cataracte x Miva Delta	Michel Vacherot
Niedernhausen	Naseweis x Opaline	Rölke Orchzt.
Opening Night	Dainty Lass x Escalation	N.Mountford(Stewart Orch.)
Ozark Sunset	Abendrot x Carolina Red Zeller	T.Larkin
Party Popper	Party Dress x Fifi	McBean's
Patricia Paradise	Carnival Queen x Winter Dawn	P.Paradise
Phantastisch Haus	Yellow Fantasy x Hausermann's Goldcup	Dr J.G.Martin
Pixie Pearl	Riverbend's Pink Pearl x Carmela's Pixie	Orchid Zone(R.Bobadilla)
Pocket Candy	<i>stuartiana</i> x Miyarabi Candy	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Princess's Tiger	Zuma Sonnet x Princess Kaiulani	Phalnaties
Pure Angel	Angel White x Timothy Christopher	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Quilted Beauty	Exotic Network x Marquise	Dr J.G.Martin
Rebecca Woods	Lavender Lady x Hilo Lip	M.Ragan
Red Iridesence	Red-Hot Chili x Carmela's Stripe	Dr J.G.Martin
Rose Pixie	Carmela's Pixie x Abendrot	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Ruby Charm	Abendrot x Hausermann's Charm	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Ruey Captain	Ruey Lih Stripes x <i>equestris</i>	Taida
Sandra's Gold	Sandra Livingston x Golden Gift	Dr J.G.Martin
Showland Caraldee	Maraldee x Pinlong Cardinal	Lin Han-Ben(Ma Tien-Kuan)
Showland Davis	<i>equestris</i> x Pinlong Davis	Lin Han-Ben(Ma Tien-Kuan)
Showland Nosa	<i>venosa</i> x Teoh Phaik Khuan	Lin Han-Ben(Ma Tien-Kuan)
Showland Pride	<i>schilleriana</i> x Universal Pride	Lin Han-Ben(Ma Tien-Kuan)
Showland Renaud	Mambo x Line Renaud	Lin Han-Ben(Ma Tien-Kuan)
Showland Wilsona	<i>wilsonii</i> x Schilleriano-Stuartiana	Lin Han-Ben(Ma Tien-Kuan)
Showland Wilsonra	<i>wilsonii</i> x Cassandra	Lin Han-Ben(Ma Tien-Kuan)
Snow Delight	White Cay x Double Delight	Akatsuka Orch.Co

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PHALAENOPSIS (continued)		
Sohma Clouds	Hawaiian Clouds x Hilo Lip	Kokusai(M.Soma)
Sohma Delight	<i>amabilis</i> x Zuma Aussie Delight	Kokusai(M.Soma)
Sohma Imperial	Suziana Wijanto x Orchid World	Kokusai(M.Soma)
Sohma Joy	Liu Tuen-Shen x <i>javanica</i>	Kokusai(M.Soma)
Sohma Lip	Sierra Gold x Hilo Lip	M.Soma
Sohma Mosaic	Brother Stripes x Rousserole	Kokusai(M.Soma)
Sohma Starfish	Bonnie Vasquez x <i>fuscata</i>	Kokusai(M.Soma)
Sohma Zephyr	Martha's Gem x <i>sumatrana</i>	M.Soma
Star Charm	Chiayi Spot x Hausermann's Charm	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Starlight Candy	Hausermann's Candy x Double Delight	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Stuart's Enchantress	Enchantress x <i>stuartiana</i>	A.Klehm
Sunday Java	<i>sanderiana</i> x <i>javanica</i>	Hou Tse Liu
Sweet Candy	Neon Stripes x Hausermann's Candy	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Sweet Country	Chiayi Spot x Su's Red Lip	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Sweet Rose	Alysha's Rose x Su's Red Lip	Akatsuka Orch.Co
Tabasco Gold	Goldiana x Tabasco Tex	Dr J.G.Martin
Taida Amagold	Taipei Gold x <i>amabilis</i>	Taida
Taida Baby	Cassandra x Judy Champion	Taida
Taida Barbara	Barbara Moler x Butterball	Taida
Taida Cassanstripes	Cassandra x Chih Shang's Stripes	Taida
Taida Chialady	Luchia Lady x Pinlong Cardinal	Taida
Taida Dave	Chih Shang's Stripes x Dave Dörnbrack	Taida
Taida Diamond	Mount Kaala x Atien Kaala	Taida
Taida Face	Happyface x Taipei Gold	Taida
Taida Florida	Atien Kaala x Florida Snow	Taida
Taida Golden Freed	Golden Sands x Chiali Freed	Taida
Taida Halo	Mahalo x Penang Girl	Taida
Taida Hampton	Wataboushi x Joseph Hampton	Taida
Taida Hime	Atien Kaala x Shirayukihime	Taida
Taida Joseph	Spitzberg x Joseph Hampton	Taida
Taida Little Mary	New Mary x Little Richard	Taida
Taida Louise	Louise Dott x Atien Kaala	Taida
Taida Major	Pinlong Major x Lippstadt	Taida
Taida Modern	Modern Stripes x Kathleen Ai	Taida
Taida Moon	Enshyu Moon x Hamptons Pride	Taida
Taida Mountain	Mountain Mist x Helengene	Taida
Taida New Life	Rousserole x New Life	Taida
Taida Pinky	Little Mary x Otohime	Taida
Taida Princess	Sun Princess x Rousserole	Taida
Taida Romance	Romance Miki x Wedding Waltz	Taida
Taida Rousebuddha	Rousserole x Fortune Buddha	Taida
Taida Ruby	Long Little Girl x Pailang's Auckland	Taida
Taida Snowmai	Ginrei x Yukimai	Taida
Taida Spring	Winter Dawn x Pinlong Spring	Taida
Taida Sunrise	Golden Yung-Ho x Liaw Ching-Sen	Taida
Taida Sunshine	<i>tetraspis</i> x <i>equestris</i>	Taida
Taida Timothy	Timothy Christopher x <i>venosa</i>	Taida
Taida Topaz	<i>celebensis</i> x Taipei Gold	Taida
Taida Valle	Flor Del Valle x Taipei Gold	Taida
Taida Watakaala	Atien Kaala x Wataboushi	Taida
Taida Watasnow	Wataboushi x Florida Snow	Taida
Taida White	Hakuhoh x Wataboushi	Taida
Taida Yuki	Mount Irene x Yukimai	Taida
Texas Fawn	Ai Gold x Misty Moon	Dr J.G.Martin
Texas Imp	Tabasco Tex x Malibu Imp	Dr J.G.Martin
Texas Moon	Moonmist x <i>venosa</i>	Dr J.G.Martin
Texas Orange	Imp's Pride x Deventeriana	Dr J.G.Martin
Texas Spots	Red-Hot Chili x Saint George	Dr J.G.Martin
Tiger Child	Sandra Livingston x Red-Hot Chili	Dr J.G.Martin
Verdefflor	Prospector's Dream x Malibu Honey	John H.Miller
Yellow Vision	Prospector's Dream x George Stagi	Orchid Connection (John H.Miller)
Zuma Floss	Fairy Tales x Candy Floss	Zuma Canyon
PHRAGMIPEDIUM		
Alice	<i>sargentianum</i> x <i>richteri</i>	O.Gruss
Fedora Brochu	<i>lindleyanum</i> x <i>Stenophyllum</i>	P.Brochu(O/U)
George Shearing	<i>sargentianum</i> x <i>boissierianum</i>	A.Mochizuki
Grassau	<i>longifolium</i> x <i>richteri</i>	O.Gruss
Sarah Eadie	Cardinale x Memoria Dick Clements	Kilworth
POTINARA		
Fred's Streamer	<i>Blc.</i> Blushing Gold x <i>Slc.</i> Little Hazel	F.J.Bergman
Haw Yuan Gold	<i>Pot.</i> Lemon Tree x <i>Blc.</i> Tassie Barbero	C.H.Hsieh(Haw Yuan)
Haw Yuan Holiday	<i>Blc.</i> Haw Yuan Pink x <i>Pot.</i> Love Call	C.H.Hsieh(Haw Yuan)
Taida Love Star	<i>Pot.</i> Love Call x <i>Pot.</i> Netrasiri Starbright	Taida
Taira-Machi Early Harvest	<i>Slc.</i> Orglade's Early Harvest x <i>Blc.</i> Marjorie Conner	F.Komiyama
Wan Ta	<i>Blc.</i> Painter's Brush x <i>Pot.</i> Ralph Blust	Lin Chi Shin

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
RENANTANDA Enzomondo Carissima	<i>Ren. imschootiana</i> x <i>V. Nancy Rodillas</i>	Enzomondo
*ROHRLARA (Rhla.) Helmut	<i>Adps. Congo</i> x <i>Brs. Rex</i>	Everglades
SARCOCHILUS Gunnadoo Nabiac	<i>Cherie</i> x <i>Melba</i> <i>Melody</i> x <i>Heidi</i>	<i>B.Gregory</i> <i>B.Gregory</i>
SCHOMBOCATTLEYA April Showers Forest Creation	<i>Smbc. Splendid Bow</i> x <i>G. Porcia</i> <i>Smbc. Splendid Bow</i> x <i>C. Fitz Eugene Dixon</i>	<i>Don Massey</i> <i>Don Massey</i>
SOPHROCATTLEYA Beaunitsi Pinka Doll	<i>Sc. Beaufort</i> x <i>C. Nitsi</i> <i>Sc. Beaufort</i> x <i>C. Happy Talk</i>	<i>R.van Rooyen</i> <i>T.Yuhora</i>
SOPHROLAELIO† Cape Beauty Haw Yuan Lc Ina Future Red Kotan	<i>Sl. Orpettii</i> x <i>C. Small Wonder</i> <i>Lc. Puppy Love</i> x <i>Slc. Golden Wax</i> <i>Lc. Puppy Love</i> x <i>Sc. Beaufort</i> <i>Slc. Sunrise Doll</i> x <i>C. Candy Tuft</i>	<i>Duckitt</i> <i>C.H.Hsieh(Haw Yuan)</i> <i>T.Hasumi</i> <i>T.Yuhora</i>
STENOGLOTTIS Neptune	<i>Venus</i> x <i>fimbriata</i>	<i>Duckitt</i>
*SYMMONSARA (Syma.) George	<i>Bepi. Vivian German</i> x <i>Smbc. Splendid Drop</i>	<i>M.Symmons</i>
VANDA Chan Johnson Crownfox Beauty Crownfox Keylime Crownfox Velvet Mary Hillenbrand Memoria Katherine McCartney Mona Heider	<i>Miss Joaquim</i> x <i>Charles Goodfellow</i> <i>Fuchs Rosy Charm</i> x <i>Fuchs Violetta</i> <i>Rasri Gold</i> x <i>sanderiana</i> <i>sanderiana</i> x <i>Fuchs Fuchsia</i> <i>Madame Rattana</i> x <i>Fuchs Pink Ice</i> <i>Fuchs Delight</i> x <i>Doctor Anek</i> <i>Ricardo Blue</i> x <i>Kasem's Delight</i>	<i>Harold Johnson</i> <i>R.F.Orchids</i> <i>R.F.Orchids</i> <i>R.F.Orchids</i> <i>R.F.Orchids</i> <i>R.F.Orchids</i> <i>R.F.Orchids</i>
VANDAENOPSIS Crownfox Glow Mickey Tucker Nelson Mandela	<i>V. Mevr.L.Velthuis</i> x <i>Phal. laycockii</i> <i>V. tricolor</i> x <i>Phal. laycockii</i> <i>V. Mas Los Angeles</i> x <i>Phal. labukensis</i>	<i>R.F.Orchids (Cheah Wah Sang)</i> <i>M.Ragan</i> <i>Singapore Bot.Gdns</i>
VUYLSTEKEARA Amakudari	<i>Odtna. Debutante</i> x <i>Oda. Alstir</i>	<i>H.Rohrl</i>
WILSONARA Anchors Aweigh Bruce Ide Julie Notley Memoria James Asher Mountain Sparkle	<i>Onc. Memoria Carl Wilbanks</i> x <i>Oda. Bluera</i> <i>Wils. Tropic Breeze</i> x <i>Odm. hastilabium</i> <i>Oda. Chase End</i> x <i>Wils. Minemar</i> <i>Onc. tigrinum</i> x <i>Oda. Remembrance</i> <i>Oda. Joyful</i> x <i>Onc. tigrinum</i>	<i>Everglades</i> <i>Everglades</i> <i>Strawberry Creek (R.Dugger)</i> <i>D.Garling (Golden Gate)</i> <i>Rolfe Hort. (Mansell & Hatcher)</i>
ZYGOCOLAX Tarcoola	<i>Z. Warringal Wonder</i> x <i>Zcx. Elfin Jade</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>
ZYGOPETALUM Iron Baron Quorn	<i>Warringal Wonder</i> x <i>Artur Elle</i> <i>Helen-Ku</i> x <i>Warringal Wonder</i>	<i>Adelaide</i> <i>Adelaide</i>

* New intergeneric name with abbreviation for the following combination. The botanical authority follows each component genus.

Adapasia = *Ada* Lindley x *Aspasia* Lindley

Rohrlara (named in honour of Mr Helmut Rohrl of La Jolla Orchids, California, USA) = *Ada* Lindley x *Aspasia* Lindley x *Brassia* R.Brown

Symmonsara (named in honour of M.J.Symmons of Pacific Orchids, Queensland, Australia) = *Brassavola* R.Brown x *Cattleya* Lindley x *Epidendrum*

Linnaeus x *Schomburgkia* Lindley

† Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration:-

Catasetum ciliatum; *Catasetum maranhense*; *Catasetum rooseveltianum*; *Catasetum schmidtianum*; *Cymbidium munronianum*; *Dendrobium sylvanum*; *Epidendrum mosenii*; *Herschelia graminifolia*; *Masdevallia ampullacea*; *Masdevallia goliath*

CORRIGENDUM - *Orchid Review* list of:

January/February 1997, *Masd.* Autumn Glow: originator should read **A.Koomanoff**

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Orchid Registrar, P O Box 1072, FROME, Somerset BA11 5JN, England

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A Bit About *Bulbophyllum elisae*

by Gerry Walsh

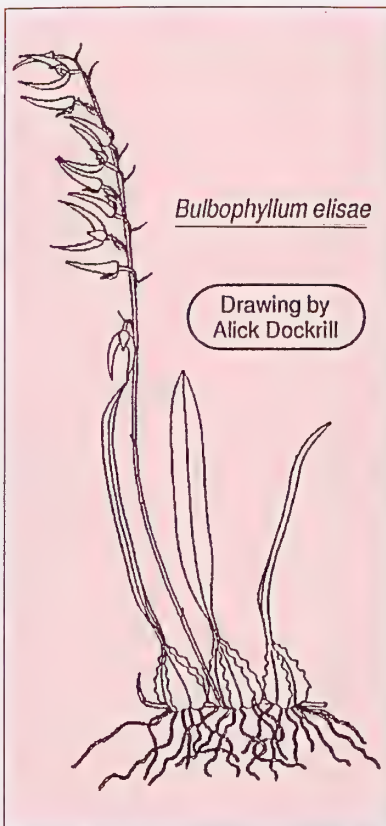
THE FIRST time I ever stumbled on to a colony of *Bulbophyllum elisae* was a day I could never forget ... for more than just the obvious reason of having located a new species for the first time. It was October, 1978, a very hot and dusty day, travelling for hours already with a distinctly irate seven months old baby ... and only six more hours to home sweet home.

With Mrs Walsh sublimely happy in the seat beside me, I announced that a rest stop at a certain lookout (somewhere between the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Murray River), just to give the little fella a break from his car seat, and also providing the same Mrs Walsh with a refreshing opportunity to escape the stifling confines of the air conditioned vehicle, would be a very magnanimous gesture indeed by myself.

About 300 metres over the edge of a nearby cliff, where I had briefly gone to answer an urgent call of nature, I spied on a collection of crumbling boulders, big sheets of lush green orchids. With all my vast knowledge as an orchidist, accumulated over some 24 months of self-teaching, I deemed these specimens to be *Dendrobium monophyllum* ... based on the unchallengeable observation that the little bulbs were crowned by but a single long green leaf. It was another year or so before I realised what a giant conclusion I'd leaped to. When they flowered they were beautiful examples of *B. elisae*.

But at the time of discovery I thought I'd found Lasseter's Reef of Gold. You could hear my cries of jubilation for hundreds of metres I think. Way up above you could hear my son's cries for kilometres I know! I crawled out of the scrub covered in perspiration and in triumph. The usually passive Mrs Walsh was exhibiting a somewhat less triumphant disposition than myself as I recall. I remember thinking that the heat had made her just a wee bit testy. Imagine what state she'd have been in if I hadn't the foresight to stop for a break? We hit the road to home once again, now with new found enthusiasm.

B. elisae is not an uncommon orchid. it is distributed from the Blue Mountains in the south northwards to south-eastern Queensland where I observed a small clump in the Bunya Bunya mountains in October 1989. Over the years I have located numerous specimens at many



spots in between. But never have I seen the quantity that graced the rocks in that very first location mentioned above. There it could be measured by the square foot. It is nearly as abundant in many of the high altitude areas of the Granite country of the Northern Tablelands.

B. elisae is quite flexible in regards to its habitat requirements. It will happily colonise rainforest trees where it shows a distinct preference for the limbs of its host, although it will occasionally be seen on the main trunks. It can be found all through the typical rainforest gully from creek banks right up to the tops of ridges well away from water. And where the rainforest ends, *B. elisae* can happily continue on into the drier forest surrounds. It is in this drier environment that it begins to settle on rocks, particularly if they support heavy moss beds.

The tree species that I've seen *B. elisae* growing on include: Coachwood (Blue

Mountains); *Ficus* species (Bellangry); *Casuarina* (Barrington Tops); Hoop Pine (Dorrigo, Killarney); Tulip Oak (Killarney); *Camphorlaurel* (Armidale) and on the bases of large *Eucalyptus* trees in the Mt Lindesay region. These are only the trees I could identify, there are many other hosts. I recall Mike Harrison telling me he has seen it on Red Bean and even once on *Banksia*! That's the way it is with *B. elisae* – it can grow anywhere.

In the Blue Mountains *B. elisae* is not overly common but it can be seen if you keep your eyes open. In September 1990, Roger Phillips and myself found it growing sparingly on sandstone rocks beside *D. speciosum* and *D. linguiforme*. It was also on fallen limbs in the rainforest creek just below. This was out from Leura between the Grose River and the Great Western Highway. I've seen it south of Wentworth Falls overlooking Lake Burragorang, as well as in the deep valley below the actual Wentworth Falls themselves.

Long time Sydney Group member Father Bob Stephen tells me he has seen it on the north side of the Mt Wilson range and along the Wollangambe River and to the north of Medlow Bath. I remember Dr Ben Wallace reporting seeing it growing underneath the drop at Kanangra Walls to the south of Jenolan Caves. So, next time you're out in the Blue Mountains, keep your eyes open ... it's right on your door step!

B. elisae has conical shaped pseudobulbs to 2cms diameter and the same in height. The most distinguishing feature of these is the mass of warty tubercles studing the surface, making them appear like pointy rubber thumb thimbles. Bulbs are generally a yellowy green and if growing in a lot of sun they can go very bronzy brown or even be covered by thick sheets of lichen, literally.

The bulb is topped by a single, light green leaf up to 10cms long which is quite stiff and erect. After a few years, the leaf usually drops off but the bulb can remain viable for many more years before withering up. It is frequently only the peripheral bulbs of a clump that has green leaves at all.

The raceme of *B. elisae* can be up to 12cms long, semi-upright and support up to a dozen blooms. The flowers have greatly extended lateral sepals that hang limply in the manner of an upside down

butterfly. The column and other segments are minute by comparison. Colour is most frequently a bright apple green turning towards yellow with age. The column and labellum are a brownish colour and inconspicuous. There is a fairly strong perfume present that is not particularly attractive.

Very rarely, the normally green flowers are a deep red/brown to dull purple in colour. These colour forms are not a solid colour like the normal form, but they have a striped appearance about them. They are extremely attractive. Only once have I come across this form in the wild. There were about five or six clones and I have often wondered if these unusual colour forms are genetically fixed or just a freak occurrence from normal seed pods. The presence of a number of clones in the same locality would suggest that it is an inheritable characteristic.

In cultivation, *B. elisae* is something of an enigma. Because although it is not uncommon in the bush, and just about always looks in great condition when seen there, it can be a very trying orchid to cultivate successfully in the bush house. I've been surprised over the years to find that some growers, who could usually grow hair on a billiard ball, have very nearly pulled their hair out in frustration over *B. elisae*.

While it isn't subject to suddenly falling off the perch like some of the *Sarcanthineae* species do, it very often lingers on for years without every regaining the big fat bulbs that the poor grower started with. The leaf very often develops brown, rotten tips or patches and will remain about half the size of the original ones ... that's if they maintain their connections with the pseudobulbs at all. The flowering performance often suffers greatly as well, with tiny little flowers in ones and twos on pathetically short racemes.

But some growers do manage to overcome these problems and show off well cultivated plants at the monthly meetings – just to annoy all the grumpy growers standing well back from the benches. So where do I stand in this cultivation arena? To be slightly immodest, but forever honest, I seem to maintain my plants of *B. elisae* in a respectable enough condition.

All I can say is that my watering habits must be convivial to the exacting requirements demanded by this obviously temperamental species. In the final analysis, I believe that all the problems *B. elisae* exhibits relate back to the water and humidity levels it is subjected to. So if you aren't growing it brilliantly, you should be moving it around and testing different micro-climates in your bush house. But for

heaven's sake don't just let the poor plant hang around losing condition. If it gets down to too low an ebb there may be no possibility of a revival at all.

The only aspect of culture I swear by for certain concerns the host you use for *B. elisae*. Once again it has to be tree fern fibre. *I've used the rest ... but tree fern's the best!* And it just has to be *Cyathea*, not *Dicksonia*. The roots really love to get inside the fibre. On cork or wood, they just don't seem to gain a strong attachment, or loosen away from it after only a few months. What good is that? Trust me!

Hang it up high for the better air movement, work out your water regime, fertilise with everything else in the bush house and I can't see why you won't be able to grow *B. elisae* as good as the experts do ... if there are any experts that is. The good news is that, for the novice grower, *B. elisae* is not hard to obtain. It is often seen on the lists of various native plant nurseries and other growers may have a piece to swap with you.

Gerry Walsh,
Lot 46a, Fourth Avenue,
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Frank Slattery

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AOR163

*Orchids of Borneo Volume 3
Dendrobium, Dendrochilum and Others*

J.J. Wood

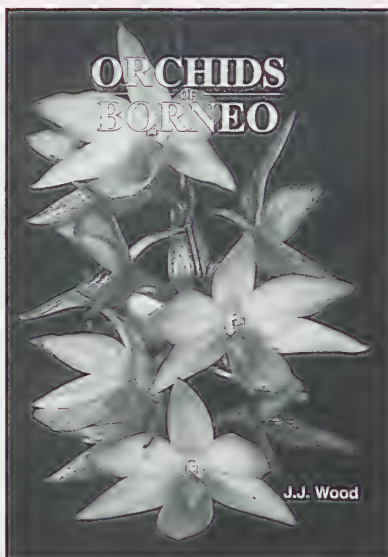
1997 The Sabah Society in association
with The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
ISBN 967-99947-5-9.

299pp.

26 colour plates with 111 photographs,
100 black and white illustrations, map
on front end paper.

Price: TBA. Available from: Mail Order
Department, Royal Botanic Gardens,
Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 3AB, UK.
Soon to be available from the Australian
Orchid Foundation.

When I visited Borneo in 1980, the only
book I had which dealt with the orchids of
this once-mysterious island was *Kinabalu
Summit of Borneo* which contained a chap-
ter on orchids by Tony Lamb and Chan
Chew Lun. Now my library contains
another six volumes on Borneo (see list of
books below). In these books over 300
species are described in detail and illus-
trated with line drawings and about 750
photographs have been published. This
represents a mine of information and must
have elevated Borneo from the status of
one of the least-known orchid floras to a



reasonably well-documented flora.

The latest in the *Orchids of Borneo*
series has recently been published and in
this review I will look at the series as a
whole, concentrating on Volume 3. Volume 1
was in fact the second volume
published in 1994. It covered 100 orchids
in a range of genera with many of the well
known species illustrated. Volume 2
authored by J.J. Vermeulen was published
in 1991 and was devoted to 100
Bulbophyllum species. Volume 3 by
Jeffrey Wood featured another 100 species
concentrating on, but not restricted to,
Dendrobium and *Dendrochilum*.

The format of all books involves two or
three introductory chapters on habitats,
classification and other general matters,
followed by the bulk of the book which
features descriptions of about a page with
a line drawing. The section on each
species includes synonyms, botanical
description, habitat and ecology, distribu-
tion, general distribution (ie outside
Borneo), notes, derivation of name. This
section is followed by colour pho-
tographs, ranging from one to six a page
and illustrating most of the species
described. Volume 3 has 113 photographs
illustrating 70 species, Volume 2 has 90
photographs illustrating 86 species and
Volume 1 has 132 photographs illustrating
100 species.

The photographs are, with virtually no
exceptions, first class. Most illustrate the
flowers, but a few show the whole plant.
Personally I would like to see a few more
habitat studies like the shot of
Dendrochilum stachyodes on the upper
slopes of Mt Kinabalu. A few shots like
this can add so much to our understanding
of the conditions under which the orchids
grow.

Volume 3 features 18 *dendrobiums* and
36 *dendrochilums* and an assortment of
other species. Borneo has some 143 named
dendrobiums in 16 sections, which are
most common at low and moderate alti-
tudes, while there are 88 *dendrochilums*,
which are a feature of the higher altitudes.
For me, one of the highlights of the book
is *Bulbophyllum beccarii*, an amazing
species with leaves up to 50cm long and an
incredible 38cm wide, which climb spi-
rally up tree trunks and form baskets
which trap humus. The flowers are densely
packed and, like many of the genus, have
an atrocious scent.

The series *Orchids of Borneo* intends to
continue illustrating 100 species in each
volume, so with about 1400 to 1500
species thought to occur in Borneo, it is a
long term project. It is a useful and inter-
esting project, but the main drawback is
that the taxa are presented almost at ran-
dom and not a systematic fashion. This is
a price we have to pay to obtain current
information, rather than wait for a com-
plete orchid flora at some distant time in
the future. Perhaps the publishers should
consider publishing a consolidated index
in every third or fourth volume – or as a
separate publication. In Volume 3 the
annoying blank pages which occurred in
the first two volumes have been avoided,
giving the book a more compact feel and,
as far as I can see, not losing anything in
the process.

Other Books on the orchids of Borneo

Chan, C.L., Lamb, A., Shim, P.S. and
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1993.

Wood, J.J. and Cribb, P.J. *A Checklist
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Gardens, Kew. 1994

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AOR154

Cattleyas

Many growers use this time of the year to divide their precious plants. For those growers who back cut their plants last spring, it will be an easy job to pot those plants. Some growers will back cut now so as to repot in the coming spring.

Growers are now using many forms of media to plant their plants in. GROWOOL® is becoming very popular. If using this medium watch your fertilising programme. For years now many growers have been using New Zealand *Spagnum* with excellent results. A layer of gravel is usually placed over the top of the moss to stop the algae from forming and also stop the birds from pulling out the moss for their future nests. AUSTMOSS® is gaining popularity in the Sydney area. I have seen some excellent growth on some hard to grow cattleyas. The secret is, do not push the moss into

the pot very hard as you will find the moss will not drain very well and this means the cattleyas roots will not go down in the moss. Do not overwater. Water thoroughly then do not rewater until the moss starts to dry. This time of the year in the Sydney area is around five to ten days depending on the day temperatures.

Bark still seems to be the most popular. But again, watch your drainage and watering.

Fertilising is very important this time of the year. GARDEN PARTY® would be one of the most popular fertilisers used on cattleya this time of the year. Horticultural Solutions H-S-O 2Z is also very popular to push the growth along.

Look under leaves for scale insects. If present use ANTISCALE® or NATRASOAP® and SPRAYTECH OIL®, AMPOL's, D.C. TRON PLUS OIL® seems to work very well. Some growers have reported to me that they have found that using it at half rate has

been very successful in controlling scales, mealy bug and mites. An added bonus is that it can help to control certain fungal diseases. ■

Cymbidiums

With the change of seasons cymbidium growers must change their cultural methods. Many growers have been fertilising their plants to get maximum growth so as to get the full potential from their plants.

Usually autumn means a change in fertiliser requirements. Traditionally now is the time to increase the potassium and phosphorus levels and decrease the nitrogen levels. Many overseas growers also like to increase the levels of magnesium, iron and calcium. They feel the increases level help to produce those exhibition quality blooms.

Horticultural Solutions, H-S-O 12 is an ideal fertiliser to use during autumn. One gram per litre is the standard dilution rate. Peters Blossom Booster and their Orchid Special is also very popular. Fertilise weekly.

Watering is usually problematic this time of the year. Water in the morning. Water when plants just start to dry. DO NOT OVERWATER or you will encourage bulb and root rots.

Fungal diseases are always a problem during autumn. Black spot and all sorts of bulb rots that usually end up with the death of the plant. Good culture is better than using a fungicide. Good air circulation and good drainage in the pot is essential. If you find that your plants are developing black spots on the leaves a programme of MANCOZEB® will help to control black spot fungus. LIME SULPHUR has also been used with good results. This preparation can also help to control two-spotted mites.

Beware of two-spotted mites during the summer-autumn period. Look carefully under the leaves for indications of their presence. The silvery marks under the leaves is the tell-tale indication signs. If present use a good miticide such as KELTHANE®, ROGOR®, FOLI-MAT®, a mixture of NATRASOAP® and SPRAYTECH OIL®. For the commercial grower there is a new product out now called WIZARD® which is very good to control two-spotted mites. A good squirt under the leaves helps to discourage mite activity.

Watch for snails and slugs as new flower spikes will soon be showing. ■

SPECIES with Rod Rice

Dendrobium rhodostictum

L. Muell & Kraenzl. 1894.

Syn: *D. madonnae* Rolfe

Of all the *Dendrobium*'s (approximately 1100 species or more), my favourite section are, the *Latourea* and *Spatulata*. One of my all time favourites is *Dendrobium rhodostictum* from the section *Latourea*.

This wonderful orchid, has pseudo bulbs which eventually attain a height of 25cm or more. They are very thin and pencil like, from the base to approximately 1/2-2/3 their height, where they swell/dilate to 2-4 times, for the remainder of their length. The leaves are slightly leathery, and grow to 5-11cm long x 1-2.5cm wide. The inflorescence grows to 2.5-4cm long, and produces between 2-8, long lasting flowers.

The flower parts are pure white, with a light apple green flush on the inside of the lip, around the callus area. The side lobes have shortish purple lines, while the outer margin of the lip has a strong purple band for the top 2/3. The flowers reach between 4.5-8cm wide.

When happy, it is a very vigorous orchid, growing and flowering strongly, regularly (sometimes twice a year) and easily. Even only in an 80mm pot, it can produce clumps of, as many as 20 flowering size cranes, basically forming, space saving, specimen plants. These canes/pseudo bulbs will continue to flower for some years.

This orchid is very easily grown in the intermediate hot house, in temperate climates, with medium to strongish light, excellent air movement, and a

basic winter temperature of 10 degrees Celsius, accompanied by the traditional dryer resting period. It will grow cooler, but its roots must be bone dry by night-fall, with protection from cold wind.

This species comes from Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, at elevations between 800-1200 metres, as an epiphyte on tree species, from genera such as, *Castanopsis* and *Nothofagus*. Or, it can also occur as a terrestrial, on steep, wet mossy slopes.

The seed raised plants of the clone pictured, I have been told by Dr Geoff Stocker (ex Director of the Forest Research Institute, Papua New Guinea), is without doubt the best form of this species he has seen. The seed was originally collected by locals, from a place near, "Wild Dog Mine", New Britain.

Special thanks to Dr Geoff Stocker, for some of his notes and observations on this species.

Plant owned and photographed by the author.

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N.S.W. Australia 2264

Masdevallia/Dracula

The southernmost states can experience the hottest and driest weather of the year at this time. Northerly winds accompanying high temperatures combined with zero humidity will prove beyond any doubt, that the *Pleurothallidinae* are, in general, orchids of the cooler high altitude rainforests.

The discarding of leaves as well as the discolouration caused by fungus are indications that your culture are not to the plants liking. Reduce temperatures, decrease watering but, increase humidity and air flow.

Particularly at risk are all those *Masdevallia* species within the *Coccinea* section. *Masdevallia coccinea* itself, at this time, develops ugly black leaf tips and even that most

Species Orchids

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resilient and robust species *Masd. veitchiana* can be stressed to the limit. Many within the *Coriaceae* section are also stressed, a typical sufferer being *Masd. angulata* which in the habitat, grows under dull, cool and humid conditions. Make sure all discarded leaves are promptly removed to prevent the build up of fungal/bacterial spores as these leaves break down. *Draculas* may still try to flower at this time, most blooms will be disappointing as the lack of natural humidity will cause the flowers to collapse as soon as a temperature of 25°C combined with low humidity occurs. Most *Dracula* flowers are at their best at around 14-15°C with a humidity of 65 to 80%. In the habitat it can be as high as 100% R.H. *Dracula* do however, appear to grow very nicely under warm but not excessively hot conditions.

Many *Masdevallia* within the section *Caudatae* will be happy in the increased warmth, e.g. *Masd. prodigeosa*, *Masd. xanthina* and *Masd. klabochorum*, but be careful as many in this group are also from cooler, higher altitudes. *Masd. caudata*, as well as the closely related *Masds. wurdackii*, *discolor*, *expansa* and *setacea*, will not like the summer heat, *Masds. davisii*, *amabilis* and *welischii* will, likewise protest, by dropping leaves and losing roots. Sometimes they die. Remember there are no bulbs/pseudobulbs storing food and moisture to get them going again!

Consider as well the fact that the Andes habitat of many of these species rises so acutely, that, any one species may have a range of habitat, that is not interchangeable. One square kilometre of growing space in these areas may have a vertical variation of hundreds of metres altitude. This in turn, translates to as much as 5°C variation in preferred growing temperature. The temptation to water more than usual to compensate for high temperatures must be resisted as the plants are not growing strongly enough to take up the extra moisture.

Many plants can at this time, be grown under 70% to 80% shade cloth, down low and amongst the foliage of other plants. Some will stay in this position until the cold, wet days of the southern winter arrives. Around the beginning of July is a good time to move the plants under solid cover, WA, SA, TAS, ACT and NSW in the southern areas including Sydney, can follow this advice. Q'land in the cooler areas, such as Toowoomba and the Tablelands, may even stage the plants permanently in an outdoor situation but, bearing in mind that the family is not frost tolerant and thus needs protection from sub zero temperatures. Here in the eastern hills, some 40 kilometres from Melbourne, I grow only the larger mature plants in this outdoor shadehouse fashion, preferring to keep the seedlings under solid cover. During a period of many years of observation, I have found that many species that gave trouble in an enclosure, during the summer, responded more than favourably to the outdoor situation.

All solid cover enclosures may need a re-application of glass house paint at this time, as summer thunder storms, will have by now, reduced much of the effectiveness. 10% addition of milk to the glass house white powder mix, will give better sticking and longevity. Ventilation at this point in time should be at its

best, if not, hot humid conditions will result, causing a rapid deterioration of the plants health. Keep an eye on those fans and water coolers as they have a habit of "packing it in" at this time. Frequent misting and damping down will be necessary to reduce temperatures and when this is done, humidity will automatically be increased.

The cooler it is, the more water vapour the air can hold. As in winter, foliage should be dry before the onset of the cooler moist night temperatures. Those growers leaving their plants all day long, should have some type of misting arrangement operating. The most northerly growers will still be operating refrigerative air conditioners in conjunction with some type of humidifying of the dry air.

Until the autumn break occurs, growth, although noticeable, will be slow. Feeding should therefore be infrequent, if at all, until the surge of growth occurs in April through June. Watering MAY be advised on a daily basis, even moss dries out quickly when the air is dry. Bark mixes also need monitoring.

Mounted genera such as *Restrepia* and *Pleurothallis* may need watering or heavy misting a few times per day. Have the slabs on an angle from the vertical, to ensure water remains on the mount and root area, for as long as pos-



sible. The temptation to divide should still be resisted at this time and as well, establishing the seedlings from the flask is a risky business until the softer autumn weather arrives. Those growers with complete control can deflask at any time.

High humidity also promotes the build up of algae on glass and enclosure walls, before the duller weather arrives it may be successfully removed by using a non chlorine based pool algicide, the liquid "Alginox"™ if used too strongly, can pit leaves and burn flowers. I have found a dilution ratio of 5ml per litre of water is affective without harming anything. Spraying is the best method of application.

The algae just dies and goes white within a few days. DO NOT go stronger than my recommendation or you will damage the plants. The active agent in the moderately priced "Alginox" is Benzalkonium Chloride, the same as in "Physan"™. This method certainly beats washing off the algae with bleach!

Slugs and snails, if they are hungry during the dry, will attack tender young growths so beware of them and conduct nightly vigils before retiring for the night. If available use one of the wettable powders such as Mesuro 750®

for control. Birds will also steer clear of this compound.

Some of the flying pests also can be a problem, even the white cabbage moth, will give attention to the *Pleurothallidinae*, this insect is able to transmit virus, maybe from your vegetable garden if you are growing beans and there is clover in your lawn. Use a non liquid based systemic such as Orthene® for control. Red spider mite are never a problem if your humidity levels are correct!

Natives

With the worst of summer heat and distractions ending in this period now is the time to get back into the business and check how the new growths are maturing. February can still be very hot in many areas of Australia but by March the nights will start to get a bit nippy in cooler areas so it is important that new growths are not damaged or stunted.

Make sure plants are in a protected position if they are cold sensitive or move them to a sunnier spot to ensure growths reach maximum size. Growth may be longer but thinner and weak if grown in a shady place. Also some dendrobiums may not produce flowering "eyes" in too shady a position: those of the *D. speciosum* complex are best known for this. Check for small lumps on the stem at the base of the new leaves and a sheath or small leaf-like growth at the top of the cane. If they are not present chances are the plant did not get enough light when growing and affected growths may never flower.

Move away from fertiliser with a high nitrogen (N) content. At this time of year root growth will be active and another lot of new growths is undesirable. Also many cool growing dendrobiums, particularly the *D. speciosum* complex, will show signs of those flowering eyes beginning to swell as the flower spikes develop over winter.

Repotting is fine at this time but try to keep it to necessary cases as spring is the best time for major disturbances. If a plant has outgrown its pot, pot on by all means if the growth is not mature or being deformed by the pot. Be sure not to overpot any plants. If a plant has hardly grown at all and is looking stressed, tipping it out will show any root loss either as rot or pest damage. A good clean up and fresh mix may be enough to save it or try a dip in a treatment for root rot as well as if there is major loss. At this time of year there should be a lot of healthy, fresh, usually white roots with green tips if they are still actively growing. These should be spread throughout the media. Treatment of unthrifty plants now means there is still enough warmth for a possible recovery before winter.

Soggy brown roots which are hollow when broken mean root decay. Immediate treatment is essential to save the plant which probably does not look really healthy by this stage. Cut off all dead roots taking care not to remove any older ones which are still alive: they can be brown in colour due to staining from bark media. Have a look and try to determine the cause, it may be obvious or a bit of detective work may be necessary. Has it been getting too much water from a drip in the misting system or under another plant? Is the medium in the pot

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too fine and retaining water? Is the mix too coarse? Has it been left too long without fresh media? Is the position too shady? Is there enough air movement? Has the plant been getting enough water? Is the plant naturally weak due to parentage? Some species do not tend to produce strong root systems unless conditions are perfect. When old growths finally die the roots will die also. These need to be cleaned up and removed in a regular repotting program as part of general maintenance.

Start a cleanup now that conditions are becoming more conducive to outdoor work. Remove dead leaves and canes. Weeds should be pulled out roots and all before they drop seeds everywhere.

Watering should be restricted to early in the day once night temperatures begin to drop from summer averages. Plenty of water will still be needed on warmer days.

In the hothouse make sure the heater is ready and any damage from summer storms or wear and tear is repaired. Holes will let in icy draughts and increase heating bills in winter. A thorough cleanup will remove hiding places for mites, fungal spores and other pests when the structure is closed due to cold. Clean under benches and wash benches down if appropriate. Move any plants which have been outdoors for summer back now.

Deflasking is fine now. There is still enough heat to harden growths and mature new ones while there is less chance of loss due to dehydration.

There may be a few plants in bloom now depending on your local area but the main autumn flowering season is just around the corner. At this time it is most important that tropical plants being grown in cooler areas are protected from cold snaps as buds will drop.

Paphiopedilums

The weather is normally hot and, particularly during February, quite humid. If you haven't taken precautions against mealy bug and scale, keep an eye out. Scale usually only becomes a problem in collections which have been neglected and can usually be traced to host plants, often ferns. Mealy bug, on the other hand, can appear almost out of the blue and you can have a major infestation before you notice it. Both these pests can be controlled with 'Malascale'; repeat spraying may be necessary.

Care of Paphs. during this period of the year consists mainly of routine watering and the regular application of soluble fertiliser as advised previously, still taking care to avoid overwatering. When the nights are hot it is better to water during the evening to induce a temperature drop about nightfall; this will assist to promote flowering and, in my experience, help avoid deformed flowers.

Excessively high temperatures should be avoided by whatever means you have at your disposal. In the bush house, shading and simple misting of the plants is all that can practically be done; natural air movement usually avoids problems under these conditions.

Glass houses can present problems with excessive heat during summer, particularly if they are small. An adequately sized evaporative cooler is a very useful, albeit costly, device for

creating good summer growing conditions in the glasshouse. The cooler must be so installed that it draws fresh air from outside – recirculation is useless. Sufficient ventilation should be provided at the top of the house to ensure that the cooler operates without back pressure. A simple thermostat, set at about 28 degrees Celsius, is sufficient control; this may need to be wired through a relay.

In the absence of an evaporative cooler, summer temperature control is best achieved by a combination of ventilation, shading and misting. Whilst shade cloth over, and some distance away from, the glass helps with cooling – and can conveniently be removed during the cooler months – a thin coat of white paint in addition is almost necessary. A vinyl water base paint, thinned with three or four times its volume of water, is very suitable. Don't use an acrylic paint, it is almost impossible to remove.

Phalaenopsis

Potting: – All repotting of flowering size plants should have been completed (and all old flower spikes removed) by December. Small plants can still be potted on and compots potted out.

Watering: – Water daily – preferably in early mornings. If heavy to flood rains occur, keep plants under a solid roof.

Light: – Plants still require about 90% shade at this time of year.

Fertiliser: – Do not fertilise dry plants – always water beforehand. Fertilise weekly alternating over a four weekly period as follows –

Wk 1. Inorganic – Campbells A, Aqua K, etc.

Wk 2. Wuxall Foliar.

Wk 3. Inorganic – as for Wk 1.

Wk 4. Organic – Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol.

The change to lower nitrogen/higher potash inorganic fertilisers is to harden up the plants for winter and promote better flowering.

Pest Control: – Watch for fungus and rot problems. Spray with Mancozeb and Kocide every four weeks or alternatively use Ridomil MZ Wp which is both a surface and systemic fungicide. Spray with Malathion or Pyrethrum to control scale and insects.

Keep a close watch for mites and spray with a miticide as necessary.

Vandaceous

Watering: – Don't allow to dry out. Water thoroughly every day. In very hot conditions water in early mornings and mist again late afternoons.

Light: – Strap leaf vandas, ascocendas and other vandaceous genera with wide leaves require 50% to 70% shade although semi-terete and other narrow leafed types will be quite okay with 30%.

Fertiliser: – Do not fertilise dry plants – always water beforehand. Fertilise weekly alternating over a four weekly period –

Wk 1. Inorganic – Campbells A, Flowfeed HP8 or Aqua K.

Wk 2. Wuxall Foliar.

Wk 3. Inorganic – as for Wk 1.

Wk 4. Organic – Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol.

Pest Control: – Fungicide every six weeks (e.g. Daconil or Ridomil MZ Wp). Use Malathion or Pyrethrum to control insects.



Cymbidiums Australia

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Editor's Report

Just blame the editor

Wow! They certainly grow them big down Illawarra way. Real Jurassic Park stuff, I am sure you will agree... *Cym. suave* 1,200 cm (12 metres) across is a real big daddy! Watch out for the helicopter coming in to land... whoops, sorry, it was just a bee looking for pollen on the flowers of the big old white trunked gum tree which is home to that monster *Cym. suave* plant mentioned in the Gerry Walsh article in your last edition of A.O.R.

I like articles written by Gerry, they capture the moment and he takes you along with him on his journey, but as sure as God made apples, I will not be venturing into the bush down Illawarra way. Heaven forbid, can you imagine the size of the kangaroos!

Gerry in his original script had done a damned good job of keeping all measurements metric - which is more than one can say for most of us from such a time frame and forced into this transition. However, he did get carried away by the 'big one' describing it as, 'a neat four feet across'. Yours truly attempted to make it right for Gerry, alas, there is quite a difference between 120 cm (approx. four feet) and 1,200 cm which equates to something like forty feet. Sack the proof reader? No, just blame the editor!

A word of warning next time you venture down to the 'big one' Gerry, watch out for Venus Fly Traps, they could be quite a health hazard!

In this issue our President, Graham Guest, presents an interesting update on Australian Cymbidium Society decisions. State bodies review their major shows and club news. While our two major articles feature the prestigious 1997 Sage Cymbidium of The Year winner with State Nominations, and Peter Rochfort catching up for a chat with Kevin Hipkins and Andy Easton at the Central Coast Orchidfest.

Good growing and showing to you all in 1998.

P.S. Orchid lovers throughout the world will be saddened to hear of the untimely death of Don Wimber, a world renowned authority on Orchid Cytogenetics. A tribute to Donald E. Wimber will feature in the next edition of A.O.R.

Dean Roesler
Editor

President's Report

Sydney wins 1998 National Show

Readers of this magazine probably would have noticed over the past eighteen months my great satisfaction in the way the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria has established and promoted Ararat as the site of our National Cymbidium Show. So successful have these events been, that despite our founding decision that our National Show rotate amongst our member states, a compelling argument had easily been established that this should be the site of all future shows. Tradition and a supportive sponsor added considerable weight to this viewpoint.

So it therefore may appear somewhat odd that we leave behind such certainty, and now move on to Sydney, where the National Show will be held at the Marana Auditorium, Hurstville City Council, from the 13th to 16th August 1998. The Cymbidium Club of Australia (N.S.W.) are to be congratulated on their detailed submission, which encompasses all the strengths of Ararat and then goes further. Our National Committee was impressed with the stated aim that a minimum of 10,000 will be motivated to attend our orchid show. One of our founding objectives was that the Cymbidium orchid will be promoted to the general public. Phil Bates Sports Promotions will assist in the publicity and promotion of this event, with the City of Hurstville being the major event sponsor. All augers well for an outstanding event, and the continuation of a National Cymbidium Show of excellence in 1998.

A Queensland Society

In the next issue final details hopefully will be announced regarding the establishment of the Queensland Cymbidium Society. More positive and encouraging news.

Standards

The National Committee, noting that our Show is a venue of excellence, has decided that all vendors be requested to comply with the requirements that only mericlones sourced from an original division of the mother plant, or with the approval of the originator, shall be sold at our Shows.

National Cymbidium Awards

Following a submission from the Cymbidium Club of Western Australia, it was agreed that the Australian Cymbidium Society shall bestow a National Award to all Cymbidiums awarded by their host state, and subsequently published in the Australian Orchid Review.

All encouraging and progressive news from our National Committee meeting held last November, 1997.

Graham Guest
President

1998 NATIONAL CYMBIDIUM SHOW SYDNEY, AUGUST 13-16

Sage 1997 Cymbidium of The Year

by Dean Roesler

The Australian Cymbidium Society in association with sponsor Sage Horticultural are proud to present the State Nominations, Section Winners and the 1997 Sage Cymbidium of The Year.

The development and promotion of Cymbidiums throughout Australia is the prime aim of the Australian Cymbidium Society. It recognises the importance of fostering and encouraging new hybrids and has stated that its highest award be given to a new seedling shown for the first time.

It is especially pleasing to see Western Australia nominations taking part in the awards for the first time and doing so well.

To the owners of all plants nominated by the state bodies for these awards, well done, it is indeed an honour to progress to the final judging. Congratulations to Terry Poulton, whose yellow standard *Cym.* (High Sierra x Wallara) 'Tee Pee' has been selected as the Sage 1997 Cymbidium of The Year.

Terry Poulton is an affable guy who lives at Knoxfield, in Victoria. Married with three sons he is self employed, making non ferrous castings eg: aluminium and bronze valves, gear boxes, housing dies for plastic industry (toys), bearings and pumps.

In 1968 he was given some Cymbidiums which he grew for eight years or more before he finally exhibited them for the first time, only to be told the plants were all virused. Terry burnt the lot, then after about a year



Cym. (High Sierra x Wallara) 'Tee Pee'

decided to start again, making the decision to send to Alvin Bryant for four flasks. Fortunately, they turned out to be what were at that time, much sought after crosses, later to be registered as *Cym.* Winter Wonder and *Cym.* Valerie Brown. Different clones from these two grexes have won many prizecards for Terry.

Like most orchid enthusiasts, Terry's backyard has been taken over by shade-houses and glasshouses to accommodate his hobby. Last year saw Melbourne experience its hottest summer on record, which caused considerable plant damage. To make sure this does not happen again, Terry has installed a large fan, as well as a misting system, to combat these conditions.

After experimenting with different types of potting mixtures, Terry found his best results were achieved when growing in 15 mm to 20mm pinebark. Now he uses only this size bark for all plants, finding it causes less problems with root damage and bulb rot.

When potting, the plants are given a top dressing of Dolomite and Micromax trace elements. Fertilising for the year includes a top dressing of 9 month Macrocoate in October, then at the end of February a further top dressing this time using a 3 month Macrocoate. Plants also receive foliar feeding each time they are watered using Phostrogen fed through an injector system.

Having experienced the thrill of flowering seedlings in the initial stages of his involvement with Cymbidiums, Terry has followed this principle through to this day. A small percentage of selected mericlones are also grown, using these as a barometer to check the growth of the seedlings - if the mericlones are not growing as well as they should be, then the seedlings are also not growing at their best.

The Sage 1997 Cymbidium of The Year was purchased by Terry from Adelaide Orchids after he saw some very good seedlings from the same cross *Cym.* High Sierra x Wallara flowering at Glenwood Orchids. Terry was especially impressed with the clarity of colour being produced from the cross and from his seedlings three good cultivars have been kept. Each year Terry flowers approximately 400 seedlings, culling heavily and keeping only what he considers to be the very best - last year he kept only five seedlings!

Congratulations Terry and good luck with seedlings flowering in the future. I am sure there will be many which will excite Cymbidium lovers, and who knows, perhaps another, Sage Cymbidium of The Year.



Terry Poulton

Best Standard Cymbidium

Cym. (High Sierra x Wallara) 'Tee Pee'

Victoria Nomination



Cym. (High Sierra x Wallara) 'Tee Pee' - Owner: Terry Poulton - Hybridiser Adelaide Orchids

New South Wales Nomination

Standard Cymbidium

Cym. Yowie Rose 'Vulcan'



Cym. Yowie Rose 'Vulcan' - Owner/hybridiser: Bryants Orchids - Parentage: *Cym. Lancashire Rose* x *Terama*

Western Australia Nomination

Standard Cymbidium

Cym. Cronulla x Via Del Playa



Cym. Cronulla x Via Del Playa - Owner: Pam Cook - Hybridiser: Bryants Orchids

South Australia Nomination

Standard Cymbidium

Cym. Yowie Rose 'Joyce'



Cym. Yowie Rose 'Joyce' - Owner: Vic Haskard - Hybridiser: Bryants Orchids - Parentage: *Cym. Lancashire Rose* x *Terama*

Best Intermediate Cymbidium

Cym. (Pure Destiny x Katydid) 'Devon Lady'

Victoria Nomination



Cym. (Pure Destiny x Katydid) 'Devon Lady' - Owner: Kimberley Orchids - Hybridiser: Foxfire Orchids

New South Wales Nomination

Intermediate Cymbidium

Cym. Winter Fire x Matipo



Cym. Winter Fire x Matipo - Owner: W. & M. Jablonski - Hybridiser: Schaefters Orchids

South Australia Nomination

Intermediate Cymbidium

Cym. (Pendragon x Yowie Flame) 'Cup Cake'



Cym. (Pendragon x Yowie Flame) 'Cup Cake' - Owner: Rickard Orchids - Hybridiser: Gordon Brooks Orchids

West Australia Nomination

Intermediate Cymbidium

Cym. Mem. Andy Warhol 'Pink Cheeks'



Cym. Mem. Andy Warhol 'Pink Cheeks' - Owner: Ezi-Gro Orchids - Hybridiser: Geyserland Orchids - Parentage: *Cym.* Gladys Whitesell x Bill Quinn

Best Miniature Cymbidium

Cym. Mem. Andy Warhol 'Catch Me'

West Australia Nomination



Cym. Mem. Andy Warhol 'Catch Me' - Owner: Ezi-Gro Orchids
- Hybridiser: Geyserland Orchids - Parentage: *Cym. Gladys Whitesell* x Bill Quinn

South Australia Nomination

Miniature Cymbidium

Cym. Waringah Claret 'Perky'



Cym. Waringah Claret 'Perky' - Owner: Malcolm Osborn -
Hybridiser: Lee's Orchids - Parentage: *Jessie Blakiston* x *Kiata*

Victoria Nomination

Miniature Cymbidium

Cym. Lake Nakuro



Cym. Lake Nakuro - Owner: G. & R. Ingham - Hybridiser:
Featherhill - Parentage: *Cym. Mimi* x *devonianum*

New South Wales Nomination

Miniature Cymbidium

Cym. Jessie Blakiston x *Bexley Radiance*



Cym. Jessie Blakiston x *Bexley Radiance* - Owner/hybridiser:
Helen Palmer

Best Novelty Cymbidium

Cym. Smokestack Lightning x Red Beauty
Victoria Nomination



Cym. Smokestack Lightning x Red Beauty - Owner: David Keanelly Orchids - Hybridiser: Schaefer's Orchids

Western Australia Nomination

Novelty Cymbidium

Cym. (Strawberry Ice x Cleo's Melody) 'Unique'



Cym. (Strawberry Ice x Cleo's Melody) 'Unique' - Owner/hybridiser: Ezi-Gro Orchids

South Australia Nomination

Novelty Cymbidium

Cym. Cherry Cola 'Feathered Fancy'



Cym. Cherry Cola 'Feathered Fancy' (mericlone mutation) - Owner: Murray Weston

President's Annual Report - 1997

by Graham Guest

It is with pleasure that I formally record this report for the Australian Cymbidium Society.

Formation

In March 1995 representatives of the Cymbidium Clubs in the states of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia met to discuss the possibility of establishing a national association to promote the popularity and development of Cymbidiums. We have over the past three years enjoyed 'our honeymoon', with considerable support and enthusiasm from mainstream Cymbidium enthusiasts. Expectations of our organisation, rightfully so, increase from year to year, and as a group we have experienced some of the 'testing' questions served to us over the past six months. Issues such as:

- the number of times our organisation meets each year
- how our National Show will be organised, and where it should be based
- the age old chestnut, judging
- the delay experienced with publishing the Australian Orchid Review

Some of these have been addressed, the others are prominent items on our agenda for discussion and decision at our November 1997 national committee meeting. I am confident that the right decisions will be made, based purely on the fact that considerable trust and honesty exists within our established state delegates. This stability cannot be underestimated, especially as our committee will meet only once a year in the future.

State Cymbidium Clubs

Our organisation exists for the benefit of the state members. Cymbidiums now have a profile at an international level in Australia as a consequence of our organisation. We trust that state clubs will be impressed with our achievements, and I personally call for their ongoing support and encouragement.

The National Committee

It has been a pleasure to be associated with committee members of the Australian Cymbidium Society. I stated in my inaugural report that, "It is important... that these founding members continue to work together for a three year period to put in place the best structure for Cymbidiums

worldwide". As we approach the conclusion of that timeframe, may I be so bold as to suggest that in light of current issues, in particular the National Show, that perhaps the timeframe should be five years. Orchid Clubs in Australia have a sound record of procrastination, state bias and infighting... we need to avoid such disfunction.

National Show

Over the weekend of 13th & 14th September 1997, the second National Cymbidium Show was held at the regional centre of Ararat, Victoria. Our magnificent sponsor, the Rural City of Ararat, once again demonstrated its considerable support, both financially and from a management perspective. Ararat now has established a name for itself as 'the place' where great Cymbidiums are exhibited. Our task is to ensure that we build on our first two years efforts.

Award of Recognition

Alvin Bryant was honoured as the inaugural recipient of this award at the 1997 Ararat Show. Our congratulations are extended to Alvin and Bryants Nursery. It is essential that the Australian Cymbidium Society continues with this recognition process into the future.

Acknowledgments

To Dean Roesler, our continued thanks are extended for the high standard he has delivered with Cymbidiums Australia in the Australian Orchid Review, in a very difficult year healthwise for Dean. This magazine is sought after throughout the world - what better commendation.

In Kevin Brown we have a loyal and efficient Secretary who continues to ensure that the business of our Society has been attended to with expertise and flair. His efforts at Ararat are a major reason why the National Cymbidium Show has been successful.

Kevin Black brings a wealth of experience and wisdom from New South Wales, ensuring that our decisions are made for the correct reasons. His background knowledge has been invaluable.

David Allen's influence and enthusiasm in Victoria and beyond has assisted considerably in keeping our committee as a cohesive and effective group.

Peter Rochfort's input to the Australian Orchid Review has continued, and his efforts are a tremendous backup and support for our Editor. He is also about chal-

lenging what we are about, and this can only assist our group meet its core function, the promotion of Cymbidiums throughout Australia.

International Speaker Program

With the visit by James Rose at the 1997 Ararat Show, the third major objective of our Society has been achieved. Whilst James' presentation was met with mixed response, we must understand that we generate considerable publicity overseas, and already we have indications that 1998 will see visits by Koreans and South Africans. It begs the question, should we now aim to extend our wings and create an International Cymbidium Show?

The Future

Maintaining the excellence of our national journal and show continue as our major priorities. The Australian Orchid Review is our flagship and Graphic World have been exceptional in providing a quality publication. We met with the publisher this November with a strong desire to rectify the continued late distribution of this journal.

South Australia and New South Wales have both indicated that they would like the opportunity to host National Shows into the future. Our committee has an important decision to make regarding the on-going management of the National Show - I am confident we can achieve a result that has appeal to all parties. ■

Graham Guest
President

Australian Cymbidium Society
19/11/97

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A chat with Kevin Hipkins and Andy Easton

at the Central Coast Orchid Fair

Text: Peter Rochfort - Photography: Karen Rochfort



A view of the front of Royale Orchids

The Annual Central Coast Orchid Fair has been held at Royale Orchids for the past eleven years. The Orchid Fair is hosted by Gosford Orchid Society and attracts large crowds of orchid lovers. Vendors sell orchids and orchid products from a variety of sales points, including tents and from several stalls in the main Royale sales area.

I caught up with Kevin Hipkins for a chat about the Orchid Fair.

Peter: This is one of the best crowds

seen here in the last few years. The Orchid Fair certainly seems to have a loyal following. Was there any main reason influencing you to stage the first Central Coast Orchid Fair eleven years ago?

Kevin: I had always been impressed with the Annual Santa Barbara International Orchid Show. The Show is run by commercial orchid growers on a very professional basis. In conjunction with the Show, there is an extensive sales

area where large numbers of commercial nurseries have sales stands.

Peter: You obviously felt that such an event could be successful in Australia.

Kevin: Yes! Our aim was to make money, as is the aim of any commercial venture. We decided to do this by attracting as many people as possible to a location where orchid lovers could buy quality products from a variety of vendors.

Peter: Do you advertise to attract the general public?

Kevin: No. You have to have large numbers of flowering plants for sale if non orchid enthusiasts become involved. This year the season was running late for us and there would not have been the quantity of plants in flower. Interestingly enough, a large percentage of sales at the Orchid Fair are non flowering plants and first releases of seedling crosses and mericlones. The Orchid Fair has been running long enough that it attracts large crowds of orchid lovers, many of whom come back each year.

Peter: I notice you have a few new attractions here this year.

Kevin: We need to cater for orchid growers bringing family members who are not necessarily interested in orchids. This year we had Kevin Sobel Wines and Aussie Hats for the first time. In addition, we have a number of regular vendors and attractions. Andy Easton attends the Orchid Fair on a regular basis. Being agents for Geyserland Orchids, we have a wide range of Geyserland offerings which are not available elsewhere in New South Wales. Andy usually brings over a box of



Cymbidium Club of Australia identities from left: Kevin Black, Treasurer of the Australian Cymbidium Society; Bob Battye, Vice President of The Cymbidium Club of Australia; and Mal Ferguson, President of The Cymbidium Club of Australia.

flowers and is available to speak to visitors to the Orchid Fair.

Peter: Do you find that the location of the Orchid Fair on the Central Coast may put people off travelling from Sydney?

Kevin: No! Why Should it? Huge numbers of people travel from Los Angeles and beyond to Santa Barbara. I think that people are beginning to realise that the Central Coast has a large number of orchid attractions including major events such as the Central Coast Orchid Fair, the Gosford Orchid Spectacular and the Annual Garden Festival at Mt. Penang. In addition to this, there are a number of Orchid Societies holding shows throughout the area during the season. There are several major commercial orchid growers and nurseries in the area.

Peter: The orchid growing fraternity has certainly increased on the Central Coast in the last few years.

Kevin: It was reported recently that the Central Coast is the fastest growing area in New South Wales. As you know, growing conditions in the area, especially the higher areas behind the coast are excellent. Night temperatures tend to be a little lower than Sydney in the summer and this results in good spike initiation. Also, the humidity is not as high, land is relatively inexpensive compared to areas bordering Sydney and the M3 Freeway can result in a short trip to and from Sydney. It is a little disappointing that commercial growers are not more involved and supportive of the industry here, because the future of the area is superb.

Peter: The Central Coast Orchid Fair, the Gosford Orchid Spectacular and the Mt. Penang Garden Festival are certainly a positive first step. Apart from society shows, Sydney does not really have anything to compare. Will you be staging another Orchid Fair next year?

Kevin: Yes. The dates will be June 27th and 28th, 1998.

Kevin is New South Wales agent for Geyserland Orchids from New Zealand. Royale Orchids carry a range of Geyserland seedlings and a few mericlones. Andy Easton attends the Orchid Fair and brings a box of flowers, the merits of which he is happy to discuss with interested orchid enthusiasts. Andy was kind enough to agree to share some insights into aspects of his continuing development of Cymbidiums.

Peter: There are some very interesting flowers in the box you brought over from New Zealand. Are there any in particular that excite you at the moment?

Andy: I am very interested in re-breeding some of the early standard hybrids.

Peter: What are you aiming for by going back this far?

On the right, Kevin Hipkins, proprietor of Royale Orchids, with a visitor to the Orchid Fair



Andy: This needs to be discussed in the context in which the original early hybrids were bred. There were few species available in England in the early days and Alexander made the obvious crosses from the species at his disposal. Growing conditions were less than ideal. The plants were grown in dark houses in osmunda fibre and given little fertiliser. The only interest at the time was in exhibition flowers.

Peter: What were the long term ramifications of this situation?

Andy: Because exhibition was the prime objective then, factors which are of relevance to Cymbidium growers of today were overlooked. In other words, plants were selected for all the wrong criteria. Fast growth and floriferousness were not important. In the poor growing conditions, many varieties only flowered every second year. Flowers were not tested to see whether they were useable as cut flowers. There was also a degree of inaccuracy over a period of time as to the correct names of various plants.

Peter: This issue of incorrect names is extremely irritating to hybridisers who rely on being able to investigate the background of their parent material. I seem to remember that this issue is close to your heart. Surely, remaking many of the old hybrids is a very long term project?

Andy: Not as long as it would seem. Firstly, growing conditions are much better understood now, which considerably reduces the time frame. We are also selecting for different criteria and eliminating the faults when new breeding stock is chosen from these remakes. Selecting for faster growth and productivity also reduces the time frame. We are aiming at reaching a degree of quality without the faults which exist in many of the modern hybrids. Selecting superior forms of the

species is an important first step.

Peter: Which species do you feel have caused problems in the past?

Andy: We are using *Cym. insigne* 'Album' instead of *Cym. insigne* 'Sanderæ' - 'Sanderæ' is very shy flowering. We have also selected a superior *Cym. insigne* from a sibling cross. *Cym. grandiflorum* has also caused vast problems. It needs high light, low temperature and very little fertiliser. In conditions other than this, it has coarse growth and is very shy flowering. It is also prone to swollen ovaries. Its influence is obvious in *Cym. Fanfare*, which is about 75% *Cym. grandiflorum*.

Peter: How are you counteracting the influence of *Cym. grandiflorum* in obtaining greens?

Andy: We have crossed *Cym. grandiflorum* with *Cym. parishii*, which is heat tolerant. The cross is called *Cym. Herbie Poole* and has produced some progeny which do not have the heat intolerance problems of *Cym. grandiflorum*. Most early greens have a high percentage of *Cym. grandiflorum* and this has resulted in it being almost impossible to flower early greens in Korea because of their lack of heat tolerance. The Koreans have to import most of their greens from Holland.

Peter: It seems you have undertaken a massive and complex task by going back to the beginning.

Andy: I certainly would not have attempted it if colchicine had not been available. We are developing high quality results using the tetraploid pathway in three or four generations. At the same time we have been able to eliminate most of the faults by careful selection. We have had some interesting experiences remaking the old hybrids. We found that most primary *Cym. erythrostylum* hybrids do not cut. I

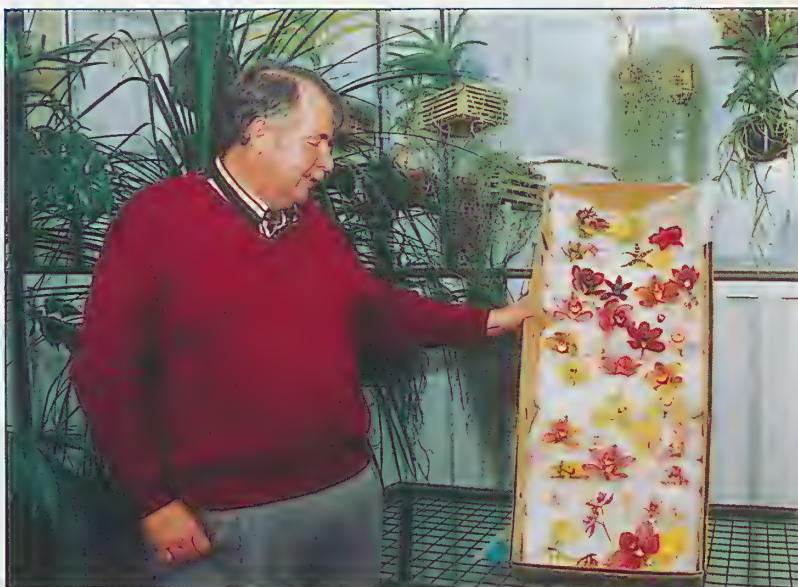
had *Cym. erythrostylum* converted to a tetraploid form, which was certainly an improvement on the diploid. I took it to the Santa Barbara Show, where it collapsed. Interestingly, the *Cym. Albanense* I have in the box of flowers I brought over does cut. *Cym. Albanense* is *Cym. erythrostylum* x *insigne*. *Cym. erythrostylum* and *Cym. tracyanum* are largely responsible for the poor cutting properties in modern day Cymbidiums, including *Cym. Solana Beach* and its progeny.

Peter: How do you think this strand of your breeding program will affect Cymbidiums in the future?

Andy: The benefits will be very commercial. They will translate into more durable flowers and more flowers per square metre. I value this work so highly that I have not sold out the intermediate steps. I feel that the benefits will be very valuable commercially.

Peter: How do you select the seedlings which you will continue on with from a cross?

Andy: We have a very heavy culling program which helps minimise the time between generations. If a seedling does not have two growths off the first bulb, then it is culled. Culling is carried out at each repotting stage. We do not flower



Andy Easton from Geyserland Orchids in New Zealand, with a box of flowers he brought over to show interested orchid lovers.

many seedlings from a cross by the time the plants reach flowering size. The seedlings we do flower are fast growing and floriferous.

Peter: I notice you have some very

interesting flowers in the box you brought over. Are there any you wish to comment on?

Andy: I rather like *Cym. James Tee Kirk* 'Geyserland' (Yowie Flame x Claude Pepper). Although it is not a large flower, it is a very intense, real red, without brown in the colour. It should be very interesting as a parent. This is a flower of the tetraploid *Cym. Red Beauty* 'Netty'. I think 'Netty' will be more important in the breeding of reds and greens rather than pinks.

It is always interesting chatting with Andy. He has a great knowledge of the history of orchid breeding. Comprehensive knowledge is an important tool for the hybridiser. As has happened with many of our old breeding plants, much of the history of Cymbidium breeding is in danger of being lost.

Kevin's foresight and efforts have resulted in an enjoyable annual event with an international flavour. Events of this calibre are important for the orchid industry because they are part of the promotion which ensures a viable industry.

As Kevin points out, there is a great deal of time and expense involved in running an event like the Central Coast Orchid Fair. The setting up, advertising, labelling of plants, organising food, and picking up guests from the airport, are major tasks.

The commercial sector needs to become involved to a greater degree in promotional activities. Ultimately their support will reflect in the degree to which we have a viable industry in the future.

Peter Rochfort
P.O. Box 639

Gosford, N.S.W. 2250



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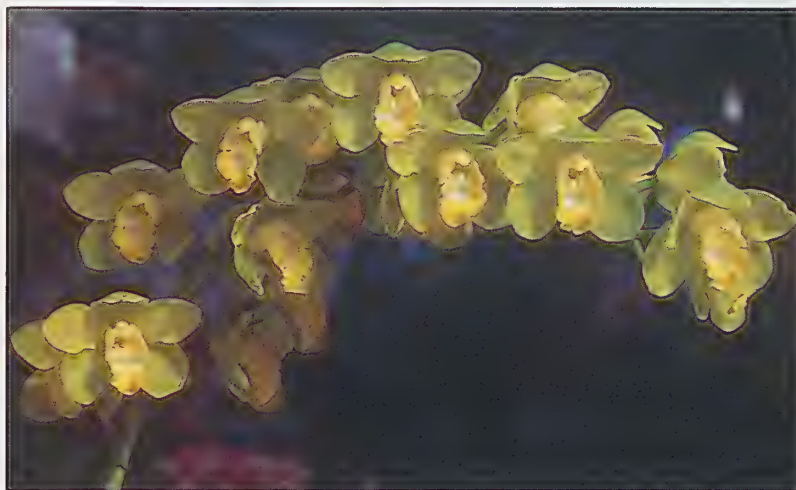
The Cymbidium Club of Australia Catts Nursery Show - Carlingford

Text: Peter Rochfort Photography by Bob Meiran & Mal Ferguson

The Cymbidium Club of Australia held its first show at Catts Nursery in the Sydney suburb of Carlingford. The show ran from Thursday the 6th of August to Sunday the 9th of August 1997. The large glasshouse was the venue for the show. It had good lighting and no air conditioning. As a result, the plants remained in excellent condition throughout the show.

Grand Champion of the Show and Champion Standard Cymbidium went to Kevin Black's *Cym. Regal Solana* 'Sequins', an attractive green with spotting on the petals inherited from its *Cym. Solana* Beach parentage. 'Sequins' was also granted an HCC from the Orchid Society of N.S.W. judging panel.

Champion Intermediate Cymbidium was won by *Cym. Winter Solana* 'Ivy



Cym. Fluro 'Kirsty'



Cym. Jacqueline Oysten 'Alice'



Cym. Regal Solana 'Sequins' HCC/OSNSW

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May', owned by Bob Battye and bred by Helen Palmer.

Champion Miniature Cymbidium and Champion Pot Plant was won by *Cym.* Jacqueline Oysten 'Alice', exhibited by F. Wall. When well flowered, and this plant certainly was, it has had a string of show



Cym. Pumisan 'Cooksbridge'

successes behind it.

Peter Hestelow took out Champion Cut Flower with his bright pure colour *Cym.* Dolly 'Featherhill' x Melinga 'Golden Surprise', which carried a mass of yellow flowers on a large plant. Champion Seedling went to *Cym.* Winter Wonder 'New Era' x Lunara 'Gold Star', owned by Keith Steele.

The quality of the entries was excellent, with a number of outstanding flowers exhibited. Amongst these were two plants benched by Geoff LeMame. *Cym.* Surman's Rose 'Gosford Gold' was a beautiful full shaped pink from the cross of *Cym.* Via Del Playa 'Yvonne' x Lancashire Rose 'Maureen' 4n bred by Bryants Orchids. Also from the Bryants stable and exhibited by Geoff was a fluorescent lemon pure colour, *Cym.* Fluro 'Kirsty'. Les Buckley's *Cym.* Beacon Fire x Volcano, a vibrant dark pink intermediate with a banded labellum, occasioned comment for its profuse floral display. Fred Weir's orange/brown intermediate, *Cym.* Pumisan 'Cooksbridge' was eye-catching with its unusual colour and superb show form.

Mal Ferguson conducted potting demonstrations for the public. Items such as steriprune, fertilisers and composts



Cym. Winter Solana 'Ivy May'

were used with emphasis being placed on the importance of using quality products. People were invited to bring a plant in which needed to be repotted or divided. This was done by the President, Mal, who gave a full explanation of the procedure. The potting demonstrations provided a good public relations opportunity, and seemed to create considerable interest.

Peter Rochfort

P.O. Box 639

Gosford, N.S.W. 2250

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Cym. Surman's Rose 'Gosford Gold'

Victorian Club News –

August to December

Text: Carolin Allen Photography: Peter Yates

The August meeting saw a new Cymbidium Guest Speaker take the stage for the first time. Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria (COSV) President, Ern Kettle, had twisted Tony Saraceni's arm and a nervous Tony gave us an inside view of how the plants that you purchase at Collectors Corner Garden World are grown. Tony works at Paradisia Nursery, which is the growing arm for this establishment.

Growing Cymbidiums at Paradisia Nursery - by Tony Saraceni

In 1989, a property was purchased 45km from Melbourne, specifically for the growing of orchids for Collectors Corner. This was done to help supply the retail outlet during the flowering season with a good range of orchids.

It has now grown to its present size of over 7000 square metres of heated and/or cold house growing conditions, with 500,000 orchids in all stages of growth.

The flowering size Cymbidiums are grown in unheated, ag-tuff plastic covered multi span houses. The light factor is measured and the plastic may be white washed during summer. During winter, plastic drop down curtains are lowered to keep a warmer environment.

Overhead sprinklers are used in the growing houses.

The 6"-7" pots are kept on mesh benches while the larger pots are placed on gravel floor beds. The pendulous flowering Cymbidiums are hung above the benches. For anyone growing pendulous Cymbidiums, barbed wire is the perfect thing to hang them from. Hang pots between the barbs and the pots will not slide around, they will also have equal spacing.

The two main Cymbidium houses have two large automatic fans. When the temperature reaches a certain level, during the warmer months, they switch on, helping to extract the hot air.

The plants grown at the nursery are obtained from reliable growers from around the country. At present the majority of stock are mericlones, although we have numerous seedling crosses in the pipeline which will be available in the near future. To help with our seedling hybridising, a record is being kept of the mother plant's performance e.g. - did they flower? - if so, when? - how many spikes? - flower



Cym. devonianum



Cym. Miss Muffet



Cym. lowianum

count? - pot size? - are they multi-spiking? All plants are virus tested and if any plant comes back suspect, the plant and all tissue is destroyed. This helps us guarantee that the customer purchases a quality plant.

Once the plants are deflasked, they are put into community pots, given a pinch of Osmocote and placed on mist beds in heated houses, watered heavily and treated with Previcure. They spend about six weeks on these beds receiving regular treatments of Fongarid. They are then moved to a non heated growing area. Foam boxes are used for community pots, as they save time, space and money. The plants stay in the foam boxes until they are big enough for a 6"-7" pot.

A general potting rule for the following applies:-

Tubes & Community Pots	Peat Moss and Bark
Polystyrene Boxes	5 - 10mm Bark
6" - 7" Pots	5 - 10mm Bark
8" Pots and upwards	8 - 18mm Bark

When a batch of mericlones are shipped out to Collectors Corner Garden World, a large flowering size plant always accompanies them. This helps the retail outlet sell the smaller plants and shows the orchid buyer what to expect when they flower their plant.

August winners for the night were:-

Judges Vote, Best in the Open Section and Popular Vote - *Cym. Leopard Lady 'Mary Smith'*, exhibited by F. Hilton. Best in the Intermediate Section - *Cym. Miretta Wonder*, exhibited by Glen Hopkins. Best in the Novice Section - *Cym. Winter Jean*, exhibited by Tony Antoniou. Best Seedling - *Cym. Green Glass x Valley Gratitude*, exhibited by D. Wain.

The September meeting saw Andy Leamon conducting his first meeting, as our President Ern Kettle was in Zimbabwe at the World Orchid Conference. Andy took over the reigns for this meeting wearing his gardening hat with L-plates tucked into the hat band.

We had an excellent benching of plants at this meeting, with the Collectors Corner Show just finished and everyone getting ready to take off to Ararat, and with Como Gas Lights Show also coming up, it was great to see the members supporting our meeting.

Alvin Bryant, who needs no introduction, was the guest speaker for this meeting. He spoke on hybridising trends in Cymbidiums and showed the 100 plus members who attended, a collection of slides. There were lots of oh's and ah's, sounding around the room.

Alvin's interest in orchids began in



*Cym. Mimi
'Sophia'*



*Cym. Atlantic
Crossing x
Autumn Crisp*

1952, purchasing three plants for thirty shillings, in September of that year. He was a high school teacher and left teaching to grow export cut flowers in 1968, moving his nursery from Moorebank to the present location at Kurnell, N.S.W. in 1969.

Being interested in the need to improve the cut flower varieties, he recognised the value of *Cym. Early Bird 'Pacific'* (a chance tetraploid) as a key to that development. He was also responsible for the early albino strain development.

Through his line breeding work Alvin, has been able to produce many Cymbidiums with the following qualities:- Super production, multi spiking, reduced foliage, straight stems, stem length from bulb to first flower, soft suffused labellums, also labellums with a yellow centre, spot resistance, heat resistance and long life.

Some of his crosses of note being, (not in any order) *Cym. Sylvan Star*, *Sylvania*, *Winter Wonder*, *Alvin Bryant*, *Cronulla*, *Lisa Rose*, *Arcadian Sunrise*, *Cherilyn*, *Sylvan Globe*, *Winter Paradise*, *Lovely Angel*, *Sleeping Beauty*, *Pharaoh*, *Khan Flame*, *Coraki Advent*, *Dream Temple*, *Coraki Gold*, *Evelyn Victoria*.

Presently, Alvin is working on his Queensland nursery and proposed Garden Centre project, while the Kurnell nursery is managed by his son Greg.

September winners for the night were:-

Judges Vote, Best in the Open Section and Popular Vote - *Cym. Strathbraan 'Cooksbridge Purity'*, exhibited by B. & D. Noble. Best in the Intermediate Section - *Cym. Leopard Lady 'Mary Smith'*, exhibited by R. & M. Williams. Best in the Novice Section - *Cym. Sarah Jean 'Jennifer'*, exhibited by Tony Antoniou. Best Seedling - *Cym. Valley Regent x Ruby Eyes*, exhibited by J. & R. Rowlands.

The October meeting saw another bumper display of flowering plants crowding the benches. This is the main show time for our Victorian Orchid Clubs, the COSV members again proved at this meeting that Cymbidiums are the King of Orchids.

Ern had returned from his South African adventure. He spent some time catching up with the activities of the club, thanking committee and his willing workers for running things so smoothly while he was away. He then showed some of the many slides he and Elaine took on the trip. We

were amazed to hear that the orchid growers in Zimbabwe are 25 years behind us in hybridising. This was mainly due to politics and money, orchids are very hard to come by in this part of the world. They do not know what black plastic pots or potting mix are! Things that we take for granted do not exist for them, unless they are obtained by dubious means. They do however have a large labour force to work on their plants.

October winners for the night were:-

Judges Vote and Best in the Open Section - *Cym. devonianum*, exhibited by Paradisia. Best in the Intermediate Section and Popular Vote - *Cym. Mimi 'Sophia'*, exhibited by John Guarino. Best in the Novice Section - *Cym. Black Flame 'Starburst'*, exhibited by Tony Antoniou. Best Seedling - *Cym. Valley Regent x Ruby Eyes*, exhibited by J. & R. Rowlands.

The plant of *Cym. Mimi 'Sophia'*, exhibited by John Guarino, received an OSCOV Cultural Award at this meeting.

The November meeting saw the AGM take place and the election of new President Andy Leamon. Andy reflected on how the club had come such a long way since its inception in 1991 and reminisced on its formation. A group of Cymbidium enthusiasts saw the need for a specialist club. They got together and held their first meeting at Terry Poulton's house, each person present put in \$100 to float the club. The Conference Centre at the School's Nursery, Glen Waverley was decided as the meeting venue, and it still is today. The first meeting was held in June 1991.

Terry Poulton and Ken West then showed a selection of slides taken on recent trips to South Australia and New South Wales, as well as around Victoria.

November winners for the night were:-

Judges Vote and Best in the Open Section - *Cym. devonianum*, exhibited by D. & P. Wickham. Best in the Intermediate Section - *Cym. Miss Muffet*, exhibited by K. & C. Bolte. Best in the Novice Section - *Cym. lowianum*, exhibited by Wal Bruce. Best Seedling - *Cym. Atlantic Crossing x Autumn Crisp*, exhibited by J. & F. Coker. Popular Vote - *Cym. Sweet Devon 4n*, exhibited by M. Kanarev.

The December meeting was our Christmas Party night. This was a very short meeting. With formalities out of the way, the meeting was closed and the party began. To the Cymbidium growers, we wish you all the very best for the New Year and Happy Cymbidium Growing from the COSV.

Carolyn Allen
18 Wootten Crescent
Langwarrin, Vic. 3910

Why Chelates?

Traditional remedies, such as sulphates, have many drawbacks. They can become insoluble in the soil and therefore not available to the plant.

They react with soluble phosphates in the soil or in fertilisers, resulting in a "lock-up" of both the trace elements and the phosphates. For best results, trace elements must be applied as chelates (pronounced KEYlates).

Chelates are complex organic compounds in which the element is tightly held within the molecule, preventing it from reacting with other substances in the soil. Yet, when the chelate is taken in by the plant, the nutrient is liberated for use.

The word chelate is derived from a Greek word meaning "claw".

Compared with inorganic salts, such as sulphates, the advantages of chelates are:

As practically all the chelated element is available to the plant, much lower quantities are needed.

Because chelates are more readily

absorbed, and are practically systemic, there is a more effective plant response.

In addition to the nutrient value of the trace element itself, the chelate part of the molecule can also act as a beneficial growth stimulator.

Being organic, chelates are not caustic - therefore there is far less risk of root damage or leaf scorch.

Because they are much less chemically reactive than inorganic salts, chelates are compatible with most pesticide spray mixtures, thereby cutting labour costs.

Although chelated elements are freely water-soluble (moving readily through the soil) they are not easily leached, because they are absorbed and held tightly on the surface of soil particles where they remain freely available to plant roots.

In liquid fertiliser, inorganic trace elements react with phosphates to form a precipitate (insoluble sludge), reducing the availability of these nutrients. This does not happen with chelates. ■

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The Cymbidium Club of Western Australia held its second State Championship at the Karrinyup Shopping Centre in Perth from August 4th to 9th, 1997. The theme this year was "Song Title". There were numerous displays, with some 270 plants presented for judging and overall some 400 plants on display.

The Champion Display by Ron and Sandy Ker was called "Mona Lisa" - an upright stand painted carefully to reflect the colours of the shopping centre decor and with the plants displayed tastefully within picture frames. The runner up was Ezi-Gro's Kevin Butler whose display gave a whole new meaning to the song "Roll Out The Barrel" - with some huge wine barrels used to excellent effect in displaying his superb plants. Bernadette Campbell brought her plants some 300 km from Margaret River and staged a garden theme. Joe and Margaret Donald's display called "Winter Wonderland", with its snow and fairy lights charmed everyone. Helen Stretch used the Johnny O'Keefe song "Shout" to give promi-

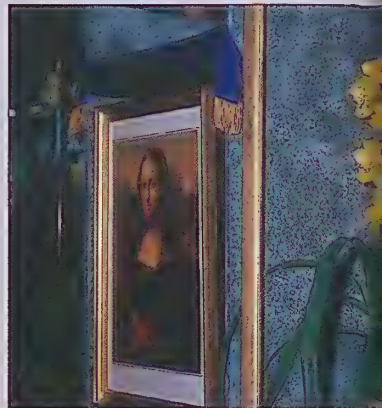
nence to her "Blue" orchid in contrast to the usual colours. The large Club display was on two standing arches, providing scale and impact as a focal point for all the displays.

This year the Western Australian Floral Art Society helped organise the floral arrangements. These entries were truly magnificent and very professional in showing how well Cymbidium orchids can be used in a decorative way. Margaret Donald won the first prize for her arrangement of pale pink standard blooms surrounded with large leaves of various

Champion Display by Ron and Sandy Ker

Cymbidium Club of State Cha

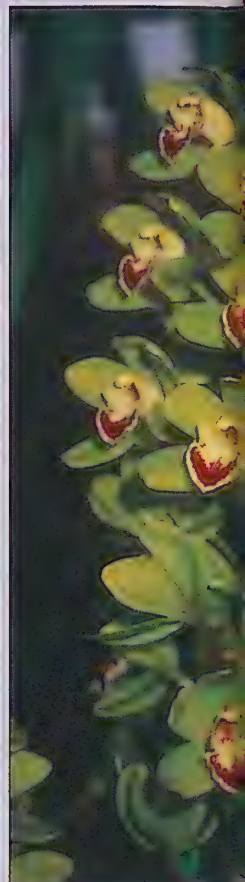
by Tony



Cym. Eikoh 'Sagami'



Cym. Sylvan Clarisse



Cym. Sussex Dawn x Tom T.

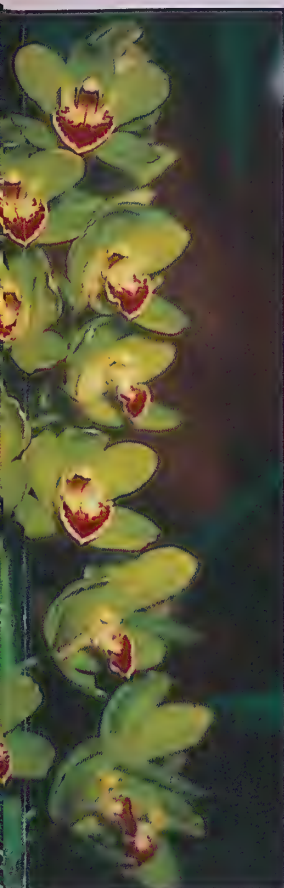
f Western Australia mpionship

Budrovich



shades of green and balanced with strong thinner leaves to emphasise height and width.

The Grand Champion of the Show was *Cym. Eikoh 'Sagami'* owned by Stephen Thomas. The plant had five racemes of delightfully presented pink flowers. A Grand Champion with only one entry from Stephen is quite some achievement and we are all looking forward to seeing more of his plants next year. The Reserve Champion was Pam Cook's *Cym. Cronulla 'The Khan' x Via Del Playa 'Yvonne'*, having a tall raceme displaying well spaced flowers with colour tones similar to *Cym. Cronulla 'The Khan'*.



Cym. Yellow One 'Bright Eyes'

Other plants of interest were *Cym. Rothesay 'Black Label'* with long racemes of over 30 flowers and the novelty *Cym. Forrest Place 'Queens Jewel'* with its unusual colour and spots.

Of course no show would be a success without organisers, display builders and helpers. Special thanks go out to Ron and Sandy Ker, Joe and Margaret Donald and Cliff and Bev Smith and all those who contributed to making the 1997 Karrinyup State Championship an event of pride for our Club.

Tony Budrovich
12 Penmar Court
Woodvale, W.A. 6026

HOW TO JOIN A CYMBIDIUM CLUB IN YOUR STATE

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month (except December, January and February)

Meetings commence 8.00 p.m.

Venue: The Bexley Masonic Hall, Forest Road, Bexley, Sydney, N.S.W.

For further details contact Secretary, Helen Schultz, 1 Cliff Avenue, Peakhurst, N.S.W. 2210 Phone: (02) 95335148

President, Mal Ferguson, Phone: (02) 9871 8993

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month (except December and January)

Auditorium open from 7.00 p.m. — Beginners' Group commences 7.20 p.m.

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: The Burnside Community Centre, 401 Greenhill Road, Tasmore, Adelaide, S.A.

For further details contact Secretary, Graham Shevlin,

22 Australian Avenue, Clovelly Park S.A. 5042 Phone: (08) 2767652

President, Peter Aigner-Muehler, Phone: (08) 825 2284

THE CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Meetings are held on the 1st Thursday of each month (except January and February)

Beginners' Group commences 7.30 p.m. — Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Red Cliffs Hall, Morrison Road, Red Cliffs, W.A.

For further details contact Secretary, Mrs Jacqueline Davies, PO Box 40, Guildford, WA 6935 Phone: (08) 9279 4634 — President, Ron Ker, (09) 3970661 (after 6.00 p.m.) or Ezi-Gro Orchids, (09) 3432761

THE CYMBIDIUM ORCHID SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC.

Meetings are held on 2nd Tuesday of each month (except January)

Popular Vote commences 7.50 p.m. — Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: The Conference Centre, Holmesglen College of TAFE,

585 Waverley Road, Glen Waverley, Melbourne, Victoria.

For further details contact Secretary, Kevin Brown, 4 Riviera Street, Mt Waverley, Victoria 3149 Phone: (03) 98081224

President, Andy Leamon, Phone: (03) 97967935

SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
Queensland				
21 March 22 March	8.30am-5.00pm 8.30am-3.30pm	Autumn	Eastern District	Assembly Hall Wondall Heights State School
26-28 March	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	The Gold Coast	Pines Shopping Centre K P McGrath Drive Elandra
27 March 28 March	8.30am-5.00pm 8.30am-4.00pm	Autumn	Ipswich	Bundamba State School Brisbane Road Bundamba
27 March 28 March 29 March	9.00am-4.00pm 9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Queensland	The Auditorium Mt Coot-tha Botanic Gardens Mt Coot-tha Toowang
28 March	TBA	Autumn	Childers & Isis District	RSL Hall Churchill Street Childers
2-4 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Mackay & District	Caneland Shoppingtown
2-4 April	8.15am-9.00pm	Autumn	Redlands	Capalaba Central Shopping Centre Moreton Road Capalaba, Brisbane
4 April 5 April	8.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Brisbane	Evans Dearin Building Mt. Gravatt Showgrounds Cnr. Logan & Broad Water Road Mt. Gravatt
10-11 April	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Bribie Island	Ningi Community Hall Bribie Island Road Ningi
16-17 April 18 April	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Sunshine Coast Caloundra	Caloundra Civil Cultural Centre Nutley Street Caloundra
17-18 April 18 April	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Townsville	T.O.S. Hall, Pioneer Park Ross River Road Condon
18 April 19 April	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Hervey Bay	Hervey Bay Sailing Club Club House The Esplanade Torquay
18-19 April	TBA	Autumn	Rockhampton	Rockhampton High School Assembly Hall Campbell Street Rockhampton
New South Wales				
18-21 March	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Alstonville & District	Alstonville Shopping Centre Alstonville
16-18 April	Shopping Centre Hours to 3.00pm Saturday	Autumn	City of Lismore	Lismore Central Shopping Centre Carrington Street Lismore
17 April 18 April 19 April	11.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Woodburn	Woodburn Memorial Hall Pacific Highway Woodburn
30 April- 3 May	10.00am-6.00pm	Autumn	OSNSW	Sydney Garden Festival R.A.S. Showground Homebush
ACT				
7 March 8 March	12.00pm-5.00pm 10.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Canberra	Albert Hall Commonwealth Avenue Yarralumla
New Zealand				
7 March	10.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Hawke's Bay	The George VI Hall Bay View Napier

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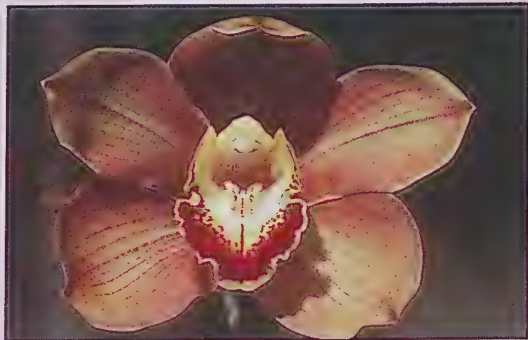
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FAX facilities will be operating by **1st May** (same number as phone above).

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Review

Nervilia: Care & Culture
BIG CYMBIDIUM FEATURE
A New Putative Natural Hybrid



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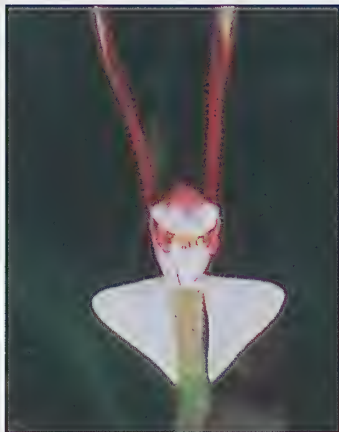
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Leptoceras menziesii one of the 1997 Bill Murdoch Trophy Nominations. See "Some of the Outstanding Ira Butler and Bill Murdoch Trophy Nominations" on page 10. Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium

20 APR 1998

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Volume 63 — No. 2

April/May 1998

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A New Putative Natural Hybrid...

Dendrobium nindii x *Den. mirbelianum*

by Grahame Muller

This beautiful natural hybrid was found as a seedling, trying to survive on a fallen tree in an isolated swamp in the Babinda District of North Queensland, some years ago by Brock Zimitat, a member of A.N.O.S. Wide Bay Group. When located, the plant was a large seedling and the colouration of the one mature, be it only small, and the one immature growth implied that it may have been *Dendrobium nindii*. Considering its location, its survival chances were very slim due to inevitable destruction by grass fires, so it was decided to give the plant a chance at life (with the land owners permission), and as it has turned out, what a life this plant can look forward to. This clone has quietly survived and built up enough in reserve to produce a magnificent first flowering display which commenced on the 3rd November 1997 with the opening of the first flower. It was different, but as always, it just got better as it set, until a few days later when, with most of the flowers open, it was obviously truly different. At first it produced two racemes, one with twelve flowers and the other with thirteen, but it appears that there may be at least two more racemes still left to develop.

The plant was growing in an area where *D. nindii*, *D. mirbelianum*, *D. discolor* and *D. jonesii* are known to be growing. *D. jonesii* can be discounted as being a possible parent. The colouration and the striations of the canes, the tall, narrow, twisted petals and their colouration, seem to indicate that there is definitely some *D. nindii* in the plant. Some believed that *D. discolor* was possibly a parent, but, it is generally unlike any *D. Peter Petersen* that I have seen. The colouration and the veining of the sepals and petals would tend to indicate *D. mirbelianum*.

Description of the clone is as follows

Leaf bearing axil 200-700mm in

length, more or less straight except for a slight flexuous habit at each growth bract, with a basal swelling of up to 21mm, then to about 11mm in diameter above the basal swelling, then increasing to about 22mm diameter in the basal eighth, then decreasing to about 14 x 12mm at the midpoint, then decreasing to about 6 x 4 mm at the apex. The axiles are covered with sheathing which in the apical third is green in colour with heavy striations of purple or dark red, the older



sheathing in the basal half, turns grey-white, but still bears the marks of having striations when younger, under old sheathing is dark olive green. Leaves up to about 15, 18-65 x 40-150cm, reducing in size toward the apex, mostly in the apical half, alternate, concave and oblong oval, obliquely retuse apex, coriaceous, about 1.5mm thick, stiff, channelled in the centre and marked with six longitudinal grooves on the upper surface with the lower surface keeled in the centre with the occasional keel bearing a groove along its length, and the leaf being similarly grooved to the upper sur-

face. Up to about racemes about 300mm in length are borne in the apical third of the axes, 3mm diameter at the base and 1.5mm at the apex, semi-erect to slightly pendulous, peduncle about 130mm, pedicel 15-30mm. Flowers about 12, about 60 x 40mm, dorsal sepal, about 30 x 6mm, projected slightly forward then recurved approximately 360° generally to the right side to form a roll, which is in some instances very short and in some very long, concave, undulate, obtuse triangular linear, pale yellow with five purple veins, similar colour on back with veins faintly visible. Lateral sepals, about 30mm long, recurved approximately 180° to form a part roll, concave, obtuse falcato-triangular, undulate, similarly coloured to the dorsal sepal. Petals oblique linear, stiffly erect, with 360° twist, pink at the base gradually changing to brown at the apex with occasional tinges of yellow evident. Labellum about 30 x 20mm when flattened. Mid lobe white with three large distinct purple keels running longitudinal, with the area between the mid-lobe and the lateral lobes being yellow, marked with transverse purple veining, and the lateral lobes being purple to brown. Flowering occurs November.

This clone was first displayed at a meeting of the A.N.O.S. (Qld) Kabi Group in Brisbane on 11th November 1997 where the A.N.O.S. (Qld) judges were involved in considerable discussion about its possible parentage. It was generally considered to be 'possibly of the parents listed above'. Expert advice was then sought and with due consideration of the opinions given and the listed references, this author believes that this clone can only be a hybrid of the parentage listed above.

In an attempt to ensure that records of this clone would not be lost if the unthinkable happened to the plant, it was photographed in considerable detail and line drawings were done of the plant and the flowers.

A suspected natural hybrid of *D. ionoglossum* (synonym of *D. nindii*) x *D. mirbelianum* was described by J. van Bodegom in his 'Enige Orchideën van West Nieuw Guinea' (1973). The clone in this article was compared to this description and the differences are as follows:— J. van Bodegom's plant had seven purple veins on the sepals and five on the petals, while the above clone has only five on both the sepals and petals. The peral shape on van Bodegom's plant more closely resembled *D. mirbelianum* and was twisted through about 270°, while the above clones strongly resembles *D. nindii* and is twisted through about 360°. Otherwise the description, which is quite extensive, fairly accurately describes the above clone.

This hybrid was in fact artificially made by Walter (Wal) Upton and registered by Freeman in 1995 as *D. Walter Upton*. A photograph of Freeman's clone has been sighted and it closely resembles the putative natural hybrid. Wal has dedicated a considerable portion of his life to native orchids and the artificial hybridisation of them, and it is fitting, that nature should produce this beautiful orchid which already bears his name.

Acknowledgements:— The author wishes to thank Brock Zimitat and Dirk van Heide for bringing this find to my attention and allowing the readers to share the beauty of this amazing hybrid. I also thank Dr. P. Cribb, Alick Dockrill, Dr. P. S. Lavarack, Len Lawler, Ray Robinson, Wal Upton and members of the A.N.O.S. Qld. Judging Panel for their assistance and comments regarding this clone. Thanks to Ted Smith of Maryborough for the photography.

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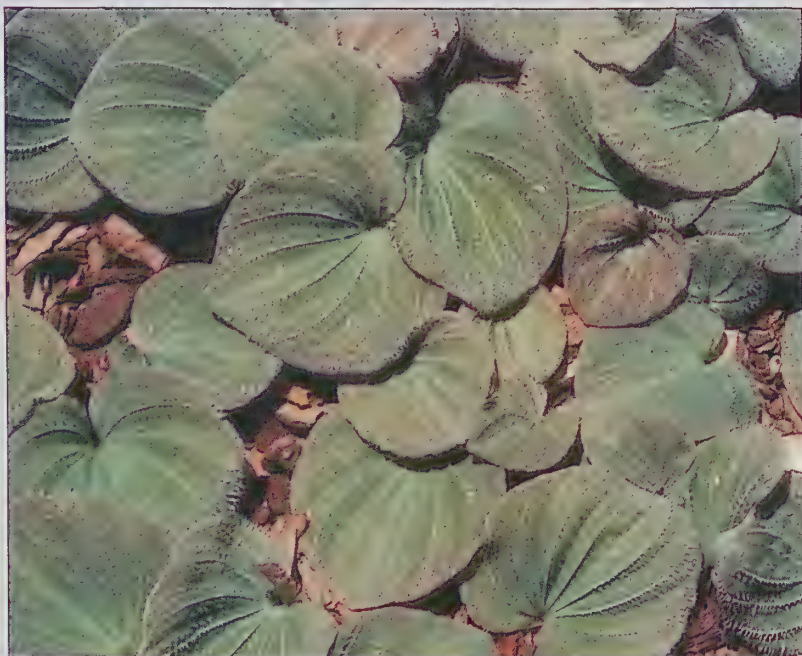
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Nervilia:



Nervilia discolor



Nervilia discolor

Care and Culture

by Ian Walters

Six species of *Nervilia* grow naturally in North Queensland, out of approximately 65 species found world wide. This terrestrial genus is found widespread from Africa to Asia, Japan, Samoa and Australia.

The genus is seldom seen in collections, and rarely listed in countries of origin. It appears to be a plant that is not recognised as an orchid, although its close relatives, the genus *Pogonia*, is a commonly cultivated plant in its native Japan.

Of the six Australian species, four are found close to Townsville, and have been cultivated in a few collections for many years. The four are described below, the typical *Nervilia* plant being a subterranean tuber with a single leaf.

During the dry winter months, the plants become dormant, reduced to round white bulbs underground, and should be placed where the pot remains dry, with only an occasional water, normally enough from natural rainfall. Each spring, the bulbs can be repotted just before the leaf emerges. The bulbs should be potted about 2.5cm below the surface of the soil mix. Shade conditions about that for *Phalaenopsis*.

The basic requirements are a good rich soil mix, with leafmould and some coarse gravel to provide good drainage, and large deep pots to best promote multiplication of the plants, which produce new bulbs on two or more adventitious stolons from the underground leaf stem each season.

Each season, with the onset of summer rain and warmth, the larger underground tubers will each send up a flower spike. Each species has its own recognisable flower, and its own distinctive leaf which is produced after the flowers are finished.

Nervilia discolor; This shade growing species has a large round heart shaped leaf, to 20cm across when well cultivated. The leaves appear "quilted", with raised veins and hairs on the leaf, and tend to hug the ground. The leaf colour is usually green suffused purple; but clear emerald green forms have been seen. This species is internationally wide spread, and in other countries, variegated leaf forms are known. The flowers are usually paired, to 5cm across, sepals and petals bronze green, the lip purple, crested. Like all *Nervilias*, the flowers have a similar shape to that of a small rupicolous *Laelia*.



Nervilia holochila

In bright light, the leaf has a reflective translucence, appearing to sparkle. As a shade lover, this may be a protective mechanism to prevent burning from excess sunlight, by reflecting light from the leaf. It makes an attractive plant when not in flower, and will double and triple its colony size in a season, an excellent specimen pot.

Nervilia holochila; This is a plain pale green leaf, a species found in more open, drier country. The leaf and petiole is up to 20cm long, about 7cm wide, lance to oval shaped, more or less nearly upright, with longitudinal veins. The flower spike has several flowers, each to about 2.5cm across, sepals and petals pale green, the lip white flushed pink. Once a common species around Townsville, but now hard to find in the large colonies that existed previously, possibly due to the drought conditions over the past years.

Nervilia uniflora; perhaps a much rarer species than the above, rarely seen in the wild. The original plants came from Ken MacPherson, Proserpine, and have been in continuous cultivation in at least one col-

lection in Townsville for about 30 years. They were collected from road works in the Prosperpine area.

The 5cm leaf is very distinctive, heart shaped, on a petiole which sits the leaf 5 to 6cm above the ground. The top surface is rich green, the underside purple, the margins somewhat wavy. The flowers, to 5cm across, are borne singly on tall spikes, sepals and petals bronze green, the large broad, pointed lip bright pink purple. A showy little plant with charming bright flowers that can triple its colony size in one season with good conditions, and makes an excellent specimen pot. Three small colonies in the wild have been reported near Townsville.

Nervilia peltata; A newly named species that should also be considered rare. It is a small species, the leaf to 3cm diameter, hugs the ground, and is a grey green colour, with 5 or 6 radiating veins, and a sheen from reflective leaf cells. It could be easily mistaken for a grey green mushroom on the forest floor.

The flowers, one or two on a spike, about 2cm across, are pale green, the lip



Nervilia uniflora

white. It is the miniature of the group, and has a slightly different growing season, emerging later with the wet season and continues to grow after the above species have lost their leaves for winter, a fact that should be noted in its culture.

This species has been known for about 30 years in two or three small colonies in the Cardwell district. Unfortunately, land clearing and roads have removed all but a few plants in one small colony. It is also recorded from Hinchinbrook Island and

Cape York, and a small colony exists in national park near Ingham.

The species are easy enough to grow if the following rules are observed. During the cool dry winter, when the leaves have died back, place the pot where it is not



Nervilia uniflora



Nervilia peltata

watered except for natural rainfall. Repot if possible each season, in spring before the summer rains, using fresh soil mix, leafmould and some coarse gravel, in a deep pot, with good drainage. When in leaf, water heavily, and grow in a very

shady position.

A little bark or gravel on top of the potting media stops water splash and soil over the leaves of the species that hug the ground. View your plants occasionally in the sunlight to appreciate the subtle jewel

orchid qualities of this genus even when not in flower.

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Nervilia peltata

Some of the outstanding Ira Butler and Bill Murdoch Trophy Nominations

Leptoceras menziesii

by Les Nesbitt

The Champion terrestrial species at the NOSSA Spring Show in September 1997 was a pot of *Leptoceras menziesii* which contained 16 flowering plants carrying 18 flowers and four buds. The pot was a 175mm squat plastic pot filled with my standard soil mix of 50% sand, 45% soil and 5% peat moss with a little blood and bone added at repotting time.

This delightful terrestrial is easy to grow but seldom flowers. In the bush it grows in dense colonies in shady areas where there is rich topsoil. The single heart shaped smooth leaves are dark glossy green and each one has a tiny pointed bud inside the base which can trick the new grower into thinking that flower buds are developing. Plants grow and multiply year after year without flowering. In the spring following a summer bushfire nearly every plant flowers. The plant at the NOSSA show had been given the 'banana treatment' the previous summer and responded magnificently. In the southern states, bananas are freighted from northern Australia in a green condition and treated in ripening rooms with ethylene gas. The dormant *menziesii* tubers were put in a small dish and placed in a plastic bag with a banana skin for two weeks. The tubers were potted up normally. The leaves of stimulated plants are twice as large as normal leaves. We think, but have not taken the trouble to prove, that using the banana treatment in consecutive years exhausts the tubers and the plants can disappear.

Until recently this species was known as *Caladenia menziesii*. It has hairy tubers and underground stems and calli on the lip like other *Caladenia*. The only



difference is the hairless leaf. The splitters have been busy again. When I repot *Caladenia* I leave a centimetre or two of 'wick' attached to the tuber. The wick persists for several years and may provide a summer home for the spores of beneficial fungi.

This is one species that should be in the collection of every serious grower of native orchids.

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Dendrobium Hilda Poxon – ‘Patricia’

by Henk van den Berg

This plant of Hilda Poxon ‘Patricia’ became eligible and was nominated for the Ira Butler award, after it was declared Champion Australian Native at the Gosford Orchid Spectacular held 1st week August 97. This cross was made by one of Australia’s leading hybridisers, Sid Batchelor of ‘Yondi’ – Baulkham Hills. Sid used speciosum ‘Yondi’ crossed with tetragonum ‘Yondi #1’, the original red-lip type.

This cross of Hilda Poxon is most vigorous and lends itself well to repotting and back cutting. ‘Patricia’ was the ‘hero’ of the three seedlings I purchased.

Prominent native grower Norm Mitchell from Bellingen has had a great deal of success in winning numerous shows and awards with the clones of the same cross

Henk van den Berg



Dendrobium Jesmond Glitter

"Sue" H.C.C. A.N.O.S.

by Geoff Eager

This orchid was originally purchased some seven or eight years ago from Neil Finch. It showed great promise on its first outing taking out the first flowering hybrid class in our Central Coast Spring Show. At that show, Neil asked if he could take it home to play as it was the best of that cross he'd seen. Whilst at Down Under Native Orchids the plant was potted on to Neil's treated bark and stone mix and while "Sue" has been home for a number of years since then the mix has not been changed. The plant likes plenty of light and hangs up high in the bush-house under 50% shade cloth facing north. Living near the sea as we do the plant never feels the chill of a cold



frosty morning or the bone dry heat of summer. It's fed most weeks with liquid fertiliser and sprayed when needed.

Like most growers, to do so well on the showbench is a great thrill but the real credit must go to Neil Finch whose intuitive feel for hybridising has resulted in a great many fine crosses and clones. I also must thank my Central Coast ANOS Inc Group and particularly Alby Sherwood whose advice, help and encouragement has been both generous and invaluable. Lastly I must thank my beautiful wife Sue after whom this clone is named, for her patience when I disappear up the back to potter in the bush house! ■

Geoff Eager

Dendrobium farmeri Paxton



D*endrobium farmeri* is surely one of the old favourites, present in many collections. It occurs naturally in the foothills of the Himalayas at 300 to 1000 metres, from India through Burma, Thailand and Indochina to Malaya. It is a robust species with four-angled pseudobulbs up to 30cm long and 3cm across. There are 2 to 4 broad leaves at the apex. The inflorescences are borne from the upper part of the stem and are 15 to 20cm long, pendulous, with numerous densely packed flowers each about 3 or 4cm across. The flowers are white or almost pink, with a yellow lip. Perhaps the biggest disappointment with this species is that the flowers last about a week, although Captain Grant reports some plants with flowers lasting a month in Burma. Flowering is in spring.

It is closely related to the well-known *D. densiflorum* and *D. thrysiflorum*, from which it may be distinguished by its four-

angled stems. Plants from Malaya were first imported into England in 1847 by W.F. Farmer, after whom Paxton named it in 1849.

This is an easy plant to grow and flower if given a well lit position, but not in full sun, and kept dry for the cooler months. While in active growth in spring and summer it requires regular watering and fertilising with dilute fertiliser. The plants can grow into large clumps, but seem to do best when in a small pot. Therefore regular repotting is useful, the best time being when the new roots are just appearing in spring after flowering. A hanging pot or basket is suitable with a standard dendrobium compost of small to medium sized bark with a little added sphagnum moss or similar material. A minimum temperature of about 5 degrees Celsius is recommended, but the plants will withstand cooler conditions if kept dry. The dry period is essential for good flowering. The

plant will also do well tied to a garden tree or on a slab in humid parts of Queensland or northern New South Wales.

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A Bit About *Liparis coelogynoides*

by Gerry Walsh

I'LL NEVER forget the first time I tried to pronounce "coelogynoides". I was attending my first committee meeting after being shanghaied into the editor's job while attending my very first meeting at Sydney Group. That was way back in 1982. I uttered some unintelligible incantation but was quickly corrected by the leading lights in the Sydney Group 'Politburo'. Anyway ... I may have been embarrassed beyond belief but I sure as hell learnt to say SOLE-LODGE-IN-OID-EES with all the plum of a Swiss Finishing School girl. Most of the newer entrants in the native orchid stakes, and plenty of the course stewards too for that matter, find Latin pronunciation harder than Chinese arithmetic ... I know I sure did (do?).

Liparis coelogynoides is the smallest and daintiest of the three epiphytic species of *Liparis* occurring in NSW, the other two species being *L. reflexa* and *L. sweeneyi* (syn. *L. reflexa* var. *parviflora*). While its larger cousins are virtually 100% rock dwellers, *L. coelogynoides* is the exact opposite – it is virtually a 100% tree dweller. I must be getting senile because although I have this idea that I have seen it growing on a rock at least

once, for the life of me I can't remember where it was!

L. coelogynoides can be found, according to the text books, between the Hunter River and south-east Queensland. My own experiences with this species are wide. It is certainly not uncommon (but never abundant) on the south side of the Barrington

Tops where I have seen it in the Patterson, Allyn and Williams Rivers. To the north I found a single clump in the Bunya Bunya Mountains during a very brief visit in October 1989.

I will never forget a certain murderous looking chasm that Denis Johnson and myself explored up on the Carrai Plateau in September 1987. This orchid eldorado, between Kempsey and Armidale, held an incredible supply of *L. coelogynoides*. I remember moss-draped trees, similar in size and shape to old fruit trees in an unkempt orchard, in which the *Liparis* started growing only two feet above the ground, but kept running in leap-frog fashion, in almost unbroken procession right up into the finger thick branches of the crowns. The orchid looked for all the world like Velvet Rock Fern (*Pyrosia* sp.) the way it ran up the trunk ... forking here and there as it went. What a sight it must make in the flowering season!

There is another population of *L. coelogynoides* far removed from the normal range of the species however. In June 1993, Roger Phillips and I found ourselves up in the Eungela Range behind Mackay in northern Queens-



Drawings by
Alick Dockrill

land. While foraging around the cluttered benches of a native plant nursery, the owner drew my attention to a small clump of *Liparis* he had just collected from a logging area. The only *Liparis* that occurs naturally in the locality is *L. nugentiae* which is very robust by comparison and much different in the shape of the pseudobulbs. I had never heard of *L. coelogynoides* being found up there but this little piece sure looked like that to me. Back home I checked out the books and Alick Dockrill, in Australian Indigenous Orchids, states that there is 'reports' of *L. coelogynoides* occurring between the Fitzroy and the Burdekin Rivers.

When it flowered a year later, it certainly resembled *L. coelogynoides* but was far daintier and an ivory flower colour compared to southern plants, which are an opaque yellow/green colour. I feel that further investigation is needed by the botanists before it can be said that a colony of *L. coelogynoides* survives 1000 kms outside its normal range. Then again Eungella is notorious for sheltering all manner of orchidaceous surprises ... this may be just another one of them.

L. coelogynoides most often occurs in rainforest situations where it prefers a 'posse' on the main trunks of small to medium trees growing in fairly heavy shade. On large emergent trees it will extend on to the thicker limbs of the canopy. It will also colonise *Casuarina* (River Oak) and other non-rainforest trees from time to time where light levels are far higher. Plants in this situation will inevitably take on a stunted, yellow appearance and display quite short racemes compared to the wet forest dwellers.

Pseudobulbs are squat and rounded with slight angular ribbing around the circumference. They range up to about 30mm in diameter but 20mm would be more the norm in the wild. In cultivation they grow much larger than their wild relatives. In nature, the leaves number one or two and average around 10-15cms in length but are often quite thin and poorly looking. In the bush house they tend to fatten up however. It can be seen that this is one species that responds brilliantly to good cultivation.

L. coelogynoides flowers from January right through to April and for this reason it deserves a place in the collection of any serious native orchid grower. It supplies a burst of blooms when there is not a lot of activity in the average temperate bush house. While not a particularly eye-catching orchid florally speaking, there can be

few other species that look as vegetatively appealing as a well-grown, large clump of *L. coelogynoides*.

As with all *Liparis* species, *L. coelogynoides* only flowers from new growths. The beautiful arching racemes are up to 20cms long, are quire thin, and support up to 18 or so flowers of approximately 15mm diameter. As already described, colour is unimpressive. It is the shape of the labellum that gives *L. coelogynoides* its most obvious floral attribute. The mid lobe is quite large for the size of the flower and is distinctly deltoid, or triangular, in shape. In fact, it always resembles a sort of "arboreal" *Acianthus* species to me, which you growers of terrestrials may relate to. A large specimen can really cover itself with racemes and flowers and is a sight to behold.

If you want to grow *L. coelogynoides* in captivity, there is only one way to go about it ... put your plant onto a good trunk of tree fern fibre. Tree fern fibre is so far in front of any other substrate I've used that I'd have to say you'd be a real hard case if you didn't choose it too! I'd use *Cyathea* for first preference but is also does well on *Dicksonia*, which I rarely use these days. It's too soft and stays too damp for my liking, but it will be OK for *L. coelogynoides*. But make it a big cube and not a thin slice. Your orchid will quickly cover the host - a thin slice of *Dicksonia* just won't have the muscle to support the eventual weight.

The roots are quite thin and the tree fern aids greatly in keeping the moisture around them. Water well, don't allow to dry out and hang it up under 50% shade or better and you just can't miss with *L. coelogynoides*. About the only problem that seems to affect this orchid is caterpillars. They just love the tender new growths together with the young leaves and juvenile racemes.

Another pest I recently encountered was a miniature kind of case-moth larvae. These little devils construct a 10mm long protective cocoon out of grass and silk and hides in it during the day, usually concealed deep in the old bulbs. In the morning you see just the white skeletal veining forming the remaining frame of the leaf. All the succulent green tissue has been carefully nibbled out during the wee hours. This damage is quite unsightly until disguised by the next round of new growth. So watch out!

Gerry Walsh,
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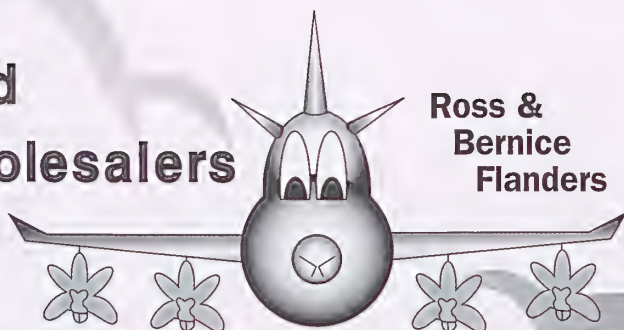
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Bifrenaria atropurpurea (Lodd.) Lindl. 1832.

Syn: *Maxillaria atropurpurea* Lodd.

The genus *Bifrenaria*, is from the tribe *Maxillarieae*, subtribe *Bifrenariinae*. *Bifrenaria* comprises of about 25-30 species, distributed from Panama southwards into southern Brazil, at elevations of approximately 200-1600 metres, in tropical wet forest, or seasonally dry forest.

Today's subject species from this genus, is *Bifrenaria atropurpurea*. It is a medium sized growing epiphyte, occurring at elevations between 1000-1500 meters, in primary forest at mid tree level, from the states of Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo of south eastern Brazil.

Its smoothish, 4 angled, tightly clustered, yellow/green/brown pseudobulbs, reach 7cm tall by 4cm wide. A single, sword to oval shaped, dark green leaf growing up to 25cm long by 7cm wide, is produced at the top of the pseudobulb.

In mid to late spring, a short, thick inflorescence between 5-8cm long, of 3-5 flowers is produced from the base of the pseudobulb. The flowers are very fleshy, reaching between 3.0-4.5cm wide by 3-4cm tall. All flower parts (except the lip) are the same in colour, which can vary from plant to plant, being from olive green just stained purple to a very deep maroon flower. The lip is a rose to purple colour, with the side lobes being white to cream with purplish veins. The flowers produce an incredibly strong, spicy but sweet perfume, for most of the warmer parts of the day. The flowers are quite long lasting, and slightly cupped shaped, like a "Crocus" (herbaceous bulb) species.

In culture this plant can be grown in a pot with medium to coarse bark in intermediate temperatures, and it likes quite strong light (or it will not flower), with very good air movement. Plenty of moisture during the growing season with weak regular fertilizer. It winter it needs a decided dry rest, and I have found a winter night temperature of 8-10 degrees Celsius, is necessary to always attain its maximum, of 5 beautiful, long lasting flowers. Although it will flower under cooler conditions, generally (I have found) you do not get as many flowers.

This is not a species, you see a lot of in



culture these days. I think this is a pity, because it reported to be cooler tolerant than *B. harrisoniae* (Hook) in cultivation, which coincides with the altitudes it occurs at in the wild. Ultimate motive being, making it a great species for those who do not use heated houses, but want something a bit different to admire, in particular the perfume. The clone pictured, presently has 2 rather fat seed pods sitting on it, due for harvest shortly. Hopefully there should be some flasks available in the next year or so, of this wonderful, but rare in cultivation, *Bifrenaria* species.

Plant owned and photographed by the author.

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Garden to Garden creates an environmental revolution in your backyard

A unique recycling scheme, Garden to Garden, was launched by the NSW Government on February 22 to help gardeners play a leading role in reducing the 330,000 tonnes of horticulturally valuable garden trimmings buried in landfill each year.

What is Garden to Garden?

Waste Service NSW, a leader in providing waste management solutions in NSW, has developed a new model of recycling the green waste stream.

By the year 2000 the NSW Government aims to reduce by 60% the amount of waste going to landfill. Garden waste represents approximately one quarter of waste currently generated in the State.

It is vital that we develop a culture of separating garden waste from the waste stream, so that grass clippings, tree lopping, clippings and prunings can be recycled into high quality compost products.

In a first for recycling schemes in Australia, Waste Service NSW and major manufacturers of composts and mulches have joined forces to create a unique co-branding and market development program for green waste processed products – *Garden to Garden*.

Garden to Garden product ranges include quality composts, soil conditioners, mulches and garden mixes manufactured under Best Practice Guidelines specified by Standards Australia.

Garden to Garden marketing strategy for compost products includes:

- developing a unified co-branding strategy, *Garden to Garden*, and marketing the brand to all potential customers.
- developing commercial markets.
- developing new agricultural and horticultural markets.
- developing domestic markets; and
- educating green waste producers to remove contaminants to ensure high quality *Garden to Garden* products.

Garden to Garden Cycle

Garden to Garden is the most complete recycling scheme in Australia.

Waste Service NSW, local government, horticultural product manufacturers, retailers and consumers all play an integral role in the *Garden to Garden* cycle.

Local councils have responsibility for providing kerbside collection services for garden waste and promoting super proper separation of recyclable materials.

Councils greatly assist in improving garden waste collection by:

- establishing garden waste collection systems which ensure inspection of every

load prior to loading into the collection vehicle.

- effective communications with residents to inform them which materials are acceptable.

Horticultural manufacturers receive garden waste from waste management centres and produce a range of quality assured composts, mulches and soil conditioners to the Australian Standards.

Retailers sell branded *Garden to Garden* products in bag or bulk, while **consumers** separate their garden waste, participate in kerbside collection services where available and purchase branded *Garden to Garden* products.

If no council collection services are available, households can take their garden waste to the local waste management centres.

In some areas, local government receive garden waste, shred it and return the raw, untreated material to the public. This practice of shredding and distributing garden waste as a mulch is not part of *Garden to Garden* quality control and has many inherent risks such as spread of plant diseases and pests.

The only *Garden to Garden* products which are NOT composted are wood mulches made from virgin timber and untreated wood waste, such as timber pallets. All other green waste, whether from parks, gardens or public areas must be composted to avoid spreading weed seeds and plant diseases in the final product.

Participating Horticultural Manufacturers

The *Garden to Garden* logo is a registered trademark of Waste Service NSW.

Manufacturers of recycled green waste products who wish to take part in the *Garden to Garden* enter a Licence Agreement with Waste Service NSW and agrees to:

- use specified percentages of recycled green waste in their products.
- obtain Australian Standards certification within 6 months of joining *Garden to Garden*.
- If operating without certification in the interim, at least ensure all *Garden to Garden* label products are manufactured in accordance with the Australian Standard specifications.

The current manufacturers participating in *Garden to Garden* include Australian Native Landscapes, Envirogreen, Growmix Australia and M Collins & Sons.

For further information: Mr Gavin Atkins Cox Inall Communications Tel: (02) 9956 7755 Fax: (02) 9922 6836 Mobile: 0411 725 595.

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AOR 013

Dear Sir,

In the December edition of the A.O.R., Mr. Easton of N.Z. put forward the suggestion of specialty judges. This idea has been floated numerous times before; there is one problem; there are many genera exhibited at most orchid shows, and it is not practical to have a large number of judges to do a job, that can and must, be done by two or three. There could also be a tendency to exhibit clones that suit a particular judge's fancy. This can happen at animal shows where specialty judges are often used.

The key to the problem is training. The N.S.W. panel (Sydney, Mid-North Coast and Southern branches) hold regular workshops, where current trends are examined, slides of or plants displayed, and discussions held. Failure to attend a given number of these meetings, results in automatic expulsion from the panel. This keeps the panel up to scratch.

It should be recognized that not all cymbidiums will find a niche on the showbench. There are at least three separate end uses for cymbidiums. The showbench, cut flowers and potted plants in flower. The criteria for each use seldom overlaps.

Mention was made of the breeding done by my father the late Leo Giles. My father was the business brains, the P.R. frontman and had the background in orchids. Having trained in horticulture and botany, I was the grower and breeder. Forty plus years later I am still doing it. Our firm breeds for the potted plant market. We cater for people who are not interested, indeed in many cases not even growing. They just want to admire the beauty of the flowers, and they especially appreciate the long life and bright colours that brighten their winters. This is a strong and growing area of cymbidium culture.

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AOR 006

Attention AOR readers and Orchid Societies

"This and That" is a regular feature of the Australian Orchid Review and readers and Orchid Societies are invited to contribute any small news items of interest to Orchid lovers.

The deadline for items can be found on page 3.

Address all correspondence to the Editor: "This and That", Australian Orchid Review, 14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049.

T.Q.O.C. Conference

From Ingham in beautiful North Queensland, the Herbert River Orchid and Allied Plant Society will be hosting the 34th T.Q.O.C. conference on the Queens birthday weekend, 1999.

Situated between Townsville and Cairns this tidy town award winner is well known for its ability to produce sugar cane. On a slightly smaller scale, Ingham is also known for its warmth, hospitality, seafood, continental specialties, watermelons, rare fruits, cattle, timber, fishing, bush houses, lush gardens and stunning national parks surrounding our fertile little valley.

Ingham is the gateway to the wet tropics region of North Queensland. Due to the variety of climates within this small area, many different species are grown here. Some of our more popular genera are Cattleyas, Dendrobiums, Paphiopedilums, Phalaenopsis, Catasetums and Spathoglottis Vandas.

Some of the exciting activities arranged for our registrants are –

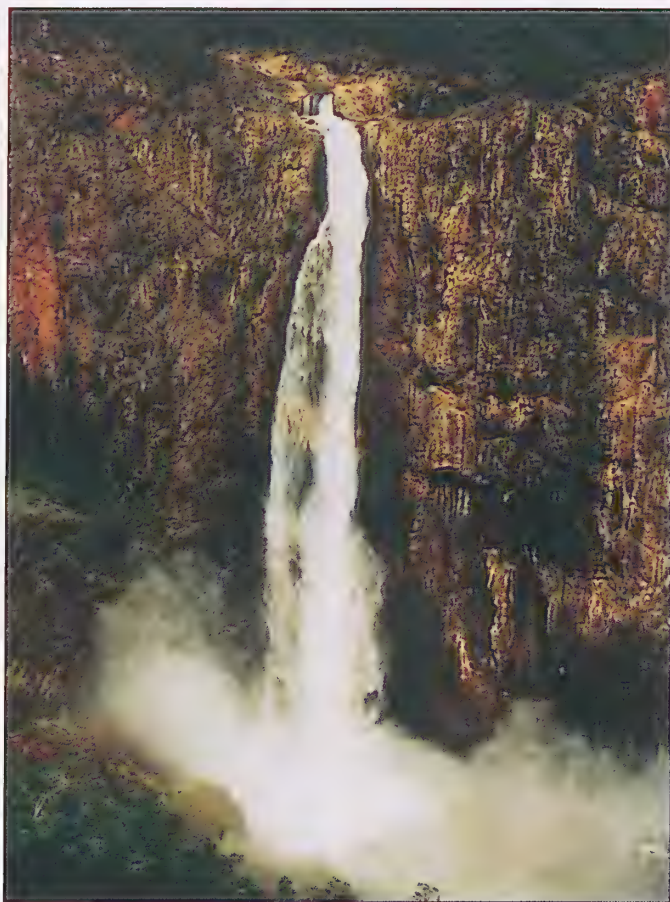
- Two prominent interstate lecturers have accepted our invitation to join us.
- Guided tours – on land and sea encompassing our unique area of Queensland.
- A special conference raffle comprising of a collection of international orchid society badges.

The response from our first newsletter indicates that many registrants from the 1991 conference remember it fondly, as a chance to meet old and make new friends, discussions on developments within the orchid world and above all, great food. See you there.

If you would like more information, you can write to the publicity officer, Delia Hobden at 6 Pindar Street, Ingham, North Queensland 4850 – *Delia Hobden*.

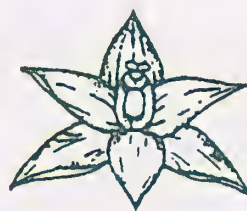
For The Badge Collector

The Bunbury Orchid Society in W.A. have for sale a limited quantity of specially struck



Wallaman Falls has Australia's largest single water drop of 305 metres. The falls are one of the tours planned for the T.Q.O. Conference. The tour will take in sugar and cattle country and then into beautiful rainforest where cassowaries are frequent visitors to the area.

25th Anniversary Badges. The design incorporates the current design with the very first society badge. The may be obtained at a cost of \$5.00 + postage from the Secretary, P.O. Box 1074, Bunbury 6231.



From Growing Orchids to Sewing Orchids

Having been very active in growing orchids, orchid societies, shows and judging in the 60's and 70's, orchids are still my first love.

However, I now have no room to grow them so I have started sewing them in counted cross stitch. I am now introducing patterns for paphs, species paphs, cats, dends, phallies and miscellaneous orchids.

I can also convert a photo of your favourite orchid to a graph form with a colour chart. Every piece that you sew is an heirloom and a bit like seeing a seedling flowering for the first time you see your orchid emerging on the cloth as you stitch.

For details see advertisement on page 63 of this issue.

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The Genus Cypripedium
Philip Cribb

1997 The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew in association with Timber Press, Portland Oregon. A Botanical Magazine Monograph.

ISBN 0-88192-403-2.

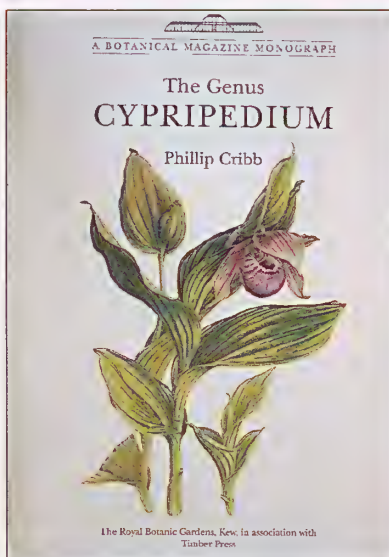
301pp

26 colour paintings, 98 colour photographs, 51 black and white illustrations and 22 maps.

Price: about A\$50 from: Mail Order Department, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 3AB, UK. Soon to be available from the Australian Orchid Foundation.

One of the most eagerly awaited orchid books for some time has at last been published. This is Philip Cribb's monograph on the genus *Cypripedium*, the lady slipper orchids of the northern hemisphere. This is a companion volume to *The Genus Paphiopedilum* also published by Kew and Timber Press, originally published in 1987 and now being revised for a second edition. Both volumes are Botanical Magazine Monographs. Australian orchid growers may wonder what it is all about, but in the northern hemisphere where cypripediums grow as wildflowers, and are popular in cultivation, this book will be well received. The volume considers the history, biology, evolution, conservation, cultivation and classification of the genus.

In a book review it is mandatory to find lots of errors and omissions and make a lot of them, to show that you know more than the author and could have written the book yourself, but you just could not be bothered. Therefore I found the *Cypripedium* book very frustrating because I could not find anything much wrong. Maybe I have missed some glaring errors as I do not know much about the genus *Cypripedium* – or at least I did not know much before I spent a couple of nights curled up with this book. Let me now show off my newly-acquired expertise.



Cypripediums grow in temperate areas from Europe across Asia and Japan to North and Central America as far south as Guatemala. It is a widespread genus of about 45 species, all of which are terrestrial. Temperate parts of southern China appear to be the centre of distribution with half the species, while North America has about one-quarter. Originally the name *Cypripedium* included all the species we now know as *Paphiopedilum*, *Phragmepedium*, *Selenipedium* and *Mexipedium*. Now the name *Cypripedium* refers to those species with plicate leaves and a persistent perianth.

The most widespread species is *C. calceolus* which is distributed from Europe to Korea and was originally thought to occur in North America, but the taxon there, while closely related, is now considered separate. *C. guttatum* and *C. yatabeanum* (which may only be a variant of *C. guttatum*) bridge the gap between Asia and the Americas, occurring from eastern Asia to Alaska and Canada, but no others occur on

both continents.

Lady slippers have a cultivation history reaching back to 1597, being popular as "hardy" orchids which can be grown out of doors in severe climates. Those wishing to grow lady slippers will not be disappointed with this book. Thirty seven pages are devoted to cultivation in a chapter written by Holger Perner. The species are dealt with individually in useful detail.

The chapter on conservation tells a sorry, but increasingly familiar tale. *C. calceolus* is now rare or even extinct over parts of its range. In the British Isles only one plant remains in northern Yorkshire. The locality is secret and the plant actually has a guard camping close by. In this fashion it has existed in splendid, but rather sad, isolation for over 60 years – a timely reminder to native orchid fanciers the world over of what the future may hold.

The bulk of the book consists of descriptions and illustrations of the 45 species and a few natural hybrids. Each species treatment includes a section of general notes on history, habitat and any other interesting information which extends to two or three pages in some cases, followed by a botanical description, synonyms, distribution and habitat. The distribution is also shown in a series of maps. These appear to be computer generated and are sometimes a little confusing with the boundaries of the nations easy to confuse with the outlines of the continents and islands.

As in the *Paphiopedilum* book, the illustrations are the eye catching part of the book, but in this book photographs have been added. Thirty seven species are illustrated in 97 colour photographs, many of which show the plant in its habitat. As well as this there is a line drawing for every species, while 20 species and several varieties are illustrated by paintings, some of which are old reproductions from last century and some are recent works. Many species are illustrated for the first time in this book. The different styles of illustration blend well and add greatly to the book's charm. A most useful innovation is that the reference to the illustrations is underlined in each species description. How often have you struggled to find the reference to the illustration which is buried in a page full of text and given up in disgust! Well this has solved the problem in a neat fashion.

Although *Cypripediums* may be quite uncommon in Australian collections (certainly non-existent here in North Queensland), this is a book packed full of interest for all lovers of orchids.

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Growing South African Indigenous Orchids

Karsten H. K. Wodrich.

1997. A. A. Balkema, Rotterdam
Hardcover.

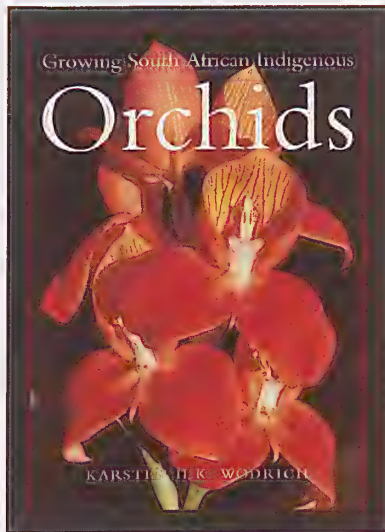
253 pages. 94 colour photographs. 95
black and white photographs. 14 charts
and diagrams.

Publishers price: Hfl. 165, US\$85, £55.
Obtainable directly from: Orchid-
aceous Books, P.O. Box 378, Alstonville,
NSW 2477, Australia at \$125.00 Post
paid anywhere in Australia.

The author is a gifted young man with an enduring passion to study, grow and conserve South African indigenous orchids. Frustrated when a schoolboy in Gauteng with the absence of publications to enable him to grow a variety of terrestrial orchids, he set about collecting and recording information with the objective of publishing a single comprehensive guide. He then had the good fortune to live in the winter rainfall fynbos region when his parents settled in Gordon's Bay. Here he pursued his hobby with ever-increasing success during his years as a student at the University of Stellenbosch where he obtained his masters degree in mechanical engineering.

After eight years of intensive research involving a study of many articles on orchid cultivation published in the South African Orchid Journal, Orchids (formerly the AOS Bulletin) and in other national and international publications, the help of numerous dedicated growers and extensive personal experience, he has succeeded in publishing a book which achieves far more than a guide. It is, in fact, a major contribution. The work is thoroughly referenced and every authority and expert has been graciously acknowledged, including photo-credits for the illustrations.

The book is written in good, clear English with every detail and concept explained with refreshing clarity. The author points out that the enormous species diversity amongst 53 genera and over 430 species is due to the fact that there are 12 climatic regions related to contrasting rainfall and topographic characteristics. Moreover, only 10% of the species are epiphytes, the rest being terrestrial (geophytic) orchids. Most of these are deciduous, having to cope annually with a dry season and have developed either underground pseudobulbs or tuberoids of varying structure. He correctly emphasises that the key to growing terrestrial and epiphytic orchids is to



understand and be in tune with the habitat of origin. He provides a most useful classification and description of each habitat comprising wetland, dry grassland, moist grassland, forest margin, woodland, forest and fynbos.

The climate in South Africa and the climatic conditions as they influence the various habitats is masterfully summarised.

Detailed growing notes are given for more than 60 terrestrial species from the genera *Bonatea*, *Disa*, *Eulophia*, *Habenaria*, *Herschelianthe*, *Satyrium*, *Stenoglottis* and other taxa. The information is based both on personal observations as well as the recommendations of many other successful growers.

Over 40 epiphytic species are described in another chapter emphasising the habitat and cultural requirements.

A large section of the book is devoted to orchid breeding, pollination and the production of seed in which every aspect and step is explained.

The chapter on the propagation of indigenous orchids from seed and by tissue culture is based on personal experience. Every step is simplified using excellent photographs and hopefully many a reader will start 'flasking'. His training as an engineer is further seen in the precision with which he describes how to construct a laminar flow cabinet.

Scientific and technical data are handled in seven appendices and provide an enormous amount of information to the more advanced grower. Of particular value is appendix four devoted to media formulations for the sowing and micro propagation of orchids and a list of media used for indigenous orchids. It is hoped that many orchid growers will be stimulated to take up the infinitely fulfilling challenge of personally growing seedlings of species and hybrids and in this way contribute to the conservation of all orchids and particularly those on the endangered lists.

This book is strongly recommended to all who cherish the rich and diverse flora of South Africa, including the orchids. Moreover, it will be essential reading for all those who wish to study, grow and conserve the unique and beautiful indigenous orchids of South Africa. The author is to be congratulated in far exceeding his goal of not only providing a guide but also an important contribution to the orchids of South Africa. The publishers are to be congratulated on the overall format, splendid quality of the colour prints attractively assembled on plates and using a simple guide to the respective legends neatly printed below the text on the facing page.

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AOR 040

Australian Orchid Review

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AOR 035

Fifty-five Years Ago

In volume 8 the A.O.R. continued its policy of publishing a measure of information on Australian species. A note reports the description of the genus *Drymoanthus* by W.H. Nicholls, the type of which was collected in the Mt. Fox district by Alf Glindemann, well known as a contributor to the A.O.R.

A report of an article elsewhere by that indefatigable correspondent, the Rev. H.M.R. Rupp, discusses a now almost forgotten controversy regarding the name of the genus of our helmet orchids. Robert Brown had proposed, but had not published, the name *Corysanthes*, when Salisbury published *Corybas* in 1807. In his *Flora Australiensis* Brown rejected *Corybas* "as having been surreptitiously described and figured". Despite any sympathy we may have for Brown, we must accept that Salisbury's name was legitimately published and accepted by the international body, so *Corybas* it is.

In an article entitled "The Determination of Species", the Rev. Rupp set out some difficulties which may be encountered because of variation between individuals. In view of the great interest in taxonomy at the present time, it is felt that repetition of Rupp's salient points might be useful to both the seeker and the maker of a determination.

"Occasionally inquirers complain, when a determination is given, that it does not agree perfectly with this or that published description of the species. But it is very important to realise that no description, however eminent its author, can be guaranteed as perfect and complete. This is equally true whether it be a family, a genus, a species, or a variety of a species, that is in question. These divisions are purely artificial human devices, adopted because if we wish to know anything more about plant life than that a pine tree is a pine tree and a seaweed is a seaweed, we are compelled to segregate plants into certain groups based upon their most fundamental relationships and differences.

"The relationships and differences are the work of Nature; but with the man-made groups of plants based on a study of these factors, Nature has no concern. She will not produce perfect duplicates of a plant to conform with man's description of it under a hard-and-fast name. We call certain species

'variable', but variability is found in every species; it is only a matter of degree. This is obvious enough at the top of the scale of creation, when you consider the species *Homo sapiens*, man himself. There are certain fundamental physical characteristics which make it easy for us to distinguish a human being from any other animal quite apart from what we term mental and spiritual qualities. But this does not mean that all human beings are exactly alike; on the contrary, we are aware that no two are exactly alike; they are only so much alike that you have no hesitation in placing them both in your group or species *Homo sapiens*.

"Well, all this in plant life, too, and therefore, of course, in the matter of identifying Orchids."

Using *Pterostylis*, "genus of the Winged Column", as an example, Rupp noted that both *P. nutans* and *P. longifolia* could be identified readily from their descriptions. He then went on to tell of those who find an orchid which differs slightly from a published description and wonder if it may be a new species. Is there one among us who has not, at least once, come upon an orchid in the wild and thought it to be an undescribed species?

"You send it to someone who is supposed to know about these things, and it is returned '*P. nutans*, a variety', and you are disappointed. It does not conform strictly to the published description. No; Nature seems to chuckle at making published descriptions look foolish. She adds something here, omits something there, dwarfs the flower or makes a giant of it; and there you are.

"But no great harm is done, provided you realise that the best of descriptions can only be approximate, and that they cannot include every variation which has been or may be observed. And remember, too, that when a species is said to be 'variable', that does not imply that there are other species which never swerve from rigid adherence to the description of what we call the type. No such species exists; Nature won't tolerate it. It only means that the species in question exhibits an even greater and more obvious inclination to be variable than is usual."

Len Lawler
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AOR 172

Paphiopedilums

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AOR 038

Melchemie Launches A Slow-Release Organic Fertiliser: Melfert NPK 5-3-2

Melchemie Holland bv, Arnhem, the Netherlands), has launched a new slow-release organic fertiliser, Melfert NPK 5-3-2, onto the market. Melfert slow-release organic fertiliser is virtually odourless and is made up entirely of natural organic substances and nutrients say the makers. The new fertiliser is characterised by a very high NPK ratio, linked to a very slow breakdown of nutrients, which are released exactly as the plant requires them.

Melfert NPK 5-3-2 has both short-term and long-term beneficial effects on natural, chemical and biological soil quality. In the short term there is a noticeable increase in the amount of organic nutrients and biological activity, while in the longer term nutrients are, for example, buffered, moisture retention in the soil is improved and humus levels are maintained more efficiently.

The ingredients in Melfert NPK 5-3-2 are one hundred per cent guaranteed and are easily incorporated into existing fertilising plans. An important advantage of organic fertiliser is that it also provides



numerous micro-nutrients which bind themselves organically. The new organic fertiliser from Melchemie is eminently suitable for application to vegetables, fruit, flowers, plants and trees. Compared to mineral fertilisers, the Melchemie fertiliser offers considerably improved production yields.

Melfert NPK 5-3-2 is supplied in the form of pellets, which are easy to process and guaranteed to keep well and be virtu-

ally odourless. The product has been extensively tested for effectiveness by the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the University of Wageningen.

Melfert NPK 5-3-2 has been successfully tested in many countries, spread across all climate zones (the Netherlands, Spain, Brazil, Taiwan, the United Arab Emirates).

To assist distributors, Melfert NPK 5-3-2 is supplied with a special computer programme with which the various fertilising options and schedules and their accompanying costs can be compared. The programme, developed by the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, quickly reveals the differences between existing fertilising plans and those plans in which Melfert NPK 5-3-2 is used. The computer programme also makes it possible to calculate the organic material and the principal nutritional requirements per plant on the basis of specific soil and climate conditions.

Melchemie Holland

Melchemie Holland has been active worldwide in the fertiliser industry for over 60 years. The company supplies an extensive range of agricultural plant protection products, fertilisers, livestock feed additives and water-treatment products. The recycling of valuable raw materials is an integral part of Melchemie Holland's company philosophy.

Melchemie Holland's fertilisers are marketed through an international network of distributors and importers. The company is expanding its distribution network in a number of countries.

For further enquiries contact: Melchemie Holland bv, P.O. Box 143, 6800 AC Arnhem, the Netherlands, Tel +31 264 451 251, Fax +31 264 425 093. ■

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New Orchid Hybrids

JULY/AUGUST 1997 REGISTRATIONS

Supplied by the Royal Horticultural Society as International Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
(O/U = Originator Unknown)		
AERIDOCENTRUM		
Gewgaw	<i>Aër. krabiensis</i> x <i>Asctm. curvifolium</i>	H.Wallbrunn
ANGULOCASTE		
Goldeneye	<i>Angcst. Dusty Gold</i> x <i>Lyc. campbellii</i>	Dr B.C. Berliner
Okanogan	<i>Lyc. Loftus</i> x <i>Angcst. Jim Riopelle</i>	Baker & Chanry
ARANDA		
Keiko Kosai	<i>Arach. Ishbel</i> x <i>V. A'Pura</i>	How Yee Peng
Prapin	<i>Aranda Christine</i> x <i>V. Rasri Gold</i>	Chao Praya Orch.
ASCOCENDA		
Abergowrie Fortune	<i>V. Rasri Gold</i> x <i>Ascda. Suksamran Spots</i>	E.Beltrame (O/U)
Jill Casey	<i>Ascda. Amellta Ramos</i> x <i>Ascda. Tubtim Velvet</i>	J.Majewski
Prapin	<i>V. lamellata</i> x <i>Ascda. Pralor</i>	Chao Praya Orch.
Walter Neuc	<i>Ascda. Guo Chia Long</i> x <i>Ascda. Udomchai</i>	G.& M.Neucom (N.Crees)
ASCORACHNIS		
Shah Alam City	<i>Asctm. Mona Church</i> x <i>Arach. hookeriana</i>	Abu Bakar Ahmad
BRASSOCATTLEYA		
Floney Love Utuado	<i>C. warnerii</i> x <i>B. nodosa</i>	Orch. by Eli
Little Marmaid	<i>C. walkeriana</i> x <i>Bc. Maikai</i>	Dogashima
Memoria Mabel Spencer	<i>Bc. Mount Anderson</i> x <i>C. Lynn Spencer</i>	B.N.Jones
Mindy Sellers	<i>G. Roman Silver</i> x <i>Bc. Deesse</i>	C L A.N.Trop.
Stars of Almaden	<i>B. perrinii</i> x <i>C Guatemalensis</i>	A.Nazzal (O/U)
BRASSOLAELOCATTLEYA		
Amanda Jill	<i>Bc. Pink Sensation</i> x <i>Blc. Victory at Sea</i>	A.O.S. (Stewart Orch.)
Angela Valdez Ramos	<i>Lc. Drumbeat</i> x <i>Blc. Irma Scott</i>	N.Dungca (V.Chin)
Apricot D'Or	<i>Blc. Malworth D'Or</i> x <i>C. Horace</i>	A.Klehm
Brunswick Blush	<i>C. Hawaiian Jewel</i> x <i>Blc. Sylvia Fry</i>	G Valance (K.Norman)
Bundy's Charm	<i>Blc. Sylvia Fry</i> x <i>C. Earl</i>	J.W.Hughes (Aranbeem)
Carnival Dream	<i>C. White Bridal</i> x <i>Blc. Erin Kobayashi</i>	Dogashima
Colonbina	<i>Blc. Nacouchee</i> x <i>Lc. Bonanza</i>	N.Budicin
Dal's Toshie	<i>Blc. Toshie Aoki</i> x <i>Blc. Mount Isa</i>	D.& B.Littman
Denyse Montrose	<i>B. nodosa</i> x <i>Lc. Rojo</i>	E. Montrose
Dream Celebration	<i>Blc. Memoria Crispin Rosales</i> x <i>C. Hawaiian Wedding Song</i>	M.Ujike
June Sasaki	<i>Blc. Lucky Strike</i> x <i>Lc. Kathryn Leahey</i>	S.Mitamura (S.Okinaka)
Karen Sellers	<i>Blc. Shanghai Jade</i> x <i>Blc. Waikiki Gold</i>	C.L.A.N.Trop. (J.Kingsbury)
Lee Ann Incerto	<i>Blc. Malworth</i> x <i>C. Fulvescens</i>	N.Moore
Liz Anne Yausy	<i>Blc. Waikiki Gold</i> x <i>C. Claesiana</i>	T.W.Moore
Memoria Hans Graf	<i>Blc. Chinese Bronze</i> x <i>Blc. Oconee</i>	Plant.Orqu.
Memoria Tiffany Tull	<i>Blc. Memoria Helen Brown</i> x <i>Lc. Chine</i>	E.& D.Wise
Miyamoto Beauty	<i>Blc. Kapiolani Beauty</i> x <i>Blc. Frank Tatsumura</i>	A.Klehm (Miyamoto)
Odom's Purple Keepsake	<i>Lc. Lee Langford</i> x <i>Blc. Amy Wakasugi</i>	Odom's
Pequena Griolla	<i>C. Macu</i> x <i>Blc. Orange Nuggett</i>	R.Sobrinho
Pratt Whitney Eagle	<i>Blc. Peggy O'Neill</i> x <i>C. Lucille Small</i>	A.O.S. (Stewart Orch.)
Rebekah Sellers	<i>Blc. Everything Nice</i> x <i>C. Orgiade's Palette</i>	C.L A N.Trop (J Kingsbury)
Rollie	<i>Lc. Candidate</i> x <i>Blc. Tom Tom</i>	J.Grezaffi
Sarah Sellers	<i>Blc. Waikiki Gold</i> x <i>C. forbesii</i>	C.L.A.N.Trop (J Kingsbury)
Schloat's Magic	<i>Blc. Cozumei</i> x <i>Lc. Chip</i>	D.Schloat
Social Lady	<i>Lc. Melody Fair</i> x <i>Blc. Don De Michaels</i>	Dogashima
Ta~nan Cold	<i>Blc. Toshie Aoki</i> x <i>Blc. Waianae Princess</i>	T.H.Chen
Tualacha Oripoto	<i>Blc. Dana Thomas</i> x <i>Blc. Afton Verde</i>	Plant.Orqu.
Tzeng-Wen Honey	<i>Lc. Chine</i> x <i>Blc. Tzeng-Wen Beauty</i>	Wong Ching-Tien
Tzeng-Wen Redbird	<i>Blc. Port Royal Sound</i> x <i>Blc. Oconee</i>	Wong Ching-Tien
Tzeng-Wen Sweet	<i>Lc. Waianae Sunset</i> x <i>Blc. Tzeng-Wen Redbird</i>	Wong Ching-Tien

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
BRASSOLAELIOCATTLEYA (continued)		
Volcano Prince	<i>Lc. Trick or Treat</i> x <i>Blc. Love Sound</i>	W.H.Huang
Warringah Pride	<i>Blc. Mount Sylvan</i> x <i>C. Tiffin Bells</i>	Don Massey
BURRAGEARA		
<i>Lava Flow</i>	<i>Burr. Imperial Eruption</i> x <i>Oda. Red Perry</i>	George Black
CATASETUM		
Aivaro Pereira	<i>Ctsm. vinaceum</i> x <i>Ctsm. expansum</i>	Alvaro Pereira
Boltieye	<i>Ctsm. tenebrosum</i> x <i>Ctsm. Burnt Sugar</i>	Mrs R.Levy
Brazilian Summer	<i>Ctsm. gardnerii</i> x <i>Ctsm. discolor</i>	Alvaro Pereira
Fernanda Machado Carvalho	<i>Ctsm. vinaceum</i> x <i>Ctsm. osculatum</i>	Alvaro Pereira
Izaías Ferro Junior	<i>Ctsm. spitzii</i> † x <i>Ctsm. pileatum</i>	Alvaro Pereira
Izide Pereira	<i>Ctsm. juruenense</i> x <i>Ctsm. cerntrum</i>	Alvaro Pereira
Olga	<i>Ctsm. galeatum</i> x <i>Ctsm. pileatum</i>	Alvaro Pereira
CATTLEYA		
Amy Williams	<i>C. Gloria Furrow</i> x <i>C. The Friendly Third</i>	G.L.A.N.Trop.
Fred Williams	<i>C. loddigesii</i> x <i>C. Little Dipper</i>	C.L.A.N.Trop. (J.Kingsbury)
Glossy Penny	<i>C. Interglossa</i> x <i>C. Penny Kuroda</i>	S.Quealy (P.Trumble)
Ladda Jewel	<i>C. Mae Ping</i> x <i>C. Baby Kay</i>	T.Orchids
Memoria David Faust	<i>C. Alfresco</i> x <i>C. Sierra Blanca</i>	A.O.S. (Stewart Orch)
Memoria Pat Trumble	<i>C. Furrow's Brown Baby</i> x <i>C. Hawaiian Variable</i>	S.Quealy (P.Trumble)
CATTLEYTONIA		
Squires Parfait	<i>Ctna. Cherry Vanila</i> x <i>Ctna. Capri</i>	Squires Sunset (C.Squires)
CEPHALOMCT/S (Cpts.)		
Astra	‡ <i>Ceph. rubra</i> † x <i>Epcts. giganfea</i>	Lowland-Biotech (P.Stein)
Aurora	<i>Ceph. rubra</i> x <i>Epcts. veratrifolia</i>	Lowland-Biotech (P.Stein)
CIRRHOPETALUM		
Sandi Ting	<i>Cirr. sikkimense</i> † x <i>Cirr. makoyanum</i>	N.Oyama
CIRRHOPHYLLUM		
Sheryl Kurizaki	<i>Bulb. lasiochilum</i> x <i>Cirr. fascinafor</i>	N.Oyama
Wayne Oyama	<i>Bulb. lasiochilum</i> x <i>Cirr. putidum</i>	N.Oyama
COLMANARA		
Enzomondo Scacchiera	<i>Odcdm. Tiger Hambuhren</i> x <i>Odtina. Tyana</i>	Enzomondo
CORYHOPEA		
Costa Rica	<i>Stan. warszewicziana</i> x <i>Crths. hunferiana</i> †	R.Marin Thiele
CYMBIDIUM		
Alice-Luna	<i>Cym. Alice Williams</i> x <i>Cym. Lunagrad</i>	M.Ujike (O/U)
Beauty Bloom	<i>Cym. Sleeping Beauty</i> x <i>Cym. Lucky Flower</i>	M.Ujike
Beauty Harp	<i>Cym. Great Flower</i> x <i>Cym. Kiss Me</i>	M.Ujike
Bumpin' On Sunset	<i>Cym. Terama</i> x <i>Cym. Snow Peterson</i>	Orchids Limited Int.
Butterfly Dreams	<i>Cym. Len Southward</i> x <i>Cym. Sergeant Preston</i>	Orchids Limited Int.
Clinton Jones	<i>Cym. Bulldog</i> x <i>Cym. Khairpour</i>	Ezi-Gro
Crescent Tears	<i>Cym. Lady Mini</i> x <i>Cym. Lucky Flower</i>	M.Ujike
Crystal Kiss	<i>Cym. Flower Dance</i> x <i>Cym. Spring Fantasy</i>	M.Ujike
Daintree	<i>Cym. Gronullax</i> <i>Cym. Lunalvin</i>	Bryants
Dreamboat Annie	<i>Cym. Flame Hawk</i> x <i>Cym. Pinata</i>	Orchids Limited Int.
Ellay Express	<i>Cym. Pinata</i> x <i>Cym. Joann Manago</i>	Orchids Limited Int.
Emerald Wing	<i>Cym. Morning Moon</i> x <i>Cym. Lovely Moon</i>	M.Ujike
Ena Henry	<i>Cym. Ngaire</i> x <i>Cym. Mighty Mouse</i>	Royale Orch. (T.Henry)
Enzan Angel	<i>Cym. Pretty Elf</i> x <i>Cym. Lovely Angel</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Beat	<i>Cym. Memoria Jacqueline Oyston</i> x <i>Cym. Sleeping Beauty</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Classic	<i>Cym. Pretty Elf</i> x <i>Cym. Great Flower</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Elf	<i>Cym. Golden Elf</i> x <i>Cym. Sylvan Fair</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Fairy	<i>Cym. Hiroshima Lady</i> x <i>Cym. Sylvan Fair</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Forest	<i>Cym. Kusuda Shining</i> x <i>Cym. Yamba</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Heart	<i>Cym. Showoff</i> x <i>Cym. Lovely Angel</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan History	<i>Cym. Memoria Jacqueline Oyston</i> x <i>Cym. Maureen Grapes</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Landscape	<i>Cym. Winter Alvin</i> x <i>Cym. Poetic Fair</i>	Mokoyama (A.R.Bryant)
Enzan Lone	<i>Cym. Memoria Jacqueline Oyston</i> x <i>Cym. Enzan Dream</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Love	<i>Cym. Lady Love</i> x <i>Cym. Cherry Village</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Meditation	<i>Cym. Cherry Village</i> x <i>Cym. Lovely Angel</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Memory	<i>Cym. Memoria Jacqueline Oyston</i> x <i>Cym. Lovely Angel</i>	Mukoyama

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>CYMBIDIUM</i> (continued)		
Enzan Mistery	<i>Cym. Lovely Angel</i> x <i>Cym. Lucky Rainbow</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Mistress	<i>Cym. Cherry Village</i> x <i>Cym. Great Flower</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Moon	<i>Cym. Lovely Moon</i> x <i>Cym. Lovely Bunny</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Myth	<i>Cym. Sylvan Star</i> x <i>Cym. Great Flower</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Rainbow	<i>Cym. Memoria Jacqueline Oyston</i> x <i>Cym. Lucky Rainbow</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Sky	<i>Cym. Memoria Jacqueline Oyston</i> x <i>Cym. Alexanderi</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Snow	<i>Cym. Lovely Sugar</i> x <i>Cym. Enzan Dream</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Star	<i>Cym. Memoria Jacqueline Oyston</i> x <i>Cym. Sylvan Star</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Stone	<i>Cym. Rolling Stone</i> x <i>Cym. Lovely Angel</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Street	<i>Cym. Lovely Angel</i> x <i>Cym. Venetian Ice</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Tale	<i>Cym. Memoria Jacqueline Oyston</i> x <i>Cym. Lucky Flower</i>	Mukoyama
Enzan Venus	<i>Cym. Sylvan Star</i> x <i>Cym. Lovely Angel</i>	Mukoyama
Flora Breeze	<i>Cym. Sleeping Beauty</i> x <i>Cym. Lancelot</i>	Mogami Ran-en (S.Ui)
French Kiss	<i>Cym. Clarisse Austin</i> x <i>Cym. Mick Jagger</i>	Orchids Limited Int.
Jaqui	<i>Cym. Voodoo</i> x <i>Cym. Olymilum</i>	Ezi-Gro
Jessica Dubroff	<i>Cym. Hazel Tyers</i> x <i>Cym. Ice Castle</i>	Torrance Cym Soc (A.Easton)
John's Cab	<i>Cym. Cabrintji</i> x <i>Cym. Robert Rowe</i>	Everglades
Justification	<i>Cym. Borough Green</i> x <i>Cym. Jubilation</i>	G.Garrett (Hodgins)
Lambrusca	<i>Cym. Greenoaks Gem</i> x <i>Cym. Mimi</i>	Royale Orch.
Liger	<i>Cym. Alexanderi</i> x <i>Cym. Westholme</i>	Kawano Mericlone
Loch Moor	<i>Cym. Lucy Moor</i> x <i>Cym. Loch Lomond</i>	McBean's
Loftus Gold	<i>Cym. Valya Craig</i> x <i>Cym. Coraki</i>	Bryants
Longfellow Serenade	<i>Cym. Ramesis Castle</i> x <i>Cym. Jesse James</i>	Orchids Limited Int.
Lunangel	<i>Cym. Alvins Angel</i> x <i>Cym. Lunalin</i>	Bryants
Lunar Glades	<i>Cym. Fitzgerald Glade</i> x <i>Cym. Lunara</i>	Bryants
Magic Love	<i>Cym. Magic Elf</i> x <i>Cym. Ruby Love</i>	Ezi-Gro
Magic Wish	<i>Cym. Magic Elf</i> x <i>Cym. Idarry Sakell</i>	Ezi-Gro
Marilyn Sharpe	<i>Cym. Solana Beach</i> x <i>Cym. Lone Star</i>	Royate Orch.
May Emotion	<i>Cym. Marguesa Prescott</i> x <i>Cym. Wallara</i>	Mogami Ran-en (S.Ui)
Memoria Alfred Reynolds	<i>Cym. Venus</i> x <i>Cym. Dag</i>	Troweena
Memorial Pearl	<i>Cym. Etta Barlow</i> x <i>Cym. Marquesa Prescott</i>	Mogami Ran-en (S.Ui)
Mighty Mimi	<i>Cym. Mimi</i> x <i>Cym. Mighty Mouse</i>	Royale Orch.
Miracle Century	<i>Cym. Sleeping Beauty</i> x <i>Cym. Cherry Queen</i>	M.Uiike
Moon Tears	<i>Cym. Flower Dance</i> x <i>Cym. Kiss Me</i>	M.Ujike
Olympic Podium	<i>Cym. Alvins Angel</i> x <i>Cym. Winter Wonder</i>	Bryants
Pacific Express	<i>Cym. Fili</i> x <i>Cym. Kalimpong</i>	Orchids Limited Int.
Pam Halioran	<i>Cym. Preview</i> x <i>Cym. Greenoaks Gem</i>	Royale Orch.
Peak Progress	<i>Cym. Sylvan Clarisse</i> x <i>Cym. Paradise Wonder</i>	Bryants
Pearl Breeze	<i>Cym. Lucy</i> x <i>Cym. Via Tranquilla</i>	Mogami Ran-en (S.Ui)
Pearl Emotion	<i>Cym. Pearl-Balkis</i> x <i>Cym. Sensation</i>	Mogami Ran-en (S.Ui)
Pharaoh's Gold	<i>Cym. Dead-Man's Curve</i> x <i>Cym. Caringal</i>	Bryants (A.R.Bryant)
Pierrette	<i>Cym. Half Moon</i> x <i>Cym. Elegant Pivot</i>	Kawano Mericlone
Pretty Poetry	<i>Cym. Mini Sarah</i> x <i>Cym. Eastern Star</i>	M.Uiike
Hachel Plenee	<i>Cym. Sue</i> x <i>Cym. Magic Elf</i>	Ezi-Gro
Rainbow Candy	<i>Cym. Alice-Luna</i> x <i>Cym. Eastern Star</i>	M.Ujike
Red Planet	<i>Cym. Cabernet</i> x <i>Cym. Vogelsang</i>	H Drobus (Geyserland)
Royal Paradise	<i>Cym. Royal Poet</i> x <i>Cym. Winter Paradise</i>	Bryants
Royal Winter	<i>Cym. Winter Alvin</i> x <i>Cym. Royal Poet</i>	Attunga (Bryants)
Sea Sea Ryder	<i>Cym. Via Coyote</i> x <i>Cym. Mariner</i>	Orchids Limited Int.
Shitting Sands	<i>Cym. Pearly Queen</i> x <i>Cym. Sand Castle</i>	Royale Orch. (Geyserland)
Shining Love	<i>Cym. Cherry Queen</i> x <i>Cym. Sweet Angel</i>	M.Ujike
Sleeping Dolly	<i>Cym. Dolly</i> x <i>Cym. Sleeping Giant</i>	Royale Orch.
Solana Dream	<i>Cym. Solana Beach</i> x <i>Cym. Pharaoh</i>	K.Okamoto (A.Easton)
Soolaimon	<i>Cym. Eulalie</i> x <i>Cym. Wild Colonial Boy</i>	Orchids Limited Int.
Spotted Leopard	<i>Cym. Yowie Flame</i> x <i>Cym. Solana Beach</i>	Royale Orch
Stanley Jones	<i>Cym. Antelope Fire-Mist</i> x <i>Cym. Valley Bay</i>	Ezi-Gro
Sweet Elfin	<i>Cym. Morning Moon</i> x <i>Cym. Valley Flower</i>	M.Ujike
Sweet Emotion	<i>Cym. Lady Mini</i> x <i>Cym. Lucky Rainbow</i>	M.Ujike
Sweet Shower	<i>Cym. Eikoh</i> x <i>Cym. Lucky Rainbow</i>	M.Ujike
Sweet Whisper	<i>Cym. Sleeping Beauty</i> x <i>Cym. Lovely Bunny</i>	M.Ujike
Tapioca Tundra	<i>Cym. Golden Elf</i> x <i>Cym. insigne</i>	Orchids Limited Int.
Thundergod	<i>Cym. Sylvan Star</i> x <i>Cym. Stargard</i>	Bryants
Twilight Moon	<i>Cym. Lovely Bunny</i> x <i>Cym. Hiroshima Golden Cup</i>	M.Ujike
Venetian Ice	<i>Cym. Venetian Interlude</i> x <i>Cym. Olymilum</i>	Mukoyama (Geyserland)
William Jones	<i>Cym. Runaway</i> x <i>Cym. Winter Fire</i>	Ezi-Gro
<i>DENDROBIUM</i>		
Catherine Hill	<i>Den. Gai Ellen</i> x <i>Den. Graham Hewitt</i>	S.G.Hill
Chao Praya Fragrance	<i>Den. Tuang Pink</i> x <i>Den. Madame Draivan</i>	Chao Praya Orch.
Chocolate Cherries	<i>Den. Kilauea Krimson</i> x <i>Den. Hawaiian Heart</i>	Hawaiian Fl.Nurs. (D.Sugita)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>DENDROBIUM</i> (continued)		
Dal's Belle	<i>Den. Dal's Surprise</i> x <i>Den. Burdekin Crystal</i>	D. & B. Littman
Dal's Conquest	<i>Den. Dalson</i> x <i>Den. Jay Kays Beauty</i>	D. & B. Littman
Dal's Crystal	<i>Den. Dal's Stunner</i> x <i>Den. Burdekin Crystal</i>	D. & B. Littman
Dal's Fancy	<i>Den. Dal's Queen</i> x <i>Den. Burdekin Crystal</i>	D. & B. Littman
Dal's Jewel	<i>Den. Dalson</i> x <i>Den. Dal's Dazzler</i>	D. & B. Littman
Dal's Moon	<i>Den. Dalellen</i> x <i>Den. Burdekin Crystal</i>	D. & B. Littman
Dal's Satisfaction	<i>Den. Dal's Classic</i> x <i>Den. Jay Kays Beauty</i>	D. & B. Littman
Gillieston Lustre	<i>Den. Peewee</i> x <i>Den. Aussie Quest</i>	W. Skillicorn
Gillieston Sunray	<i>Den. Northmead</i> x <i>Den. Ku-Ring-Gai</i>	W. Skillicorn
Kelso Ruby	<i>Den. Jewelite</i> x <i>Den. canaliculatum</i>	N. Crees
King Dragon's Pride	<i>Den. King Dragon</i> x <i>Den. Queen Dragon</i>	R. D. Saporita
Louise's Rainbow	<i>Den. Colonial Surprise</i> x <i>Den. Graham Hewitt</i>	I. Klein
Memoria Merv Ditchmen	<i>Den. racemosum</i> x <i>Den. fairfaxii</i> †	G. Rex
Mswati	<i>Den. Premier Yusof</i> x <i>Den. Siah Ko-Ko</i>	Singapore Bot. Gdns
Penny Hattal	<i>Den. Talia Beauty</i> x <i>Den. Shogun</i>	H. Hattal (K. Kamiya)
Roy Tokunaga	<i>Den. atrovioleaceum</i> x <i>Den. johnsoniae</i>	H & R (L. Tempera)
Singapore Changi Airport	<i>Den. Sri-Siam</i> x <i>Den. Singa Mas</i>	Singapore Bot. Gdns
Singa Rose	<i>Den. Intuwong</i> x <i>Den. Tan Nam Keow</i>	Singapore Bot. Gdns
<i>DISA</i>		
Auratosa	<i>Disa aurata</i> x <i>Disa racemosa</i>	L. Vogelpoel
Aurwat	<i>Disa aurata</i> x <i>Disa Wilsonii</i>	L. Vogelpoel
<i>DORITAENOPSIS</i>		
Adam de Bom	<i>Dtps. Rebel</i> x <i>Phal. Ken Peterson</i>	H. P. Norton
Bookie's Charm	<i>Dtps. Orglade's Bear Hug</i> x <i>Phal. Liseron Paradise</i>	H. Book
Chiu Jung-Jen	<i>Dtps. Wedding Art</i> x <i>Dtps. Coral Rainbow</i>	Lin Han-Ben (O/U)
Doll Face	<i>Dtps. Hawaiian Doll</i> x <i>Phal. First Choice</i>	Orchid Zone (H. Hager)
Enzan Beauty	<i>Dtps. Happy Valentine</i> x <i>Dtps. Showvale</i>	Bryants (Mukoyama)
Han-Ben Rose	<i>Dtps. Ta Bei Chou</i> x <i>Phal. New Angel</i>	Lin Han-Ben (O/U)
Hsinying Gity	<i>Phal. Grand City</i> x <i>Dtps. Hisa Fantasy</i>	Ching Hua
Jin Ting Zhao	<i>Phal. Summit Blusher</i> x <i>Dtps. Melanie Beard</i>	Orchid Alley
Kiawah	<i>Dtps. Pisgah Sands</i> x <i>Phal. Pure Allure</i>	H. P. Norton
Memoria Ernest Taylor	<i>Dtps. Pretly Nice</i> x <i>Phal. Red Devil</i>	G. R. Taylor
Memoria Professor Carmine	<i>Phal. Capella</i> x <i>Dtps. Stepchild</i>	H. Wallbrunn (L. Poole)
Memory Amanda	<i>Dtps. Flappy Valentine</i> x <i>Phal. Taisuco Roseherz</i>	Clargreen Gdns. (O/U)
Miva Montjoie	<i>Dtps. Miles' Stone</i> x <i>Phal. Miva Cristal</i>	Michel Vacherot
Miva Pop	<i>Dtps. Mivamax</i> x <i>Phal. Miva Delta</i>	Michel Vacherot
Modern Rose	<i>Dtps. Modern Beauty</i> x <i>Phal. Taisuco Roseherz</i>	Ching Hua
Orphan	<i>Dtps. Odoriko</i> x <i>Phal. Naughty Pink</i>	H. Wallbrunn (O/U)
Pixie Plum	<i>Phal. Carmela's Pixie</i> x <i>Dtps. Plum Rose</i>	Orchid Zone (M. Pendleton)
Plantation Parfait	<i>Dtps. Okay Seven</i> x <i>Phal. Brandy Parfait</i>	Orchid Plantation
Plantation Snow	<i>Dtps. Zuma White Puff</i> x <i>Phal. Chamonix</i>	Orchid Plantation
Plum Baby	<i>Phal. Joyful</i> x <i>Dtps. Plum Rose</i>	Orchid Zone (R. Bobadilla)
Pretty Nina	<i>Dtps. Pretty Nice</i> x <i>Phal. lindenii</i>	Ching Hua
Professor James Gregg	<i>Phal. Maxine Heath</i> x <i>Dtps. Memoria Professor Carmine</i>	H. Wallbrunn
Rita Holenberg	<i>Phal. venosa</i> x <i>Dtps. Memorra Patrick Meistrell</i>	H. P. Norton
Rose Light	<i>Dtps. Chiffon Rose</i> x <i>Phal. Pink Cotton</i>	Orchid Zone
Showland Summer Snow	<i>Phal. Formosa Kiss</i> x <i>Dor. pulcherrima</i>	Lin Han-Ben (Ma Tien-Kuan)
Showland Tajo	<i>Dtps. Ta Bei Chou</i> x <i>Phal. Joyau</i>	Lin Han-Ben (Ma Tien-Kuan)
Showvale	<i>Dtps. Happy Valentine</i> x <i>Phal. Show Girl</i>	Bryants (Mukoyama)
Southern Hospitality	<i>Phal. Jill St John</i> x <i>Dtps. Autumn Sun</i>	Jar-How Lee
Stepchild	<i>Dtps. Happy Valentine</i> x <i>Dtps. Orphan</i>	H. Wallbrunn (L. Poole)
Taida Beauty	<i>Dtps. Happy Beauty</i> x <i>Dtps. Sun Prince</i>	Taida
Taida Candy	<i>Dtps. Taida Delight</i> x <i>Dtps. New Candy</i>	Taida
Taida Valentine	<i>Dtps. Happy Valentine</i> x <i>Phal. Zauberro</i>	Taida
Taisuco Melody	<i>Dtps. Taisuco Candystripe</i> x <i>Phal. Chih Shang's Stripes</i>	W. H. Chen
Tom Boy	<i>Phal. Tomie's Ace</i> x <i>Dtps. City Girl</i>	Lin Han-Ben (O/U)
<i>DRACULA</i>		
Cookies and Cream	<i>Drac. Quasimodo</i> x <i>Drac. cordobae</i>	Orchid Zone (M. Pendleton)
Phantom	<i>Drac. vampire</i> x <i>Drac. tubeana</i>	Orchid Zone (M. Pendleton)
<i>EPICATTELEYA</i>		
Princess Hitachi	<i>C. bowringiana</i> x <i>Epi. alatum</i>	O. Tinschert
<i>EPIDENDRUM</i>		
Emerald Star	<i>Epi. Rainbow Dream</i> x <i>Epi. Hetraceraty</i>	K. Arai
Nursery Rhyme	<i>Epi. Atronicium</i> x <i>Epi. cordigerum</i>	Hawaiian Fl. Nurs. (D. Sugita)
Traci Sellers	<i>Epi. tampense</i> x <i>Epi. hanburli</i>	C. L. A. N. Trop.

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
EPILAELIOCATTLEYA		
Merry Green	<i>Epc. Vienna Woods</i> x <i>Lc. Ann Follis</i>	Chien Chien Res. (O/U)
EPIPACTIS		
Alegria	<i>Epcts. palustris</i> x <i>Epcts. thunbergii</i>	Lowland-Biotech (P.Stein)
Barbarossa	<i>Epcts. atrorubens</i> x <i>Epcts. gigantea</i>	Lowland-Biotech (P.Stein)
Renate	<i>Epcts. palustris</i> x <i>Epcts. veratrifolia</i>	Lowland-Biotech (P.Stein)
KAGAWARA		
Rochelle Bird	<i>Ascda. Guo Chia Long</i> x <i>Ren. philippinensis</i>	J.Majewski
LAELIA		
Tropical Sunrise	<i>L. kautskyi</i> x <i>L. angereri</i>	L.Sanford (O/U)
LAELIOCATTLEYA		
Ayumi	<i>C. walkeriana</i> x <i>Lc. Tempisque</i>	K.Saito
Blue Angel	<i>Lc. Blue Boy</i> x <i>Lc. Mini Purple</i>	Dogashima
Bud Newman	<i>Lc. Kahili Kea</i> x <i>C. loddigesii</i>	D.Schloat (B.Newman)
Bundy's Pearl	<i>C. Earl</i> x <i>Lc. Prophesy</i>	J.W.Hughes (Aranbeem)
Chumstick Mountain	<i>Lc. Imp of Gold</i> x <i>Lc. cinnabarina</i>	Baker & Chantry
Dark Wings	<i>Lc. Estrella de Otono</i> x <i>C. aclandiae</i>	H Plohl
Favourite Song	<i>Lc. Pink Favourite</i> x <i>Lc. Orglade's Glow</i>	Dogashima
Lemon Flavor	<i>Lc. Ken Battle</i> x <i>Lc. flava</i>	A.Klehm (O/U)
Madeline Sekayouma	<i>Lc. Lake Forest</i> x <i>C. gaskelliana</i>	Hoodview
Marie Budicin	<i>C. Carl Hausermann</i> x <i>Lc. Lorraine Shirai</i>	N.Budicin
Meikou Triton	<i>L. briergeri</i> x <i>C. intermedia</i>	K.Saito
Memoria Jimmy Muhs	<i>L. purpurata</i> x <i>C. Interglossa</i>	C.Caswell (O/U)
Mini Love	<i>Lc. Love Knot</i> x <i>Lc. Mini Purple</i>	J.W.Hutchinson (Brighton Nursery)
Miva Royal Chocolate	<i>C. Chocolate Drop</i> x <i>Lc. Royal Emperor</i>	Michel Vacherot (O/U)
Pixie Elf	<i>Lc. Pixie</i> x <i>Lc. Jungle Elf</i>	H & R
Schloat Blue	<i>Lc. Schilleriana</i> x <i>L. anceps</i>	D.Schloat
Schloat's Hope	<i>Lc. Chip</i> x <i>Lc. Virginia</i>	D.Schloat
Summerland Peach	<i>Lc. Summerland Girl</i> x <i>C. White Bridal</i>	Dogashima
Sweet Sharon	<i>L. anceps</i> x <i>Lc. Memoria Buddy Clark</i>	F.Rohde (Breckinridge)
White Chinderela	<i>Lc. Tokyo Magic</i> x <i>Lc. Mini Purple</i>	Dogashima
LAIPENCHIHARA (Lpca.)		
Taida Blue Star	<i>Dar. Charm</i> x <i>Dor. pulcherrima</i>	Taida
LYCASTE		
Delphine	<i>Lyc. macrophylla</i> x <i>Lyc. consobrina</i>	P.Bertaux
Fabienne	<i>Lyc. macrophylla</i> x <i>Lyc. Hybrida</i>	P.Bertaux
Shonan Breeze	<i>Lyc. Island of Keita</i> x <i>Lyc. Shoalhaven</i>	Sagami
Shonan Harmony	<i>Lyc. Koolena</i> x <i>Lyc. Headington</i>	Sagami
MALCOLMCAMPBELLARA (Mcha.)		
Emarcy Magenta	<i>Sran. Emarcy Gem</i> x <i>Pirhz. tridentata</i>	W.Liddy (M.R.Campbell)
MASDEVALLIA		
Kentucky Star	<i>Masd. wurdackii</i> x <i>Masd. instar</i>	C.Chowning (Hillsview)
Mime	<i>Masd. Circe</i> x <i>Masd. Harlequin</i>	R Hull
Myck Santos	<i>Masd. Harlequin</i> x <i>Masd. Night Stripes</i>	J.Venturina (T.Hill)
Pixie Gem	<i>Masd. coccinea</i> x <i>Masd. Amethyst</i>	Orchid Zone (M.Pendleton)
Senga	<i>Masd. Stella</i> x <i>Masd. glandulosa</i>	A.Barty
MILTASSIA		
Regal Copper	<i>Brs. Rex</i> x <i>Milt. regnellii</i>	Orchid Zone (M.Pendleton)
MILTONIA		
Alice Kruckenber	<i>Milt. Brazilian Orphan</i> x <i>Milt. Bonnie Jochim</i>	Hoodview
Bickleton Washington	<i>Milt. Milla Hull</i> x <i>Milt. Emotion</i>	Baker & Chantry
Catherine Roeder	<i>Milt. Meadowdale</i> x <i>Milt. Lilac Time</i>	Hoodview
Crane Lake	<i>Milt. Alysén Ono</i> x <i>Milt. Doctor Ruth Ono</i>	Castle Rock Orchids (M.G.Harris)
Dean Carlson	<i>Milt. Soquel</i> x <i>Milt. Rainbow Falls</i>	E.Carlson
Francisco Baptista	<i>Milt. Rouge</i> x <i>Milt. Anamaria Elaptista</i>	F.Jernigan (Orchid Flouse)
French Lake	<i>Milt. Jersey</i> x <i>Milt. Memoria Ida Seigel</i>	Castle Rock Orchids (M.G.Harris)
Hatton Washington	<i>Milt. Memoria Ida Seigel</i> x <i>Milt. Dick Hanson</i>	Baker & Chantry
Kasha	<i>Milt. Brazilian Orphan</i> x <i>Milt. Brazilian Fantasy</i>	Hoodview

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
MILTONIA (continued)		
Lady Bashley	<i>Milt.</i> Jean Carlson x <i>Milt.</i> Lorene	Castle Rock Orchids (M.G.Harris)
Lady Snow	<i>Milt.</i> <i>endresii</i> x <i>Milt.</i> Edwidge Sabourin	I. Komoda
Liz's Place	<i>Milt.</i> Goodnews Bay x <i>Milt.</i> Emotion	Banholzer
Louella Rehfield	<i>Milt.</i> Emotion x <i>Milt.</i> Lorene	Castle Rock Orchids (J.Rehfield)
Luanne Felch	<i>Milt.</i> Memoria Ida Seigef x <i>Milt.</i> Doctor Kay Gow	I.Komoda
Marshall Farmer	<i>Milt.</i> Saffron Surprise x <i>Milt.</i> Aiderwood	Baker & Chantry
Matthew Carlson	<i>Milt.</i> Mrs. J. B. Crum x <i>Milt.</i> Red Tide	E.Carlson
Michelle Elizabeth	<i>Milt.</i> Nancy Binks x <i>Milt.</i> Meadow Bay	Mrs Kay Rinaman (Orchid House)
Miracle	<i>Milt.</i> Hudson Bay x <i>Milt.</i> Tyreka	Castle Rock Orchids (M.G. Harris)
Priest Rapids <i>Dam</i>	<i>Milt.</i> Phil Sayer x <i>Milt.</i> Homecoming	Baker & Chantry
Rainn Sekayouma	<i>Milt.</i> Brutips x <i>Milt.</i> Iderrenhausen	Hoodview
Red Lava	<i>Milt.</i> Red Tide x <i>Milt.</i> Rainbow Falls	E.Carlson
Ritzville Washington	<i>Milt.</i> Saffron Surprise x <i>Milt.</i> April Bay	Baker & Chantry
Soleduck River Washington	<i>Milt.</i> Beacon Hill x <i>Milt.</i> Eureka	Baker & Chantry
Tyreka	<i>Milt.</i> Alderwood x <i>Milt.</i> Eureka	Castle Rock Orchids (Beall)
Whitman Mission	<i>Milt.</i> Tom Lyczko x <i>Milt.</i> Alderwood	Baker & Chantry
MOKARA		
Dickson Hlow	<i>Mkra.</i> Khaw Phaik Suan x <i>Ascda.</i> Yvonne Rowse	W.How
NAKAMOTOARA		
Peach Mist	<i>Neof.</i> <i>falcata</i> x <i>Ascda.</i> Kamda	A.Klehm
ODONTIODA		
Flora Maxey	<i>Oda.</i> Actrix x <i>Oda.</i> Robert Dugger	B.Cobbledick
Golden Frost	<i>Oda.</i> Golden Rialto x <i>Odm.</i> Glyndebourne Adina	M.Ferrusi (Golden Gate)
Paddy's Buckero	<i>Oda.</i> National Pride x <i>Oda.</i> Buckero	W.& D.Whittaker
ODONTOCIDIUM		
Carla Bischoff	<i>Odm.</i> Anneliese Rothenberger x <i>Onc.</i> <i>maculatum</i>	C.Bischoff (R.Sutton)
Golden Dragon	<i>Odcdm.</i> Willamette Valley x <i>Odm.</i> Cristor	Troweena
ODONTOGLOSSUM		
Mount Bruny	<i>Odm.</i> Moonee Ponds x <i>Odm.</i> Gristor	Troweena
ONCIDIUM		
David Rand	<i>Onc.</i> Kalihi x <i>Onc.</i> <i>sanderæ</i>	G.Johnson
Gene Johnson	<i>Onc.</i> Kalihi x <i>Onc.</i> Mendenhall	G.Johnson
Jason Epps	<i>Onc.</i> Mendenhall x <i>Onc.</i> <i>sanderæ</i>	G.Johnson
Summer Solstice	<i>Onc.</i> <i>crispum</i> x <i>Onc.</i> Mantinli	Santa Barbara
OPSISANDA		
Sun God	<i>Vdps.</i> <i>undulafa</i> x <i>V</i> <i>amesiana</i>	Liu Fang-Yuan
PAPHIOPEDILUM		
Advocaat	<i>Paph.</i> Singular x <i>Paph.</i> <i>concolor</i>	Ratcliffe
Beguiling	<i>Paph.</i> Miller's Daughter x <i>Paph.</i> Shareba	Ratcliffe
Bilgay	<i>Paph.</i> Gay Caroletta x <i>Paph.</i> Bill Hughes	G.Garrett (O/U)
California Legacy	<i>Paph.</i> Pillsbury Legacy x <i>Paph.</i> Small World	Cal-Orchid
Charlie's Girl	<i>Paph.</i> <i>charlesworthii</i> x <i>Paph.</i> Gigi	M.Tierney (Adelaide)
Clover Charm	<i>Paph.</i> Meon x <i>Paph.</i> <i>niveum</i>	A & P Orch.
Dollar Bell	<i>Paph.</i> Sand Dollar x <i>Paph.</i> <i>bellafulum</i>	A.Klehm
Eastern Sunset	<i>Paph.</i> Rubicelle x <i>Paph.</i> Bold Orange	Ratcliffe
Elegant Inuyama	<i>Paph.</i> High Hat x <i>Paph.</i> World Plaza	S.Murakami
Fair Jewel	<i>Paph.</i> Jolly Roger x <i>Paph.</i> <i>fairleanum</i>	Orchid Zone (M.Pendleton)
Golden Meadow	<i>Paph.</i> Golden Acres x <i>Paph.</i> Hanes Meadow	A.Klehm
Great Inuyama	<i>Paph.</i> Mach One x <i>Paph.</i> Spotglen	S. Murakami (O/U)
Hanes Globe	<i>Paph.</i> Merce-Lou Audino x <i>Paph.</i> Green Globe	A.Klehm (J.Hanes)
Hanes Raven	<i>Paph.</i> Revaneh x <i>Paph.</i> Indian Ocean	A.Klehm (J.Hanes)
Hapuna Drift	<i>Paph.</i> Denehurst x <i>Paph.</i> Salty	A & P Orch.
Ice Vintage	<i>Paph.</i> Vintage Harvest x <i>Paph.</i> F. C. Puddle	Ratcliffe
Ideal Inuyama	<i>Paph.</i> World Beater x <i>Paph.</i> Great Pacific	S. Muakami
Inuyama City	<i>Paph.</i> Winston Churchill x <i>Paph.</i> New Edition	S.Murakami
King's Treasure	<i>Paph.</i> Sunken Treasure x <i>Paph.</i> <i>charlesworthii</i>	A & P Orch.
Lark Ptise	<i>Paph.</i> Radiant Dream x <i>Paph.</i> Gaystone	Flatcliffe
Lemon Souffle	<i>Paph.</i> Stan Bachman's Choice x <i>Paph.</i> Engraved	S.Murakami (O/U)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>PAPHIOPEDILUM</i> (continued)		
Machiko Oda	<i>Paph. Oriental Frieze x Paph. sukhakulii</i>	I.Muramatsu
Magic Oro	<i>Paph. Magic Mood x Paph. Verde Oro</i>	Royale Orch. (Geyserland)
Magic Pool	<i>Paph. Herbie Poole x Paph. Magic Mood</i>	Royale Orch. (Geyserland)
Malvina Booth	<i>Paph. Susan Booth x Paph. malipoense</i>	F.Booth
Marketgarden	<i>Paph. Winston Churchill x Paph. Lippestern</i>	Sagami
Massachusetts Pink Pearl	<i>Paph. Idellas x Paph. Mystic Isle</i>	A & P Orch.
Master of India	<i>Paph. Emperor of India x Paph. mastersianum</i>	A.Klehm
Memoria Nelly Isler	<i>Paph. Helveti x Paph. druryi</i>	F.Glanz
Miva Colisee	<i>Paph. Miva Rensuk x Paph. superblens</i>	Michei Vacherot
Mivalbert	<i>Paph. lawrenceanum x Paph. Lady Isabel</i>	Michel Vacherot
Miva Luc	<i>Paph. Docteur Knock x Paph. Alma Gavaert</i>	Michel Vacherot
Miyabi Aoi	<i>Paph. Thunderglen x Paph. Sharnden</i>	N. Izumi (O/U)
Miyabi Kaoru	<i>Paph. Via Molinos x Paph. Laura Boyd</i>	N. Izumi (Gallup & Stribling)
Miyabi Kasiwagi	<i>Paph. Via Figueroa x Paph. Via Molinos</i>	N. Izumi (Gallup & Stribling)
Miyabi Utsusemi	<i>Paph. Candle Light x Paph. Silver Dollar</i>	N. Izumi (O/U)
Mulberry Passlon	<i>Paph. Laila Emamr x Paph. Kevin's Wine</i>	S. Murakami (O/U)
Oriental Enchantment	<i>Paph. Oriental Mystique x Paph. Enchanted Child</i>	Orchid Zone (M.Pendleton)
Pinot Noir	<i>Paph. Orchilla x Paph. Black Rook</i>	A.Klehm
Pomegranate	<i>Paph. Western Thunder x Paph. delenatii</i>	Castle Rock Orchids (W.Sinkler)
Prairie Maiden	<i>Paph. Hellas x Paph. Tree of Amanda</i>	Castle Rock Orchids (W.Sinkler)
Prosperity	<i>Paph. Miller's Daughter x Paph. Winchilla</i>	Ratcliffe
Red Rook	<i>Paph. Pacific Magic x Paph. Raisin Jack</i>	Castle Rock Orchids (W.Sinkler)
Riverdance	<i>Paph. Dazzling World x Paph. Cadence</i>	Ratcliffe
Rose October	<i>Paph. villosum x Paph. parishii</i>	Liu Fang-Yuan
Ptoyal Dear	<i>Paph. Royal Frisco x Paph. Dear Irene</i>	A & P Orch. (Robert D.Jones)
Royal Frisco	<i>Paph. Royal Flush x Paph. San Francisco</i>	A & P Orch. (Robert D.Jones)
Ruti Velvet	<i>Paph. Black Velvet x Paph. Ruff</i>	A.Klehm
Saint Rook	<i>Paph. Saint Swithin x Paph. Black Rook</i>	B.Thomson. (K.Bell)
Sandy's Wild Turkey	<i>Paph. victoria-regine x Paph. lowii</i>	S.Ohlund (N.Powell)
Scarab Gold	<i>Paph. Hellas x Paph. Adilene Bobadilla</i>	Castle Rock Orchids (W.Sinkler)
Shining Inuyama	<i>Paph. Milmoore x Paph. World Famous</i>	S.Murakami
Shonan Myth	<i>Paph. Via Muchos Ninos x Paph. Glencane</i>	Sagami
Singular	<i>Paph. Silvarax Paph. Dramatic</i>	Ratcliffe
Snow Capped Gem	<i>Paph. Royal Dear x Paph. Jolly Green Gem</i>	A & P Orch.
Spaceship	<i>Paph. Foundation x Paph. Lippestern</i>	Sagami
Splendid Harvest	<i>Paph. Vintage Harvest x Paph. Giallo</i>	Ratcliffe
Spot Matrix	<i>Paph. British Bulldog x Paph. Cadence</i>	Ratcliffe
Sriwanis Luk	<i>Paph. argus x Paph. Greyi</i>	S.Ohlund (Pi.J.Rands)
Star of Inuyama	<i>Paph. Peter Black x Paph. Stan Bachman's Choice</i>	S. Murakami (OIU)
Taida Glaucothum	<i>Paph. micranthum x Paph. glaucophyllum</i>	Taida
Tori Booth	<i>Paph. Mountlora x Paph. Ardell Marlin</i>	F.Booth
Trisden Le Legs	<i>Paph. Ann Barlow x Paph. Vale</i>	S.Astill (O/U)
Trisden Star Meadow	<i>Paph. November Star x Paph. Crescent Meadow</i>	S.Astill (J. L. Marks)
Victor Tymoshok	<i>Paph. callosum x Paph. addictum</i>	Castle Rock Orchid (W.Sinkler)
World's End	<i>Paph. New World x Paph. World Exile</i>	Ratcliffe
Wossner Glut	<i>Paph. Docteur Knock x Paph. Wossner Flamme</i>	F.Glanz
Wossner Hokuspokus	<i>Paph. Transvaal x Paph. Kevin's Wine</i>	F.Glanz
Wossner Kolosuk	<i>Paph. kolopakingii x Paph. sukhakulii</i>	F.Glanz
Ykikamookow	<i>Paph. Paeony x Paph. Menthuie</i>	S.Astill (O/U)
<i>PHALAENOPSIS</i>		
Alfreda Underhill	<i>Phal. Mark Rathbone x Phal. San Luca</i>	Mrs C.Coll
Ailegheny Lauren	<i>Phal. Lauren Klehm x Phal. Allegheny Moon</i>	A.Klehm
Angel Jewel	<i>Phal. Summit Frosty Jewel x Phal. Orchidview Angel</i>	H.P.Norton
Anita Wilder	<i>Phal. Eye Dee x Phal. Miva Smartissimo</i>	H.Wallbrunn
Barry d'Sharque	<i>Phal. Neon Stripes x Phal. Lemon Candy</i>	H.P.Norton
Buddy's Day	<i>Phal. Zuma Lyric x Phal. Saera Loeb</i>	Colourfull Nurs. (J.Rulter)
Cadmium Edist	<i>Phal. Cadmium Gold x Phal. Gladys Read</i>	A.D.Stock
Cape James	<i>Phal. James Hausermann x Phal. Capeline</i>	A.Klehm
Carroll Weiss	<i>Phal. Deventeriana x Phal. Mary Weiss</i>	W.J.Shaban
Ching Hua Festival	<i>Phal. Ever-spring Rose x Phal. Pink Festival</i>	Ching Hua
Christine Fleshman	<i>Phal. Hawaiian Sugar x Phal. amabilis</i>	Orchid Alley
Daniel Wayne Jones	<i>Phal. Frank Gottburg x Phal. Hawaiian Snowfall</i>	Orchid Alley
Darrin Nathan Wells	<i>Phal. Flight of Birds x Phal. Carolina Red Aileen</i>	Hilltop Orch.
Dixie Pin-Up	<i>Phal. Aiea Pin Up x Phal. Ana's Dixie</i>	Bryants

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>PHALAENOPSIS</i> (continued)		
Donsan Rose	<i>Phal.</i> Ida Fukumura x <i>Phal.</i> Hsinton Flose	Ching Hua
Eastern Sky	<i>Phal.</i> Pure Allure x <i>Phal.</i> Hausermann's Goldcup	H.P.Norton
El Caudillo Ganary	<i>Phal.</i> Pretty Lady x <i>Phal.</i> Deventeriana	H.P.Norton
Enzan Elation	<i>Phal.</i> Hisa Nasu x <i>Phal.</i> Joseph Hampton	Bryants (H.Saito)
Fame Temptress	<i>Phal.</i> Aiea Pin Up x <i>Phal.</i> Cherry Stripes	Bryants
Flores Rose	<i>Phal.</i> <i>equestris</i> x <i>Phal.</i> <i>floresensis</i> †	Hou Tse Liu
Francis Marion	<i>Phal.</i> Orchidview Headliner x <i>Phal.</i> Super Stupid	H.P.Norton
Gladshino	<i>Phal.</i> Gladys Read x <i>Phal.</i> Musashino	Lin Flan-Ben (O/U)
Gloria Faye	<i>Phal.</i> Yellow Fantasy x <i>Phal.</i> Precious Pearis	H.P.Norton
Golden Reflection	<i>Phal.</i> Livingston's Dazzle x <i>Phal.</i> Gladys Read	A.D.Stock
Grace Hsinying	<i>Phal.</i> Grace Chinghua x <i>Phal.</i> Atien Nasu	Ching Hua
Happy Nina	<i>Phal.</i> Mary Stripes x <i>Phal.</i> Happy Angel	Ching Hua
Hawaiian Lovesong	<i>Phal.</i> Capeline x <i>Phal.</i> Kathleen Ai	A & P Orch.
He Ying Pi	<i>Phal.</i> World Class x <i>Phal.</i> Hausermann's Candy	Orchid Alley
Hilltop Amboflight	<i>Phal.</i> <i>amboinensis</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Flight of Birds	Hilltop Orch.
Hilltop Attire	<i>Phal.</i> Carolina Red Aileen x <i>Phal.</i> Formal Attire	Hilltop Orch.
Hilltop Carobusse	<i>Phal.</i> Carolina Red Aileen x <i>Phal.</i> Memoria Regina Busse	Hilltop Orch.
Hilltop Rich	<i>Phal.</i> Carolina Red Aileen x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Bells	Hilltop Orch.
Hot Violet	<i>Phal.</i> Luedde-violacea x <i>Phal.</i> Red Hot	A.Klehm
Hsinton Fancy	<i>Phal.</i> New Fancy x <i>Phal.</i> Hsinton Rose	Ching Hua
Hsinton Lady	<i>Phal.</i> Hsinton Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Hsinying Lady	Ching Hua
Hsinton Mary	<i>Phal.</i> Mary Stripes x <i>Phal.</i> Hsinton Rose	Ching Hua
Hsinton News	<i>Phal.</i> New Camp x <i>Phal.</i> Hsinton Rose	Ching Hua
Hsinton Pride	<i>Phal.</i> Hsinton Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Hsinying Pride	Ching Hua
Hsinying Blush	<i>Phal.</i> Ann Jessica x <i>Phal.</i> Annlip	Ching Hua
Hsinying Facia	<i>Phal.</i> Hinamatsuri x <i>Phal.</i> Hsinying Lady	Ching Hua
Hsinying Flora	<i>Phal.</i> Cldy Flora x <i>Phal.</i> Kathleen Ai	Ching Hua
Hsinying White	<i>Phal.</i> Musashino x <i>Phal.</i> White Dream	Ching Hua
Kay Grow	<i>Phal.</i> Herbert Hager x <i>Phal.</i> Lipperose	Orchid Alley
Kilby Michael George	<i>Phal.</i> Michael Crocker x <i>Phal.</i> George Vasquez	C.Taylor
Liseron Paradise	<i>Phal.</i> Liseron x <i>Phal.</i> Paradisier	H.Book (O/U)
Little Nina	<i>Phal.</i> Taiwan Rose x <i>Phal.</i> <i>equestris</i>	Ching Hua
Liu's Gleamy Ruby	<i>Phal.</i> Coral Isles x <i>Phal.</i> Kuangfeng's Ruby	Hwa-Tung Liu
Lonna Moss	<i>Phal.</i> Lillian Eileen Pitta x <i>Phal.</i> Idakalau Queen	Orchid Alley
Marilyn Stevens	<i>Phal.</i> Katherine Frances x <i>Phal.</i> Carolina White Art	H.P.Norton
Mary Tauscher-Goo	<i>Phal.</i> Andalusia x <i>Phal.</i> Zuma Garnet	E.Goo
Massachusetts Dawn	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Amboin x <i>Phal.</i> Ida Fukumura	A & P Orch.
Massachusetts Morning	<i>Phal.</i> Ida Fukumura x <i>Phal.</i> Sweet Revenge	A & P Orch.
Meau Betta Stripe	<i>Phal.</i> Hilo Stripes x <i>Phal.</i> Neon Stripes	C.Hackney (O/U)
Memoria Helen Morgan	<i>Phal.</i> Taipei Gold x <i>Phal.</i> Maraldee	Orchid Alley (Sun Moon Orch.)
Memoria Marian Anderson	<i>Phal.</i> Maxine Heath x <i>Phal.</i> <i>gigantea</i>	H.Wallbrunn
Miva Cosmos	<i>Phal.</i> Kyrielle x <i>Phal.</i> Miva Dolcissimo	Michel Vacherot
Miva Giallo	<i>Phal.</i> Miva Barbara x <i>Phal.</i> Chamorix	Michel Vacherot
Nevada Gift	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Gift x <i>Phal.</i> Universal Pride	A.D.Stock
Nevada Goldstrike	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Joseph x <i>Phal.</i> Livingston's Dazzle	A.D.Stock
Nevada Jade	<i>Phal.</i> Livingston's Dazzle x <i>Phal.</i> Liu Tuen-Shen	A.D.Stock
Nevada King	<i>Phal.</i> George King x <i>Phal.</i> Liu Tuen-Shen	A.D.Stock
Nevada Rainbow	<i>Phal.</i> Vista Rainbow x <i>Phal.</i> Livingston's Dazzle	A.D.Stock
Nevada Sunsel	<i>Phal.</i> Memoria Regina Busse x <i>Phal.</i> Flor del Aato	A.D.Stock
Nevada Surprise	<i>Phal.</i> Universal Hawaii x <i>Phal.</i> Flor de Mato	A.D.Stock
Nevada Treasure	<i>Phal.</i> Memoria Regina Busse x <i>Phal.</i> George King	A.D.Stock
New Fifi	<i>Phal.</i> Fifi x <i>Phal.</i> New Glad	Ching Hua
Nikki Johnson	<i>Phal.</i> Tiger Butter x <i>Phal.</i> Spring Silk	Orchid Alley
Patricia's Irish Rose	<i>Phal.</i> Cadiz Rock x <i>Phal.</i> Livingston's Dazzle	A.D.Stock
Plantation Celebration	<i>Phal.</i> Brandy Parfait x <i>Phal.</i> Matou Hager	Orchid Plantation
Plantation Ecstasy	<i>Phal.</i> Gallant Beau x <i>Phal.</i> Tretes Rapture	Orchid Plantation
Plantation Rapture	<i>Phal.</i> Tretes Rapture x <i>Phal.</i> Lippegruss	Orchid Plantation
Plantation Rhythm	<i>Phal.</i> Gladrose x <i>Phal.</i> Alysha's Rose	Orchid Plantation
Plantation Sensation	<i>Phal.</i> Gladrose x <i>Phal.</i> Miva Ponctissimo	Orchid Plantation
Pure Silk	<i>Phal.</i> Hampshire Silk x <i>Phal.</i> Windsor Purity	A.Klehm
Queen Goldiana	<i>Phal.</i> Queen Midas x <i>Phal.</i> Goldiana	A.D.Stock
Sandy's Cottoncap	<i>Phal.</i> Sandy Wells x <i>Phal.</i> Land O'Cotton	Hilltop Orch.
Showland Coffee	<i>Phal.</i> Venosa Queen x <i>Phal.</i> <i>mannii</i>	Lin Han-Ben (Ma Tien-Kuan)
Showland Deventerman	<i>Phal.</i> Deventeriana x <i>Phal.</i> <i>mannii</i>	Lin Han-Ben (Ma Tien-Kuan)
Showland Equinas	<i>Phal.</i> Kuntrarti Rarashati x <i>Phal.</i> Line Renaud	Lin Han-Ben (Ma Tien-Kuan)
Showland Flalonesa	<i>Phal.</i> Mahalo x <i>Phal.</i> Kuntrarti Rarashati	Lin Han-Ben (Ma Tien-Kuan)
Showland Nosajava	<i>Phal.</i> Kuntrarti Rarashati x <i>Phal.</i> <i>javanica</i>	Lin Han-Ben (Ma Tien-Kuan)
Showland Pink Lady	<i>Phal.</i> <i>schilleriana</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Line Renaud	Lin Han-Ben (Ma Tien-Kuan)
Snoeu Art	<i>Phal.</i> Florida Snow x <i>Phal.</i> Art Hall	C.Hackney (Breckinridge)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>PHALAENOPSIS</i> (continued)		
stadium	<i>Phal.</i> Mount Kaala x <i>Phal.</i> Olympic Disc	Bryants
star Spangled	<i>Phal.</i> Hawaiian Lovesong x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Spots	A & P Orch.
stock's Midnight Red	<i>Phal.</i> Jungle Drums x <i>Phal.</i> Dotty Woodson	A.D.Stock
stock's Wildfire	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha x <i>Phal.</i> Dotty Woodson	A.D.Stock
strawberry Patch	<i>Phal.</i> Little Mary x <i>Phal.</i> Terilyn Fujitake	H.P.Norton
sweet Quest	<i>Phal.</i> Sweet Revenge x <i>Phal.</i> <i>equestris</i>	A & P Orch.
Sybil Walker	<i>Phal.</i> Lillian Eileen Pitta x <i>Phal.</i> Hakalau Wonder	Orchid Alley
Taida Amako	<i>Phal.</i> Brecko Rosedot x <i>Phal.</i> <i>amabilis</i>	Taida
Taida Brunrole	<i>Phal.</i> Flo's French Fantasia x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Brungor	Taida
Taida Elise	<i>Phal.</i> Alibuda x <i>Phal.</i> Elise de Valec	Taida
Taida Fantasia	<i>Phal.</i> Sun Prtncess x <i>Phal.</i> Ho's French Fantasia	Taida
Taida Glad	<i>Phal.</i> Be Glad x <i>Phal.</i> Brecko Rosedot	Taida
Taida Goldenlight	<i>Phal.</i> Taipei Gold x <i>Phal.</i> Happy Lip	Taida
Taida Golden Sun	<i>Phal.</i> Tainan's Golden Stars x <i>Phal.</i> Taida Sunrise	Taida
Taida Lawrence	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Lawrence x <i>Phal.</i> Goldberry	Taida
Taida Libra	<i>Phal.</i> Libra x <i>Phal.</i> Salu Spot	Taida
Taida Lucky	<i>Phal.</i> Hsinying Stripes x <i>Phal.</i> Ruey Lih Stripes	Taida
Taida Media	<i>Phal.</i> Intermedia x <i>Phal.</i> New Life	Taida
Taida Niven	<i>Phal.</i> Three Stars x <i>Phal.</i> <i>equestris</i>	Taida
Taida Piniong	<i>Phal.</i> Pinlong Spring x <i>Phal.</i> Yukimai	Taida
Taida Red Sun	<i>Phal.</i> <i>violacea</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Paifang's Queen	Taida
Taida Robert	<i>Phal.</i> Robert Cich x <i>Phal.</i> Liaw Ching-Sen	Taida
Taida Sleeping	<i>Phal.</i> Sleeping Giant x <i>Phal.</i> Hilo Lip	Taida
Taida Yellow Girl	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Peoker x <i>Phal.</i> Rousserole	Taida
Taisuco Bear	<i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Kaala x <i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Kaaladian	W.H.Ghen
Taisuco Carol	<i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Kaalax <i>Phal.</i> Hsinton Rose	W.H.Chen
Taisuco Gold	<i>Phal.</i> M'ngo Gold x <i>Phal.</i> Taipei Gold	W.H.Chen
Taisuco Sunday	<i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Dot x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Fancy	W.H.Chen
Tim McCleary	<i>Phal.</i> Kaleidoscope x <i>Phal.</i> Livingston 's Dazzle	A. D. Stock
Wossner Freude	<i>Phal.</i> Hokuspokus x <i>Phal.</i> Frisson	F.Glanz
Wossner Ruby Lips	<i>Phal.</i> Marcia Haydee x <i>Phal.</i> Mad Lips	F.Glanz
ZimbaLwe Conference	<i>Phal.</i> Memoria Raymond Levy x <i>Phal.</i> Andernachs Jubilaum	Mrs C.Coll
Zion Canyon	<i>Phal.</i> Universal Pride x <i>Phal.</i> Flor de Mato	A.D.Stock
<i>PHRAGMIPEDIUM</i>		
Alma Winter	<i>Phrag.</i> Dennis Kleinbach x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>schlimr</i>	White River (Baker & Chantry)
<i>PLEIONE</i>		
Europa	<i>Pln.</i> <i>chunk</i> x <i>Pln.</i> Vesuvius	K. Fairhurst
<i>POTINARA</i>		
Byron Ryonco	<i>Blc.</i> Oconee x <i>Slc.</i> Little Beamche	R.Stone (W.Trimble)
Cosmo-Zelle	<i>Sc.</i> Beaufortx <i>Blc.</i> Goldenzelle	Kokusai
David Sellers	<i>Lc.</i> Elizabeth Off x <i>Pot.</i> Red Friar	C.L.A.N.Jrop (OIU)
Hazel Quinn	<i>Blc.</i> Kinza x <i>Sc.</i> Batemanniana	B.N.Jones
Marge Millett	<i>Blc.</i> Dinh Thuy Yen x <i>Pot.</i> Karina Millett	Cairns Orchid Centre
My Revolution	<i>Pot.</i> Dark Eyes x <i>Lc.</i> Drumbeat	Dogashima
Tzeng-Wen Hero	<i>Blc.</i> Ports of Paradise x <i>Pot.</i> Glamorous	Wong Ching-Tien
Umi Doll	<i>Blc.</i> Victor Umi Peltier x <i>Slc.</i> Yellow Doll	A.Klehm
<i>PROMENAEA</i>		
Meadow Gold	<i>Prom.</i> Limelight x <i>Prom.</i> <i>xanthina</i>	Dr B C.Berliner
<i>RENANTHERA</i>		
Singaporeans	<i>Ren.</i> Kalsom x <i>Ren.</i> Tom Thumb	How Wai Ron
<i>RENANTHOPSIS</i>		
Beauty Flame Utuado	<i>Phal.</i> Matou Dancer x <i>Ren.</i> <i>storied</i>	Orch. by Eli
<i>SARCOCHILUS</i>		
Otways Sparkle	<i>Sarco.</i> Cherry Derham x <i>Sarco.</i> <i>australis</i>	Floratest (L.Fagg)
<i>SCHOMBOEPIDENDRUM</i>		
Jheima Berg	<i>Schom thomsoniana</i> x <i>Epi.</i> <i>alatum</i>	E.Berg (O/U)
<i>SOPHROCATTLEYA</i>		
Lava Flow	<i>C.</i> <i>forbesli</i> x <i>Soph.</i> <i>mantiqueirae</i>	K.Fairhurst

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
SOPHROLAELIOCATTLEYA		
Ann's Ruby	<i>Slc. Precious Stones</i> x <i>L. anceps</i>	T.W. Moore
Apricot Charm	<i>Sl. Marriottiana</i> x <i>Sc. Yone Arai</i>	K.Arai
Country Feeling	<i>Lc. Chit Chat</i> x <i>Slc. Hazel Boyd</i>	Don Massey
Tiny Cherry	<i>Sl. Jinn</i> x <i>Sc. Batemanniana</i>	Royale Orch.
STANHOPEA		
Peter Grinnell	<i>Stan. oculata</i> x <i>Stan. graveolens</i>	C.Withner (P.Grinnell)
TRICHOCIDIUM		
Rapunzel	<i>Trocdm. Peter Allen</i> x <i>Onc. nanum</i>	Dr B.C. Berliner
VANDA		
Atsuko Johmor'	<i>V. Josephine van Brero</i> x <i>V. Dawnchild</i>	How Yee Peng
Fragrant Princess	<i>V. denisoniana</i> x <i>V. concolor</i>	Liu Fang-Yuan
Pakchong New Land	<i>V. Chavananand</i> x <i>V. Trevor Rathbone</i>	P.Kran Som Prot (K.Boonchoo)
Pink Skirt	<i>V. concolor</i> x <i>V. amesiana</i>	Liu Fang-Yuan
WILSONARA		
Dorothy Gething	<i>Odcdm. Tiger Hambühren</i> x <i>Cda. noeziiana</i>	George Black (P.Gething)
Memoria Elizabeth Raedsch	<i>Onc. unguiculatum</i> x <i>Oda. Lautrix</i>	C.Caswell (O/U)
*WOODWARDARA (Wdwa.)		
Beverly Lou	<i>Zga. Dynamo</i> x <i>Zcx. Elfin Jade</i>	Troweena
YAMADARA		
Hampshire Venture	<i>Blc. Brilliant Venture</i> x <i>Epi. plicatum</i>	A.Klehm
Magia Borinquena	<i>Blc. Fortune</i> x <i>Epi. alatum</i>	Pl.Sobrinho
YUSOFARA		
Prapin	<i>Mkra. Bangkok Gold</i> x <i>Ren. storied</i>	Chao Praya Orch.
ZYGONERIA		
Tanya Helena	<i>Zga. Dynamo</i> x <i>Z. John Banks</i>	Troweena

* New intergeneric name with abbreviation for the following combination. The botanical authority follows each component genus.

Cephalopactis = *Gephatanthera* L.C.Flichard x *Epipactis* Zinn

Laipenchihara (named in honour of Lai Pen-Chih of Taida Horticultural CO, Taiwan) *Ascocentrum* Schlechter x *Doritis* Lindley x *Neofinetia*

Hu x *Rhynchostylus* Blume x *Vanda* Jones ex Brown

Malcolmcampbellara (named in honour of the late Malcolm Campbell of Hamilton, New Zealand) = *Drymoanthus* Nicholls x *Plectorrhiza*

Dockrill x *Sarcochilus* R.Brown

Woodwardara (named in honour of Beverly Lou Woodward of Tasmania, Australia - *Colax* Lindley x *Neogardneria* Schlechter ex Garay x *Zygopetalum* W.J.Hooker

‡ Natural genus new to registration:

Cephalanthera L.C. Richard

† Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration: *Catasetum gardneri*; *Catasetum spitzli*; *Cephaianthera rubra*; *Cirrhopetalum sikkimense*; *Coryanthes hunteriana*; *Dendrobinn fairtaxii*; *Dracula tubeana*; *Epipactis atorubens*; *Epipactis thunbergii*; *Phalaenopsis flore-sensis*; *Stanhopea warszewicziana*

CORRIGENDA – Orchid Review list of:

May/June 1997, *Phal.* Sweet Grass Buddha: should read **Golden Revenge**

May/June 1997, New intergeneric name Eliara should read: **Brassia R. Brown x Oncidium Swartz x Rodriguezia Ruiz & Pavon**

September/October 1997, *Phal.* Ruey Captain: change to **Taida Caplain**

CORRIGENDUM – Sander's List of Orchid Hybrids 1986-1990

p.303 *Epipactis Renate*: this entry has been withdrawn July 1997

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A Bit About *Rhinerrhiza divitiflora*

by Gerry Walsh



Over the years, there has been a lot of words written on *Rhinerrhiza divitiflora*. From in-depth articles by experienced growers – to little snippets by first-time contributors in the various bulletins – it seems that many people have had differing experiences growing this well known and much loved member of the *Sarcanthinae* sub-tribe. I have always been baffled by the volume of contradictory information that has been circulated with regards to its cultivation. I have to say right here now that this is not necessarily erroneous information, merely contradictory. After all, who can judge another grower's results without knowing for certain what all the variables are from State to State, town to town and from bush house to bush house.

I distinctly remember reading an article in a very old ANOS group bulletin in which the writer described his experiences with *R. divitiflora*. His technique involved wrapping the poor plant up in sphagnum moss, ensuring that it was watered every day, and soaking in Condyl's Crystals or something similar about every second day. I remember the words he next used, and I quote: "Even then, you'll be lucky if you can keep your plant alive for more than a few months. I believe that it is best to leave this orchid in the bush as it has proved impossible to cultivate".

Perhaps the writer meant well and I have no doubt that he was completely honest in relating his experiences. But I must say that, in my experience and under my bush house conditions, I'd have no doubt that a plant would last even a few days, let alone anything like "a few months". I would have to wonder if the poor writer ever considered that his technique could have been THE CAUSE of the demise of his miserable captives ... let alone their salvation. The mind absolutely boggles, doesn't it?

The previous paragraph reminds me of an anecdote in an old book that dealt with life in Colonial Australia circa 1850s, in which a stockman described an attack on his dog by an unknown but "deadly" kind of snake. The correspondent immediately made a deep incision at the site of the

bite. Into this he poured gunpowder, which he quickly set alight, no doubt with the dog's furious condemnation. He next poured a half a bottle of OP rum down the dog's throat. (He makes no mention of what he did with the other half of the bottle). Picking up the dog by the back legs, he proceeded to swing the miserable brute around in frantic circles, no doubt attempting to induce vomiting. (I imagine the desired result was attained.) He next cut a slit in the base of the poor dog's tail. Into this cavity he inserted a small section of the snake's own tail and packed the lot with salt before sewing it up. (The intent of this bizarre surgical procedure remains unclear.) He reported that the dog was feeble for several weeks and damn near lost its tail, but he did come good eventually, thanks only to the speedy response of this medically astute bushman. One wonders if it was the snake or the cure that nearly claimed the poor dog's life.

The same must be said of the technique employed by our well-meaning orchid writer with regards to his deceased plants of *R. divitiflora*. It is doubtful if the writer had ever seen this species growing in the natural situation. If he had he would surely have changed his cultivational practices. There were occasions years ago when I mounted some species up with sphagnum packed firmly all around the

roots. I can't think of a single species where I would recommend some species up with sphagnum packed firmly all around the roots. I can't think of a single species where I would recommend such action these days – the rotting of the orchid would be the inevitable result. But with over the intervening years I have observed an awful lot of orchids in the wild, representing every species we have here in NSW and southern Queensland, and it has sure given me one hell of an education in the conditions and tolerances that each species has acquired. Therefore, I sure wouldn't put sphagnum moss anywhere near *R. divitiflora*.

R. divitiflora is widely distributed along the east coast of Australia from the Barrington Tops all the way to the Atherton Tableland in northern Queensland. I have not

seen it any further north than the Calliope Range near Gladstone where it is very patchy in its occurrence. I don't know if plants from between Gladstone and Atherton are different in any way from those growing to the south of Gladstone. Some books give the southern limit of distribution as the Hunter River. I suspect that this is a case of following unproven hearsay from last century. I have never heard of anyone claiming to have seen *R. divitiflora* from that far south. There is even an old report of it being found at Berowra, a northern suburb of Sydney. This must be considered as erroneous. Personally, I haven't seen *R. divitiflora* growing any further south than the Comboyne Plateau. I am reliably informed that it is reasonably abundant on the eastern side of the Barrington Tops in places like the Karuah River.

Between Comboyne and the Sunshine Coast hinterland, *R. divitiflora* is a commonly encountered orchid. It prefers areas of typical 'dry scrub' at low to moderate altitudes and the further from the coast the better. However, it can be seen at quite high altitudes, although usually as rogue plants growing in ones and twos. I recall seeing a couple of plants high up near the summit of Mt Lyndesay at around 950 metres above sea level. Even so, there are numerous plants growing in a colony up

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AOR 123

on the Lamington Plateau at around the same altitude. Near Coffs Harbour there are plants living happily only a few kms from the coast. At mid altitudes of around 500 metres, *R. divitiflora* becomes far more abundant and can often be seen in extensive colonies.

R. divitiflora can be seen on finger-thick branches or on the trunks of two-metre thick forest monarchs. It is perhaps most frequently seen on small tree trunks of about 10-20cms diameter. It is most often seen low down on its host, usually below three metres and occasionally only a few cms above the ground. It is not uncommon to see it perched on either dead or living lianas and thick vines. Wherever you see it, it will nearly always be in reasonably dark conditions. This is a species that seems to seek out the slightly darker situations that most other species avoid. It doesn't seem to colonise damp creek borders at all. Nor does it seem particularly impressed by the ridge tops where many other species just love to grab a foot hold. *R. divitiflora* is definitely a denizen of flat areas away from the running water on the steeper parts with little vine of herbaceous growth on the ground below the canopy of the area. I guess all these preferences describe those "dry scrub" patches of rain-forest pretty well, don't they?

As well as the dry scrubs, *R. divitiflora* loves to take root on the trunks and lower limbs of Hoop Pines. Up in the Bunya Bunya Mountains, this is the only orchid apart from *Plectorrhiza tridentata*, that I actually observed growing on the Bunya Pines that give the Mountains their name. It may be of interest to know that there appears to be more Hoop Pines than Bunya Pines in the Bunya Bunya Mountains. Whereby the Hoops are often laden with epiphytes, the Bunyas don't appear to attract them at all, with the exception of climbing ferns.

It has only once been my pleasure to see *R. divitiflora* flowering in the wild. That was in October 1989 on an all too brief visit to those same Bunya Bunya Mountains. I had climbed onto a very large Hoop Pine that was lying on its side. I could nearly run along the trunk it was so huge. On one of the side limbs there were two quite small plants of *R. divitiflora* in full bloom. The racemes were only around 10mms long but they stood out for quite a way. As usual, I had left my camera in the car. This was only going to be a five minute search. It turned into thirty minutes and I wasn't game to make it the full hour by going back for an icy reception at the car just to get the camera. Strangely, I didn't see any other plants of *R. divitiflora* around this spot. There were occasional specimens at other locations along the road threading through the pines but they

were not flowering.

Perhaps the most rewarding observation I've ever made of *R. divitiflora* took place near Monsildale, close to Kilcoy in southern Qld, in January 1993, when I came across a nice plant displaying two plump seed capsules on last year's raceme. And guess what ... this time I DID have my camera! I have never seen capsules, even withered ones, on any other wild plant of *R. divitiflora*. Whatever pollinates this species has to perform faultlessly and with due haste – *R. divitiflora* is often called the "One Day Wonder" because the blooms only last between 24 and 48 hours before collapsing. A large plant can sprout up to 10 racemes of around 30cms length, with up to 70 or more flowers on each one. A specimen in full flight is perhaps the most magnificent sight in the Australian orchid world.

The flowers are peculiar to say the least. Big ones can be 75mms across and are quite feathery, or to be strictly botanical, they are 'filamentous'. The segments are very long and thin and rarely are these straight or organised. A well flowered raceme is quite literally a 'fox-tail'. The column and labellum are tiny by comparison to the extra long segments. The overall colour is orange, with variations towards yellow and brown tones. There is some degree of transverse reddish barring near the base of each petal. Perfume is very faint.

There is a school of thinking which suggests that all plants in a given locality will open their flowers on the one day. Some people even suspect that all the plants in the bush houses of, say Sydney for example, will bloom on the one day. While I can understand the reasoning behind this theory, observations in my bush house do not lend any support to this idea at all. I have plants from all over place and that's exactly how they flower – all over the place at varying times, in mid to late October, and even into early November. But never having scrutinised an extensive colony during the flowering season, I am not prepared to say this is not the situation in the field.

R. divitiflora has the extremely apt common name of the Raspy Root Orchid. Its roots are covered in masses of rough, warty tubercules which look and feel for all the world like those of a wood rasp. These roots are up to 6mms wide and quite flat. They cling with great tenacity to the host and are not easily separated from it without inflicting a good deal of damage. As well as this, they can be over two metres long so it can easily be seen that this is one orchid that deserves a long lasting host of considerable length in captivity.

Plants of *R. divitiflora* can grow to quite

large sizes. Big plants can have leaves up to 30cms long and up to 5cms wide. It is not a species that tends to retain its older leaves. Occasional plants will have up to 7 or 8 leaves on board but quite often a specimen will only have two or three big leaves and one just emerging. Plants can keikie and form really big clumps but keikieing is a comparatively uncommon occurrence. The leaves are usually very dark green and lustreless ... a response to low light levels no doubt. They have sinuate or wavy margins and are quite thin and papery, but flexible. The apex of the young emerging leaf is very serrated but becomes more entire with maturity.

R. divitiflora is a slow growing species that resents any disturbance to the root system, so you must give a lot of thought to its future needs. A long and skinny piece of cork is a terrific host. I also tend to favour that *Leptospermum* with the loose flaky bark which I still don't know the name of and which I am always recommending. It grows on the ridge tops in the sandstone regions all around Sydney. The roots get under this thin, flaky bark and often don't emerge again for 30cms or more ... Raspy Roots just love it ... and because the thin flakes are quite wide and more or less water repellent, they tend to keep the roots slightly drier, which I believe *R. divitiflora* appreciates. Hang it up near the roof of your bush house where you aren't splashing it as you water the moisture loving Sarcs below. Fertilise as with every other thing and I can't really see how you could possibly kill it. And please, put the sphagnum moss back in garden shed, as well as the OP rum, the Condys Crystals, the salt and the surgical kit ... maybe you can keep the OP rum out for a while ... but you may end up seeing snakes.

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AOR 087

Cattleyas

A lot of growers are now doing their autumn potting on. That is taking plants that have overgrown their pot and replacing it into a larger pot. Many growers are now using PORT pots for their cattleyas. They are finding the shallow pots seem to encourage a lot of root growth. An added bonus is you do not use as much growing media! Most growers still use some form of pine bark, but have you used sphagnum moss?

Over the last few years a lot of excellent growers have tried moss to see how it preforms. Most have said that as long as it is not over watered the plants do well. It has been found that if you add approximately one fifth styrene granules the moss seems to work better and it also stops you from pressing the moss down too hard in the pots. If you press it down too hard, the moss does not breathe and eventually the moss goes green and sour. Slime on top of the moss can be a problem. To overcome this you can place a layer of small pebbles on top of the moss. This stops the birds from pulling the moss out for their nests and also stops the slime.

If growing in moss you do not need as much fertilizer. Half strength HSO 22 or HSO 12 seems to work OK without the slime. Overwatering can also produce the slime. Remember! It is better to underwater your plants than to overwater your plants.

Watch for snails and slugs. Place a few pellets on each pot or a drop or two of DEADLINE.

Flower spotting could be a thing of the past in the near future. A lot of work is now being done regarding the fungus-botrytis.

If your plants are in sheaf a few applications of K-D-L will make your blooms better than ever.

If your plants have been in a shade house all summer, don't forget once Easter arrives the nights start to get cool. If you live south of Coffs start to place them in your glass house. Catts like to over winter in temperatures above 10 degrees Celsius at night.

Cymbidiums

At last the yearly pilgrimage has started. Flower spikes are now on the move. The sighting of those first spikes heralds the start of the orchid season! From now on cymbidium growers will be very busy.

Now is the time to clear up all your plants of dead leaves, diseased leaves and all pests such as two-spotted mites and scale insects. Keep your growing area clean. Remove all weeds and dead leaves from under benches.

Spray to eliminate mites or get some predaceous mites into your collection. Check for fungal diseases on leaves. Inspect for bulb rots. Treat as necessary. Now is the time to give you whole collection a preventive spray with BRAVO®. This will try and eliminate most of the botrytis spores that could be around the pots. This fungus attacks your blooms causing them to be unacceptable for sale and shows.

Watch your watering. Water in the mornings on sunny days if possible. Depending on where you live you may need only water every fourth or fifth day. Fertilize weekly with HSO 12 or PETER'S BLOSSOM BOOSTER. An application of K-D-L every second week should help to put some substance into the growing racemes. Some growers like to place a few chook pellets

around the top of the pot or some form of controlled release fertilizer.

Now is the time to start thinking about cleaning out your flowering house. Clean all weeds, spiders etc. Spray copper sulphate around the paths and floor area. Check fans, heater etc. Make sure vents work.

It is also time to think about making your compost heap ready for the spring.

Did you know that K-MAG is now back on the market. It has a N-P-K of 0-0-18 + 11.5% Mg + 23% S. Many cymbidium growers of the 50's, 60's and 70's used to use K-MAG in their mix or use it as a top dress when repotting.

Don't forget the date of the National Cymbidium Show. The show will be held at the Marana Auditorium at Hurstville from the 13th to 16th August 1998. Hurstville is one of Sydney's southern suburbs. Be there, to see the latest in cymbidiums. This will be the greatest event in the cymbidium calendar for 1998. BE THERE!!

Masdevallia/Dracula

Hopefully for most of us, the extremes of summer are now just a memory. It has not been an easy summer for Pleurothallids. In fact it has been one of the worst on memory for most Andean species and many of the usually tolerant hybrids have also suffered.

Hopefully with the softer and cooler Autumn weather with its temperature stability now approaching, it is time to think about getting those *Masdevallia* and their alliance out of flask and established before the onset of the winter cold.

In the Dandenong Ranges around 40km from Melbourne, the climate allows us to de-flask all during the winter period, with the assistance of a little bottom heat and with the plants enclosed within a cutting frame which has provision for controlling ventilation as well as maintaining the temperature. As there is no pseudobulb, best results with the *Pleurothallidinae* are always obtained with large plants ex flask. I try not to send flasks out until they have both good roots as well as seedlings 4 to 6cm high at least.

I have now gone back to the use of good quality Tasmanian live *Sphagnum* and using a wider spacing of the seedlings allows better air around the leaf/root junction. This will always be the problem point with all within the *Pleurothallidinae*.

Still, I prefer not to use fungicide as tests have proved the delicate tissue of *Masdevallia/Dracula* seedlings ex flask are burned. As well, fungicide appears to restrict the development/establishment of an all important mycorrhizal relationship.

I like to loosen the top of the flask for a week, or even longer before removing the seedlings. I actually loosen the top, then drape a little Glad Wrap or similar over the lid to prevent the ingress of harmful plant pathogens.

This exposure to the normal atmosphere assists the small plants in beginning the hardening process and in particular cuticular development. The flasks must be observed DAILY at this stage and at the first sign of any infection, the small plants MUST be removed and planted up.

Remove the seedlings by tapping the base of the flask on the palm of the hand, this will loosen the gel. Upend the flask and allow the contents to fall into a bowl of water, GENTLY! The

gel may be removed by directing a gentle stream of tepid water from the tap over the seedling/gel mass. Any stubborn agar may be removed with a camel hair brush. It must all come off as moulds, fungi and bacteria, love it!

Drain the seedlings on to a sheet of newspaper and plant up LOOSELY as a community pot, into a good quality finely chopped *Sphagnum* which was previously microwaved then, wrung out to a barely damp state.

Substitute seedling bark if you prefer. Personally, I am now removing the seedlings, washing them of all gel and then returning them to the clean flask, to rest upon a barely moist piece of towel. The lid is loosely sat upon the flask top. The seedlings can remain in the flask until new root development is observed. The kitchen windowsill is a recommended site but beware of the sun as it settles lower in the sky at this time. I have not thus far noted damp off using this method. Two to three weeks should see the seedlings hardened to the point where your usual planting technique can be implemented.

Upon planting out, the moss or bark can be wetted with a weak solution of Maxicorp® or other seaweed fertiliser. I do not like the chemical fertilisers for this work, as the moss can be soured. The seedlings should be generously spaced to allow all important air movement around the leaf/root junction. Take care never to bury this area, with your mature plants as well. Spacing 6/8 seedlings, in a 6cm or 2 1/2 inch squat pot is about right. If you do not have an enclosure with the correct humidity and temperature for the work, say 75% R.H. with temperature constantly around the 18 to 20°C mark, enclose the seedlings in a converted Coke bottle or small pot in a plastic bag. Bean shoot punnets, cheese containers or strawberry containers are other possibilities, the container need not be air tight, as the exchange of normal air will not hasten the hardening process.

However remember, YOU WILL KILL YOUR SEEDLINGS if, the bark or moss is constantly wet! Water moulds just love wet mixes.

Don't be disappointed if some seedlings perish. This is nature's way of sorting out those that are genetically weak.

If the weather turns cold, a little gentle bottom heat is most beneficial. Observe the seedlings regularly for infection or dead leaves, remove this material immediately as it is the site for the development of fungi.

Six to eight weeks should see the little plants large enough to be individually potted, there is no hurry for this however.

If you prefer to leave the seedlings longer, the introduction of a little weak fertiliser to which has been added a few drops of "Formula 20", will hasten the growth. As the seedlings are enclosed, they may be grown in the glass house. Find a spot where it is neither too hot or cold and make sure NO direct sun falls on the little plants. I repeat, do NOT over water. *Constantly wet will kill!* A fine sprayer/atomiser is the preferred method of applying just enough water to prevent dehydration at this critical time. If you can collect rainwater and it is not acid, use it, otherwise, using a fish tank/aquarium oxygenator/aerator in a large bucket or rubbish bin of tap water for a few days, will see most of the unwanted additives provided for you by your ever caring council, such as

chlorine, evaporate. With the water near pure and saturated with oxygen as is normal in situ, growth by using this oxygen-rich water will astound you!

Do not carry out your deflasking on hot dry days as dehydration can occur before the plant are in their "Humidicrib". I am also serious when I advise the grower to carry out this work during or just after rainy weather. The extra humidity in the air at this time, will assist the plants in establishing during the first few days. All should go well so it is possible, with *Masdevallia*, that your first flowers may be seen in as little as 12 to 18 months time. When the seedlings are 50 to 60mm high, finally pot into SMALL pots with good quality Sphagnum: $\frac{2}{3}$ moss with $\frac{1}{3}$ at the bottom of stone, crock or bark for drainage, which must be excellent and the moss loose, as air MUST reach the roots for best results. Good quality seedling bark may be used with a good result.

When using moss, polystyrene granules, not too fine, may be added at up to 20% of the volume of the moss. The polystyrene assists in keeping the moss and bark open and does not like other additives, absorb water. As well, it appears reasonably inert.

I find Perlite® and similar holds far too much water for this mix.

Care should be exercised in the fertilising of the small plants. Dilute your favourite proven product to at least a third or even less of the recommended strength before application. Too strong a solution will promote the growth of horrible green slimes on the top of the moss which will effectively preclude the entry of that all important air to the root zone.

Get everything right and the next few months will see spectacular growth, with the hopeful promise of a great flowering later in the year. ■

Natives

This is the second peak flowering period for natives and there are many spectacular plants in bloom including some tropicals. Native orchids in bloom now will include the *Dendrobium gigibum* complex, *D. capitatum*, *D. schneiderae*, *D. bowmannii*, *Bulbophyllum exiguum*, *B. schillerianum*, and hybrids of tropical and mixed parentage.

In the wild plants may die as a result of adverse conditions. It is a part of the process of evolution. However, in our bushhouses we don't really want to lose the latest bunch of the "best ever" seedlings which are just reaching flowering size. We need to provide optimum conditions which protect our plants from the extremes of weather. Now is the time to prepare for whatever is expected to come our way this winter no matter if it is a mild or cold winter the temperatures will drop from those of the hot summer just passed. Over these two months the temperatures will drop toward those of winter. The extent and timing of the drop will, of course, depend on your location and immediate surrounds but it is important to be aware of typical conditions as well as what can occur in really bad times.

Preparation includes such things as changing watering habits from those of summer to watering in the morning and less frequently so plants have a chance to dry out. This is important in frosty areas – just think how cold you would be outdoors in wet clothes!

Attention needs to be paid to the covering over

plants. Some natives are tough but the survival rate from being covered in a frost that lasts until lunchtime will not be good. Shadecloth will keep light frost from plants and is quite suitable as the only cover in many areas. In colder inland and southern areas where heavy frost or snow occur, a covering of a more solid material is needed. There are many plastic greenhouse coverings available which would provide the necessary protection.

Think carefully about the site of the bushhouse. If you are in a position to build, careful selection of the location of a bushhouse can do a lot to provide protection from both heat and cold. If possible, choose your site out of prevailing winds. If you have a less than perfect site there is a lot that can be done to improve it. Have large trees planted on the southern or southwestern side. Have you ever noticed how grass browns in open areas but can remain nice and green under a large tree? Use solid walls to keep cold and hot dry winds out. An unheated glasshouse environment is the best in cold areas.

While there is plenty to be done around the bushhouse there is little you can do to the plants themselves in order to prepare them for winter other than to leave them to their own devices. As temperatures drop they will initiate their own defences. Be aware of the parentage of your plants. There are many hybrids now with the beauty of the tropicals and these will probably have warm growers in their ancestry. While they have been bred to be resistant to colder conditions than their northern ancestors they are not frost proof and some could be more sensitive than others (even from the same pod) due to genetic differences. I know that the parentage of our hybrids is becoming more and more complex, but you need to decide whether to protect these plants or have them culled for you by the cold. Even if plants survive a really cold spell, chances are there will be scorch marks on the leaves or other unsightly damage which will spoil the appearance of the plant on the show bench and possibly allow fungal attack.

Some of the cool growing natives require a definite drop in temperatures to induce flowering. This is the reason why *Dendrobium falconstrostrum* does not do well in warmer coastal regions and *D. kingianum* won't flower in the tropics. I've even heard of the really dedicated(?) putting plants in the fridge.

The days are usually quite pleasant for outdoor work at this time of year and summer mozzies should be gone. Take advantage of this to wash pots, sort media and continue to clean up under benches and around plants now. Remove any weeds as they will drop seed if they haven't already and will take over when spring arrives and smother the orchid's root system. Look for damage from sunburn, insect attack or fungal or bacterial infection and treat now. Remove any dead leaves and pseudobulbs from plants. In general make sure there is nothing to harbour problems. Look for plants which are unthrifty and repot them if critical. Remember that there will be little or no root growth over winter so any potting media will have a tendency to remain wet unless it is very open.

As mentioned above try to restrict watering to early mornings to ensure that there is plenty of time for excess moisture to evaporate before the cold of night. Take advantage of rainy days to

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AOR 137

CULTURAL NOTES

APRIL/MAY

water as the nights are often warmer and frost tends to occur on crystal nights. The disadvantage is that it will take longer for plants to dry out again, but I've never noticed damage from cold after rainy days in winter. Use discretion and consider your local conditions. Fertilizer can be discontinued for a few months or reduced to low N (nitrogen).

Heated houses need watching over winter as any problems could be catastrophic. Make sure the heater is working properly and check regularly while it is needed. Repair any holes or vents which don't seal as they let in icy draughts and do horrible things to heating bills. Check for damage after wind or storms and repair it straight away. Water regularly as heaters dry the air quickly. While many tropical orchids might appreciate the arrival of the dry season in their glasshouse it can be difficult to rewet potting media after it dries out and some species need constant moisture anywhere. In the sealed and protected environment without predators there can be problems with red spider and other pests. A tub of open water will help maintain humidity levels all year round. If you are worried about breeding mosquitoes add a few fish and take care what you spray with. Finally, get in the habit of closing vents early after a warm day, the heat will build up quickly and maintain extra warmth for some of the night.

This is the time for preparation for the coldest part of winter. Get plants which might be damaged by the expected cold of your area into a suitable environment. Clean up while conditions are still pleasant.

Paphiopedilum

The days are drawing in, the weather is cooler and the buds are beginning to appear in quantity in the Paph. collection.

Regular - but not too frequent - watering and fertilising should be continued as before. The idea is to prevent the plants from drying out whilst avoiding an almost sodden condition. Fortunately the open nature of bark mixtures allows a fair degree of latitude with watering, but the potting material is breaking down by now and it will hold moisture for longer than it did when fresh. All watering should, by now, be done as early in the day as practicable. Avoid, if possible, watering when the weather is wet - even in the glasshouse.

Shading should be reduced for the winter; this is best done shortly after Anzac Day.

As a general rule the white Paphs. begin to flower around late April, followed by the greens, the reds, the autumn shades and finally the spotted varieties late in the season. Modern hybrids, with their very mixed ancestry, often depart radically from this rule. Many whites, incidentally, do not do well under cold conditions.

If you grow Paphs. for the show bench it is important to avoid crooked or asymmetrical flowers. This is best done by keeping the stems upright and in good light from the beginning. Keep an eye out for buds caught under leaves and take the appropriate action. Whilst the growing stems are too soft to stake within about 50cm of the bud, they can be staked when they are somewhat longer than this. Staking is seldom necessary if the emerging buds are kept in good, even light. It is a good idea to shift plants, as buds are found, to a bright, evenly lit spot where they can be well spaced and, preferably, faced to the north.

This area should be well baited for snails and slugs, which seldom damage Paph. plants but have no such compunction concerning the buds and flowers.

A good Paph. is more likely to catch the judge's eye if the flower looks at him rather than at the floor. You can train the flower to look slightly upward by allowing it to open with the stem leaning forward about fifteen degrees or so. The pot should be put in this position when the bud is about to open and kept there for about a week after the flower has fully opened. The bud and stem must always be vertical when viewed from the front, otherwise the lip will lean to one side.

I do not advocate any kind of manipulation using cardboard, tissues, paper clips or the like. This invariably produces an unnatural looking flower which an experienced judge can spot at a glance.

Phalaenopsis

Watering: - If weather is very hot and dry then water every morning. In times of heavy or overnight rain keep plants under a solid roof and reduce watering. As nights become cooler do NOT water in afternoon.

Light: - Phalaenopsis will still require up to 90% shade, particularly in the tropics.

Fertiliser: - Continue as for February/March. Do not fertilise dry plants - always water beforehand. Fertilise weekly alternating over a four weekly period as follows -

Wk 1. Inorganic low nitrogen - Campbells A, Aqua-K, etc.

Wk 2. Wuxall Foliar or similar.

Wk 3. Inorganic low nitrogen - as for Wk 1.

Wk 4. Organic - Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol.

Pest Control: - Spray with Mancozeb and Kocide every four weeks or alternatively use Ridomil MZ WP which is both a surface and systemic fungicide. Use a bactericide such as Physan 20 weekly to control soft rot.

Use Pyrethrum or Malathion every four weeks to control scale and insects. If ants are a problem a dose of Lorsban should get rid of them. Keep a close watch for mites and spray with a miticide as necessary.

Vandaceous

Watering: - Don't allow to dry out. If orchids are in teak baskets or in pots without potting mix, then water thoroughly every morning. In hot dry conditions, a late afternoon misting is also beneficial. If orchids are in fine potting mix then watering every second day will probably be sufficient with a misting on the alternate days.

Light: - Strap leaf vandas, ascocendas and other genera with wide leaves require at least 50% shade. Semi-terete and other narrow leaf types require less.

Fertiliser: - Continue as for February/March. Fertilise weekly, alternating over a four weekly period as follows -

Wk 1. Inorganic low nitrogen - Campbells A, Flowfeed HP8, or Aqua-K.

Wk 2. Wuxall Foliar or similar.

Wk 3. Inorganic low nitrogen - as for Wk 1.

Wk 4. Organic - Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol.

Pest Control: - Fungicide every six weeks (e.g. Daconil or Ridomil MZ WP. Use Malathion or Pyrethrum to control pests.



Cymbidiums Australia

Presented by the Australian Cymbidium Society Inc



President's Report

It is just not fair

Since the inception of Cymbidiums Australia in August 1995, we have had two photographs displayed on our introductory page - those of Dean Roesler and myself. Why I ask is it that an older man than I has much more hair? And furthermore, my most recent photographs display further disparity - it is just not fair! As payback, it is with some delight that I am able to upstage my hairy colleague, with Dean having a rest from his regular column this edition.

My fellow National Committee delegates will recall our meeting last November at Mal and Fay Ferguson's home when a minor disaster occurred. The batteries in Dean's HEARING AID (sorry about the bold type) went flat. We had a full day ahead of us, in particular how we intended to deal with bids for the 1998 National Cymbidium Show, so this was an unwarranted delay. Off Dean was whisked to the local pharmacy to rectify his flat battery problem.

Seize the moment

There was one topic that I intended to raise in private with my fellow National delegates, that being, who should be selected as the 1998 Australian Cymbidium Society Service to Cymbidiums, Award of Recognition recipient. My nominee was the person who:

- in the early 1980s had a vision to see a National Journal for Cymbidium orchids
- served as the inaugural Editor of Cymbidium News for the Cymbidium Club of South Australia when this body was established in 1988. He fulfilled this position with distinction until 1995.
- was largely responsible for the formation of the Australian Cymbidium Society
- made the initial contact with Graphic World, the publisher of this journal, with the idea of establishing Cymbidiums Australia
- has been responsible for this magnificent addition to world Cymbidium literature and for every issue since inception.

He has undertaken this without honorarium.

I thought it opportune to place on record our appreciation for Dean's hard work, his devotion to his passion, and his vision for what could be achieved. To fulfil the role of Editor of Cymbidiums Australia requires a special person. The thoughtless task of garnering articles from the leaders of Cymbidiums around the world only occurs when that individual has respect from his peers. Articles from the pens of Andy Easton (New Zealand), Everett Stockstill (United States of America), Greg Bryant and Peter Rochfort (New South Wales), Julian Coker (Victoria), Kevin Butler (Western Australia) etc. etc. are only obtained when the individual is admired by his colleagues.

It is with considerable pleasure that I announce that the National Committee of the Australian Cymbidium Society, unanimously agreed Dean be awarded our "Gold Medal" at this year's National Show in Sydney. I look forward to his presentation at our Show Banquet on Saturday 15th August 1998.

Responding to the issues

In the Dec./Jan. issue of Cymbidiums Australia, an interesting article was published, written by Andy Easton on the old chestnut, JUDGING. Andy suggested a major change be made to our National Show, with

specialist Judges being appointed to each of the three major categories of Cymbidiums on display - standard, intermediate and miniature. It is an article you may wish to revisit to appreciate the reasons put forward for his radical recommendations, considering a reply by Brian Noble to Andy's comments is printed on page 56. Whether we agree or disagree with Andy's viewpoint, it is a sign of a healthy organisation that we have the ability to air differing points of view, and then respond within a reasonable time frame. Accordingly I asked our National delegates to consider this issue and vote for either:

- retaining our current system which supports each states current system and organisation for judging
- the Andy Easton proposal.

The current system was retained, voting being 5 to 2.

Another issue I recently asked delegates to consider was that of the site of our National Show for future years. Basically I saw the need to build some certainty into hosting the National Show, thus assisting our member states with their planning. Delegates unanimously agreed that the show will in future rotate, New South Wales-1998, South Australia-1999 and Victoria-2000, providing each state achieves our basic minimum criteria for staging this event.

To the future

In all likelihood 1998 will be my swansong as President of the Australian Cymbidium Society. It has also been suggested by prominent members of the Cymbidium Club of South Australia that Dean Roesler be replaced as a delegate to the National Committee. This is the South Australian club's democratic right - though I would suggest, not in the best interest of Cymbidiums for Australia. Inevitably our National Society was going to be confronted with an issue of what may be appropriate for a state member, may not be for the National organisation. What is more important, member state unity, or the national interest? The answer is both. Yet to achieve both, the delegates on National Committee need the total support of their state and an ability to vote on what they consider is best for CYMBIDIUMS. If the delegates are to be encumbered with the requirement that they are bridled in all circumstances with the state view, then our National organisation will be hobbled in achieving its full potential. Let's illustrate by way of example. South Australia may wish to replace Dean Roesler as its National delegate. Would this be in the national interest?

Independent Commissioner

It is with great interest how the Australian Football League has developed in the 1990s. No I am not referring to the magnificent, fantastic, adorable Adelaide Crows, 1997 AFL Premiers, nor to the fact that a South Australian now heads the AFL. What I do refer though is:

- the phenomenal growth and popularity of the game since it became a national competition
- the appointment of respected independent commissioners to make the difficult decisions. State loyalty would have precluded many of the good sense decisions the AFL has made which have enhanced the code as an Australian sporting icon.

So I end this report with the questions:

- would it be appropriate for state delegates to vote unencumbered?
- would it be appropriate to appoint Dean Roesler as the National Editor, in effect a commissioner?

I think so, but I may well be wrong. What do you think? Remember above all, it is healthy to respond to the issues.

Graham Guest
President

1998 NATIONAL CYMBIDIUM SHOW SYDNEY, AUGUST 13-16



This picture of Don Wimber was taken at the Nursery of Bryants Orchids, Sydney. Don is standing alongside a plant of *Cym. Via Del Playa* 'Yvonne', the parents of which are, *Cym. Rincon 4n* and *Cym. Solana Beach 4n* converted to tetraploid status by Don himself.

A tribute to Donald E. Wimber

by Robert Willmott

Don completed his graduate training at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden in Claremont, California. The garden offered graduate courses, Masters and Ph.D training leading to theses and then the degrees were conferred through Claremont Graduate School. During this time his adviser, Lee Lenz, who had taken his degree at the Missouri Botanical Garden where Gus Mehlquist worked, stirred his interest in orchids.

Don was introduced to aseptic techniques for growing orchid seeds by Emil Vacin who worked at weekends at the Dos Pueblos Orchid Co. This nursery, owned by Samuel B. Mosher was one of the pre-eminent of the time, producing hundreds of thousands of seedlings, from parent plants purchased from all over the world.

At weekends Don would work in assisting in the laboratory at Dos Pueblos, although he claims, their only interest in him, was his ability to do chromosome counts on Cymbidiums.

The work completed by Dos Pueblos in this area was highly significant, identification of chromosome numbers of numerous

plants leading to a better understanding of their breeding ability. All of this information was contained in the Dos Pueblos Orchid Company's famous catalogue of the late 1950s. This lavishly illustrated catalogue, features a photograph of a crew-cut Don Wimber surrounded by flasks of plants, overlaid with dividing cells and chromosomes.

From 1953 to 1956 Samuel Mosher, the owner of Dos Pueblos, gave Don a Fellowship to work toward graduate degrees studying Cymbidium Cyto-genetics. He continued to work for Dos Pueblos until 1959, and during this time tried the first steps toward mericloneing and succeeded in producing plants. However, he left Dos Pueblos before any of the plants flowered.

From Dos Pueblos, Don furthered his studies at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, New York, and also spent a year at the Royal Marsden Hospital in Surrey, England. On return to New York and whilst doing work on non-orchidaceous plants, Morel published his first paper on virus elimination in

Cymbidiums and this reinforced Don's conviction that Cymbidiums could be mericloneed successfully.

With a few shoots from Bianca Orchids, a large cut flower grower in New York, the apical meristems were dissected and put onto a liquid media on a gyratory shaker, under controlled growing conditions. These grew well and soon multiplied, this work being the basis of a paper published in the American Orchid Society Bulletin in 1963 titled, '*Clonal Multiplication of Cymbidiums through tissue culture of the shoot meristem*' (32: pp105-107). Here was one of the first papers detailing how Cymbidiums could be mericloneed.

With the success of this method, Don realised that having the Cymbidium tissue in a liquid culture would be an ideal way of introducing a known concentration of colchicine for specific times (for the production of tetraploids). He treated both meristems and seedlings and found many were converted to tetraploids.

In 1965 he presented the colchicine work at the 5th World Orchid Conference

in Long Beach, California. Whilst there he spoke with Mr & Mrs Menninger about the possibilities of tetraploid conversions. An agreement was struck whereby they would provide their best diploid clones and Don would establish them in culture and treat the cultures with colchicine. Numerous plants were treated and some of those converted were: *Cymbidiums* Peter Pan 'Greensleeves', Miss Muffet 'Agate', Rincon 'Clarisse', Liliana, Claudona 'Rajah', *parishii* 'Emma Menninger', Southborough, Sussex Moor 'Green Mist', Firewheel 'Ruby', Cariga 'Golden', Baltic AM/RHS and several clones of both Miretta and Fanfare.

This work was recorded in two papers, the first published in 1967, '*Guard cell size in relation to polyploidy level in the cultivated Cymbidium*' (Cymbidium Society News 22 (5) : 112 - 115), and then with D. R. Wimber in their 1968 paper titled, '*Floral characteristics of diploid and neo-tetraploid Cymbidiums*' (American Orchid Society Bulletin 37 : 572 - 576). The first of the papers relating to the guard cell size outlined a simple technique for identifying probable tetraploids from colchicine treated diploid plants.

The late Merv Dunn and Bob Nicolle of Valley Orchids visited Don Wimber in Oregon to observe this technique, then used it to identify possible tetraploids from their colchicine treated stock.

The second paper referred to examined the floral differences between diploid and tetraploid Cymbidiums. The closing paragraph of this article sums up the potential of his work: '*The comparisons made in this study clearly demonstrate the potential of the neo-tetraploids. The mass production of tetraploid forms among the progeny of diploids and the conversion of selected diploid clones over to the tetraploid state opens a new panorama of orchid hybridisation and development. Instead of relying heavily on the vagaries of the chance production of new tetraploid types, such forms may be created almost at will. This will speed up enormously the evolution of cultivated orchids.*'

Ray Bilton formerly of McBeans Orchids in England, believed Don was ten to twenty years ahead of his time with this line of thinking in 1967.

One important aspect that goes with the conversion of plants to tetraploid form is the restoration of fertility of many plants that were essentially sterile in the diploid form. *Cym.* Peter Pan 'Greensleeves' is the pre-eminent example of this. This line of thinking was to the fore in Don's work in more recent times.

In 1967 Don became a Professor at the University of Oregon, where he served as

an Associate Professor from 1963 - 1966. Upon early retirement in 1990 he became an Emeritus Professor, continuing to lecture for a semester in the Biology Department.

At the Royal Horticultural Society Centenary Conference in London in 1985, Don presented a paper on the use of colchicine with the idea of obtaining fertility in primary hybrids of the various types within the genus, which in the diploid form gave next to no fertility. Around this time he became involved with the Eric Young Orchid Foundation. Here, and at various nurseries around the world, Don made a vocation of counting chromosomes, and has published numerous papers encompassing his findings.

One of the most successful of these projects, in conjunction with the American Orchid Societies Scientific Committee (of which he was a member), was with the genus *Phragmipedium*. As a direct result of his work a dramatic resurgence in hybridising occurred in a genus where hybridising had stood still for 70 years.

The George Moore Medal, awarded by the R.H.S. for the best *Paphiopedilum*, *Phragmipedium* or *Cypripedium* shown to the orchid committee during the previous year, has been given to converted

tetraploid *Phragmipediums* exhibited by The Eric Young Orchid Foundation in 1992 (*Phrag.* Eric Young 'Jersey') and in 1993 (*Phrag.* Hanna Popow 'Jersey' AM/RHS). These can be attributed to Don's work and of course the Foundations superlative culture. Numerous high awards have followed from the R.H.S. and the A.O.S.

In recent years Don spent a lot of time in Australia, lecturing at the Cymbidium Club of South Australia, and visiting nurseries in South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria. He was awarded the Royal Horticultural Societies Westonbirt Medal in 1994 and the American Orchid Societies Gold Medal in recognition of his life long work in orchids.

Unlike many scientists Don had a unique ability to convey the often complex world of orchid cytology in a manner that was stimulating and easy to understand. In his lifetime he laid the scientific foundations upon which the hybrids of tomorrow will be based. There can be no doubt that his input, with time, will be proven to be as great as the great hybridisers of the past.

Robert Willmott
Mill Road, Lara
Victoria 3212

PARENTAGE IS IMPORTANT!

A new era in Cymbidium Development

The seedling pictured produced a beautiful flower in its second year from flask. The compact first bulb has a spike on one side and a new growth on the other. In 1998 we will have a high percentage of seedlings flowering only two years from flask. Our November 1998 list will feature a new generation of parents that flowered from their first bulb and showed vigorous growth. As well as productivity and growth, shape and colour will feature.



(Lovely Angel 'Bubbles' x Lovely Angel 'Serenade')

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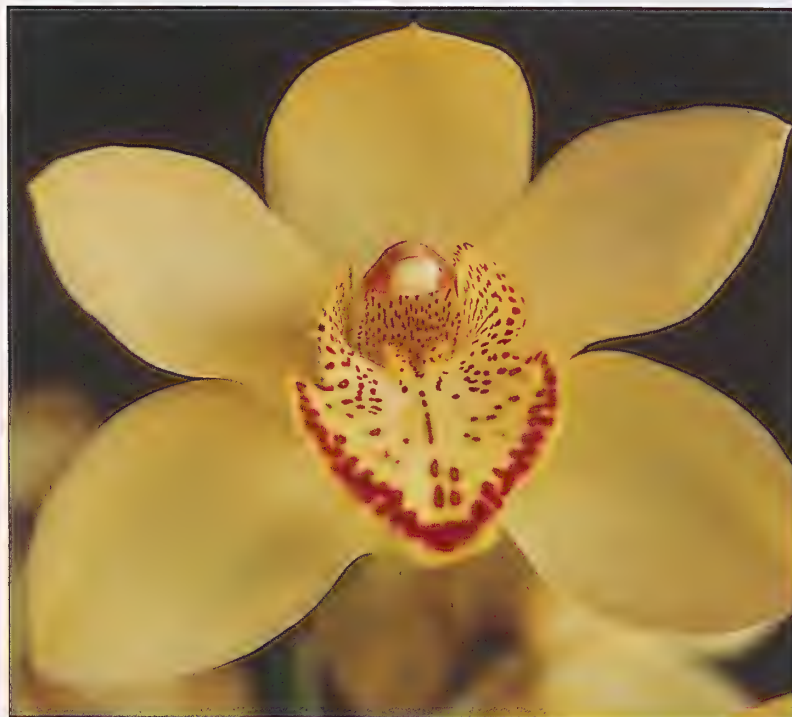
AOR 102

Ultra Early Cymbidiums

by Kevin Butler



Cym. Rosa Butti 'Pretty Early'



Cym. Early Sun 'Lemon Butter'

For this report ultra early Cymbidiums are those that flower before Mother's Day in May. Hybridisers around the world have been working in this area for the last twenty years. Progress has been extremely slow.

Cym. ensifolium is a species having summer flowering properties. Like most species it is difficult to grow. This may explain why it is not commonly found in grower's collections. Hybrids made with it gain vigour and are more common. Only 38 registrations have been made with it. *Cym. Peter Pan* was the first in 1957. Twelve were registered in the 1960s and the 1980s, four in the 1970s and nine in the 1990s. None since 1994. Four of the crosses registered in the 1990s have been with miniature species. These could be future building blocks to produce miniature type plants that are very early flowering. Out of the 38 registrations only two crosses have been used extensively for hybridising, *Cym. Peter Pan* and *Cym. Golden Elf*.

Cym. Peter Pan 'Greensleeves'

The tetraploid form of *Cym. Peter Pan* 'Greensleeves' has been the most popular parent used by hybridisers to achieve ultra early flowering. The parents of *Cym. Peter Pan* are *Cym. ensifolium* and *Cym. Miretta*. The cross was registered by Dos Pueblos Orchid Co. in 1957. Don Wimber later converted the diploid form of 'Greensleeves', using colchicine, to produce a fertile tetraploid.

Cym. Peter Pan 'Greensleeves' has been used as a parent in 120 registered crosses. As a comparison *Cym. Alexanderi* 'Westonbirt' was used in about 400 crosses. Of the 73 crosses registered in the 1980s, 17 were made by Geyslerland Orchids. The last few years has seen a decline as the first and second generation hybrids are now being used in hybridising. However, in the 1990s there were 48 registrations. In 1993 there were ten registrations, 1994 there were eight, 1995 six, 1996 down to three and 1997 only one. We are currently seeing second and third generation crosses flowering.

Some of the popular crosses using *Cym. Peter Pan* as a parent have been, *Cym. Prettipink* (x Alison Shaw), *Cym. Summer Nights* (x Balkis), *Cym. Last Chance* (x Kurun), *Cym. Elanora* (x Melinga), *Cym. Valentine's Love* (x Ora Lee), *Cym. Everglades* (x *parishii*), *Cym. Sue* (x Showgirl), *Cym. Mini Lady* (x Sleeping

Beauty), *Cym. Maureen Grapes* (x *Sussex Moor*), *Cym. Autumn Wonder* and *Cym. Summer Pearl* (x *Trigo Royale*). From these crosses growers around the world have selected cultivars which have been cloned.

Other names which have been used extensively in hybridising have been, *Cym. Chalet Suzanne* (x *Babylon*), *Cym. Sunbreeze* (x *Cariga*), *Cym. Wild Colonial Boy* (x *Coraki*), *Cym. Rolling Stone* (x *Doris Aurea*), *Cym. Mesa Zia* (x *Jolity*), *Cym. Mona Porter* (x *Miretta*), *Cym. Play Misty* (x *Olymilum*), *Cym. Runaway* (x *Radiant Harry*), *Cym. Pink Peach* (x *Rincon*) and *Cym. Artful Dodger* (x *Wallara*).

Under Perth's hot summer conditions we have found *Cym. Summer Nights* 'Geyserland' a disaster. It has not enough heat resistance and normally drops most buds when trying to flower. *Cym. Prettipink* 'Fall Delight' has also only fair heat tolerance. It is one of the few clones that is pink in colour. *Cym. Last Chance* 'Autumn Glory' and *Cym. Elanora* 'Softness' lack colour. We cloned *Cym. Elanora* 'Softness' because it is one of the first *Cymbidiums* to flower, starting in mid-January. *Cym. Valentine's Love* 'Leeanne', *Cym. Everglades* 'Hot Lips' and the *Cym. Summer Pearls* lack shape. *Cym. Mini Lady* 'Pink Wand' has a muddy colour. While *Cym. Sue* 'Autumn Wonder', *Cym. Maureen Grapes* 'South Pacific' and *Cym. Autumn Wonder* 'Early Snow' are some of the better clones.

The bad properties of *Cym. Peter Pan* 'Greensleeves' 4n is a chance of flecking of the foliage and muddiness in the colour of the flowers. The second/third generation hybrids have better colour, less chance of flecking and better keeping properties of the flowers. The main disadvantage is that these hybrids normally flower later in the season.

Cym. Golden Elf 'Sundust'

Cym. Golden Elf was registered in 1978 by Rod McLellan Co. It was a cross made by Santa Barbara Orchid Estate using *Cym. ensifolium* and *Cym. Enid Haupt* (which is an old cross made in 1948). It is a hybrid made up of a large number of species, with no particular species dominating. The species include *Cym. eburneum* 12.5%, *Cym. lowianum* 25%, *Cym. insigne* 25%, *Cym. parishii* 12.5%, *Cym. grandiflorum* 12.5% and *Cym. mastersii* 12.5%. This may explain the dominance of *Cym. ensifolium* in the hybrid *Cym. Golden Elf* 'Sundust' and its progeny.

Cym. Golden Elf 'Sundust' as a diploid was poor in fertility and so very few crosses had been registered with it until Andy Easton obtained the tetraploid form. Two crosses were registered prior to

1990. Since then a further 25 crosses have now been registered - at least five for 1997. As they represent a very new line of breeding, I am only familiar with a couple of the crosses with *Cym. Golden Elf* 'Sundust' 4n. These are with *Cym. Dainetta*, *Cym. devonianum*, *Cym. madidum* and *Cym. Sunbreeze*.

From these crosses I have observed *Cym. Golden Elf* 'Sundust' 4n is dominant in passing on to its progeny its narrow petals, straight spikes and a reduction in flower count. Its good characteristics are its early flowering time and bright colour, especially when crossed with yellows.

Cym. Golden Elf 'Sundust' 4n flowers for us in February. Its heat tolerance is excellent. Temperatures during the day are often above 40 degrees Celsius when it is

flowering. Flower count is poor, maximum of about 10 flowers, but colour is a bright, pure colour yellow.

The best crosses with *Cym. Golden Elf* will be when using it with other pure colour colours. I have not had the opportunity to see this line of breeding. Second generation crosses are now being made, some using *Cym. Kusuda Shining* (x *Rolling Stone*). My own thoughts are that it will take several generations of breeding to get filled in flowers with good colour and early flowering time. I also think that *Cym. Golden Elf* 'Sundust' 4n progeny will have more heat tolerance. No doubt we will see many more hybrids made with it as it becomes more readily available to hybridisers. Some of the crosses in the pipe line are, with *Cym. Dolly*



Cym. Boz 'Landsdale'



Cym. Radiant Pearl 'Shell'



Cym. Willunga Eyecatcher 'Delightful'

'Featherhill' 4n, *Cym.* (Dolly x Sleeping Giant) 'Next Edition', *Cym. lowianum* var. concolor, *Cym. Vanguard* 'Mas Beauty', *Cym. Lovely Bunny* 'Othello', *Cym. Sunset Gold* 'Geyserland', *Cym. Wild Colonial Boy* 'Double Spiker' and *Cym. One Tree Hill* 'John's Quest'. Perhaps my thoughts may alter after seeing some of this progeny.

Others

Last year we flowered some good ultra earlies. In March the best of the *Cym. Peter Pan* hybrids were *Cym. Willunga Eyecatcher* 'Delightful', *Cym. Mad Peter*, *Cym. Autumn Wonder* 'Early Snow', *Cym. Elanora* 'Softness'. Others that were good were *Cym. (Golden Elf x Dainetta)* and *Cym. (Sunbreeze x Golden Elf)* 'Hot'.

Cym. Willunga Eyecatcher 'Delightful' is a large flowering intermediate with good shape and flatness. Colour is unusual being a pinkish brown with a heavily red banded, broad labellum. *Cym. (Sunbreeze x Golden Elf)* 'Hot' is a bright yellow with a red banded labellum. Shape is not good but colour makes up for this downfall. It has now been registered as *Cym. Michael Herbert*. *Cym. Autumn Wonder* 'Early Snow' has reasonable shape, opens as a cream and bleaches to a white as the flower ages. It is an improvement on the *Cym. Summer Pearls*, in that the flower form is better and the plants are more vigorous. *Cym. Elanora* 'Softness' is our first *Cymbidium* to flower, starting in January. *Cym. (Golden Elf x Dainetta)* are star shaped flowers but flower freely on tall spikes in a colour range of orange/brown.

Cym. Emma's Love 'Cherry Chip' is one of our cloned cultivars that flowers for us freely in April. It is an attractive pink blush colour and is very popular with the public. *Cym. Morialta* 'Morialta Falls' is widely grown and quickly makes a specimen in a hanging basket. It also flowers at this time of the year.

We are obtaining success with *Cym. Runaway* as a parent. *Cym. Runaway* is a cross of *Cym. Peter Pan* with *Cym. Radiant Harry*, registered in 1989 by Geyserland Orchids. Andy Easton claims the *Cym. Runaway* cross has been one of the best of the *Cym. Peter Pan* hybrids. In April we flowered some good cultivars of *Cym. Runaway* x *Khairpour*. Although some flowered in April the majority flowered in May. They are red in colour, intermediate in size, with the occasional one being of very good shape. This cross was registered as *Cym. Boz*, named after our Rottweiler puppy - 'Landsdale' is one of the good cultivars that has flowered for us in April. A red intermediate with a heavily barred, deeper red labellum.

Another cross of *Cym. Runaway*, this time with *Cym. Alegria* produced a culti-

var called 'Lip Smacker' that flowered for us in April. It was unusual in having an extremely large, broad labellum, heavily banded in red. This cross has been registered as *Cym.* Autumn Pride.

Another hybrid that have flowered for us in April/May but not consistently early is *Cym.* Radiant Pearl 'Shell' (Radiant Harry x Summer Pearl), a crossing made by Geyserland Orchids. Flower form is very full with the flower taking on a cupped shape, colour is off-white, the labellum is broad and well displayed, with many red dots making an excellent compliment to the remainder of the flower.

Cym. Sleeping Pilot 'Pink Wishes' has also flowered for us in March/April. Flower appearance is like *Cym.* Olymilum, but with a pink blush down the centre of the petals and sepals. Flower arrangement could be better.

Cym. Rachel Renee 'April Wish' (Sue x Magic Elf) has a good flower arrangement for it has long pedicels. Flower colour is a pastel green with a pink tinge, an unusual but attractive colour. Flower shape is reasonable.

There are very few ultra early flowering Cymbidiums that are of standard size and flower before Mother's Day. We have three cultivars that flower for us in April if the plant is given the opportunity to start its new growth early. One is a Foxfire Orchids hybrid *Cym.* (Gilded Angel x Tracey Reddaway) 'April Star'. This flower has excellent shape for such an early flower and flowers every year without fail. We have made the small plant carry seed pods for the last two years and are eagerly looking forward to seeing its progeny.

The cross of *Cym.* Culpaulin 'Butterball' with *Cym.* Luana 'Arctic Snow' has produced a clone with early yellow flowers. Shape is reasonable, not filled in, but better than both parents and with heavier substance. The labellum has a small red band with more spots scattered over the remaining surface.

A parent to produce ultra early flowering standard size progeny is *Cym.* Doctor Stanley Parkinson 'Yvette'. A cross made by Wondabah Orchids quite some time ago, using *Cym.* Baltic 'Lee-anne Sessions' with *Cym.* Terama 'Wondabah'. We often flower this cultivar in April, but it can flower for us in May and June. Flowering time normally depends on how quickly its new growth takes to mature. Heat tolerance is good with little bud drop.

When parentage is looked at there is very little early flowering species in the background, 37.31% *Cym. insignis*, 26.27% *Cym. lowianum*, 11.33% *Cym. grandiflorum*, 8.69% *Cym. i'ansonii*, 7.42% *Cym. tracyanum*, 0.78% *Cym.*



Cym. Early Autumn 'Easter Present'



Cym. Michael Herbert 'Hot'



Cym. Autumn Pride 'Lip Smacker'

schroederi and 0.39% *Cym. parishii*. Why it flowers very early is a mystery. When one considers its parents, *Cym. Terama* cultivars can flower for us in June and is responsible for the deep pink colour of 'Yvette'. The growing habit of the other parent, *Cym. Baltic* 'Lee-anne Sessions' has been passed onto 'Yvette', for leaf tip die back is common with this cultivar. Another feature of 'Yvette' which is not commonly seen with other Cymbidiums is that the flower buds hang like bells on the raceme before lifting and turning. It is a very good shaped, deep pink flower with broad segments and labellum.

The first lot of hybrids have been made with 'Yvette' as a diploid, they are only beginning to flower, with a reasonable percentage of good ones, so the future looks great. Even better quality blooms may be obtained when the tetraploid form of 'Yvette' used as a parent begin to flower. They are currently in the laboratory. The only problem is the ultra early flowering properties may be lost, we will have to wait and see.

We have flowered a couple of reasonable cultivars from *Cym. Doctor Stanley Parkinson* 'Yvette' with *Cym. Dragon Valley*. The cultivar 'Lucky Five' flowered for us in March and is a deep pink with a deeper red, heavily banded labellum. Colour is strong when one considers that *Cym. Pendragon* 'Broadmoor' is one of the grandparents and normally reduces the colour of its offspring. Another cultivar, 'Easter Present' flowered for us at Easter time. It is a softer pink than 'Lucky Five'. Flower shape was good and the labellum was heavily spotted in red - perhaps an orchid to be cloned in the future. This cross has been registered as *Cym. Early Autumn*.

In March we flowered a cross of *Cym. Doctor Stanley Parkinson* with *Cym. Palace Court*. The cultivar named 'Watch Out' is pale green with pink edging, the labellum is of reasonable shape being broad and heavily spotted with red. Shape would be considered somewhat pointed. This was the first hybrid to flower of this cross and therefore others may also flower March/April and may be better.

Perhaps the best hybrid to flower with *Cym. Doctor Stanley Parkinson* 'Yvette' as one of the parents is the cross registered as *Cym. Rosa Butti*, named after one of our staff members. The other parent is *Cym. Lone Star* 'Mr Scott'. The earliest of these normally flower from late April going into May. They are soft pink in colour. Shape varies from being a little pointed to others that are good. The cultivar 'Pretty Early' flowered for us in mid May and is an attractive flower.

In early May we also flowered a cross of *Cym. Doctor Stanley Parkinson* with *Cym. Winter Wonder*. The cultivar called

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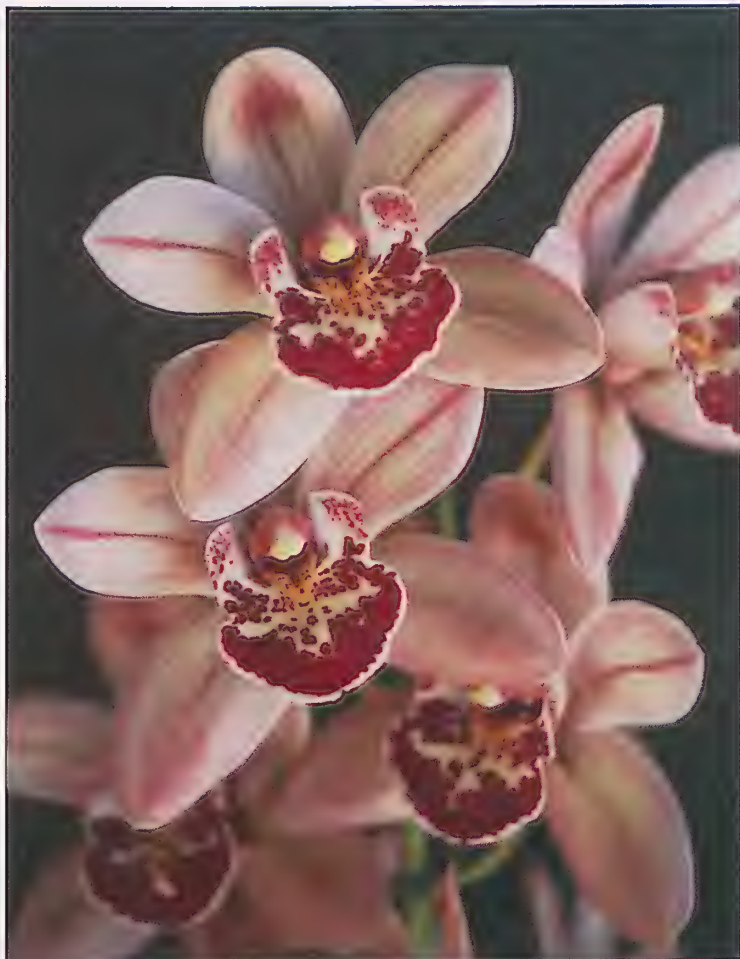
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Cym. Emma's Love 'Cherry Chip'



Cym. Early Autumn 'Lucky Five'

'Autumn Mist' was of reasonable shape, the colour being pastel green with a pink overlay. Flowers were of good size and flower count was reasonable for a first flowering seedling.

We are looking forward to this years flowering, to see what new hybrids will appear, I will keep you informed. Hope you flower some new, exciting seedlings this year.

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The Australian Cymbidium Society Inc.

National Cymbidium Show 1998

After its formation, delegates to the Australian Cymbidium Society felt that in line with the Society's national profile, the concept of a National Cymbidium Show should be considered. The aims of holding a National Show were several. As a promotional vehicle for Cymbidiums a National Show and its associated publicity would have the potential to attract large numbers of the general public. A National Show would also provide a showcase where enthusiasts could see "the best of the best". The opportunity to meet under the one roof and form new friendships, discuss the latest trends and generally have a good time can only benefit the Cymbidium growing community. There was also the possibility of channelling funds into the state Cymbidium Clubs and the national body from any show profits. These funds could be used to run the clubs and further promote Cymbidiums.

The dream became a reality when it was decided to hold a National Show which would rotate every year between participating states. Through the generosity of Ararat Council, Victoria gained the first National Show which was held in 'The Rural City of Ararat' over the weekend of September the 7th and 8th, 1996. The quality of the show exceeded most peoples expectations and created quite a talking point among the orchid community.

Impressed with the success of the show, Ararat Council quickly offered similar sponsorship if the Australian Cymbidium Society was willing to hold the National Show in Ararat in 1997. In the absence of other bids, it was decided by the Australian Cymbidium Society to once again accept the generous offer from the Ararat Council. In terms of spectacle, the show was once again an undisputed success.

Enthusiasm began to surface in both New South Wales and South Australia to hold a show in those states, in line with the original concept of a rotating National Show. New South Wales delegates felt that if the show was held in a capital city, the actual aims of holding a

National Show as originally discussed could be maximised. Consequently, the New South Wales based Cymbidium Club of Australia put forward its bid for the show at the Annual General Meeting of the Australian Cymbidium Society in November 1997. The bid was successful. It was also agreed to consider Adelaide for the 1999 National Show, as South Australia is the next state in the rotational sequence.

The Third Annual National Cymbidium Show of the Australian Cymbidium Society will be held in Sydney from Friday the 14th to Sunday the 16th of August. Set up will be from 10.00 am to 6.00 pm on Thursday the 13th of August. The venue will be the Marana Auditorium in MacMahon Street, Hurstville. Hurstville is accessible by public transport from most suburbs of Sydney. It is about 30 minutes from the centre of Sydney and is close to the airport. Hurstville is a major population centre, there being in excess of 600,000 people in the city of Hurstville and the surrounding shires.

There has already been considerable interest expressed by both hobbyist and commercial growers. Although the hall is larger than that at Ararat, it is expected that demand for display space will be heavy. There will be a limited number of trade tables. These will be comprised of 3' x 7' tables, which will be arranged in a "U" shape. The cost of a sales booth will be \$300.00.

At the time of writing, arrangements are still being finalised, but there will be a Show Dinner on the Saturday night. Tickets will be \$30.00 per head. Increased capacity may well be necessary, as bookings are expected to be brisk. Early response is advised.

Further details, together with the Show Schedule will be published in the next issue of the Australian Orchid Review. In the meantime if you would like further information, contact Kevin Black after hours on (02) 534 2929.

Accommodation

Accommodation and air travel details arranged so far are as follows:

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South Australia's Cymbidium of The Year

by Dean Roesler

The Judging Panel of the Cymbidium Club of South Australia chose *Cym. Wallamurra 'Jupiter'* owned by Sims Orchids as their 1997 Cymbidium of The Year. Moss Bray had flowered and presented the plant carrying seven spikes in immaculate showbench condition.

Latest Award presented by the C.C.S.A. was a Commendation for Excellence going to *Cym. Champagne 'Ultimate'* owned by Rickard Orchids. This beautiful white standard was shown as a specimen plant, with the seven spikes carrying 9-16 flowers per spike. The large, well-positioned blooms measured up to 14.5mm in width. From a crossing made by Valley Orchids using the parents *Cym. Valley Knight* x *Vivacious*.

Cym. Wallamurra 'Jupiter' – Photo: David Allen



Cym. Champagne 'Ultimate' CE/CCSA – Photo: Simon Lenkie

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Eye-catching Orchids at Ararat

Text: Dean Roesler - Photography: Michael Matthews

The 1997 National Cymbidium Show at Ararat produced an even bigger and better array of beautiful Cymbidiums than seen the previous year. The hall was filled to overflowing with quality blooms, however the number of new eye-catching seedlings, was in my opinion down.

Cym. Lois Kelly 'Lollipop' is by no means a new Cymbidium, yet few people would have seen a more impressive flowering than this obviously converted mericlone version presented by Moss Bray. Registered in 1982 by Adelaide Orchids from the crossing of *Cym.* Ngairé with *Cym.* Araluen, many outstanding and quite different clones emerged. 'Lollipop' is a classic polychrome with its unique combination of pastel colours creating a 'greyed' effect when viewed from a distance. Outstanding shape in conjunction with a bold red banded labellum make this Cymbidium stand out in any field.

A bright pink standard to catch the eye was Simon Lenkic's *Cym.* Sylvan Globe 'Pretty-In-Pink' (*Sylvania* x *Hamsey*). Its vibrant colour glowed under the lighting, and being a substantial specimen plant as well, it drew much comment and admiration. The bright yellow keel area is a feature passed on to its progeny by *Cym.* *Sylvania* 'June Monarch' an exclusive stud plant used by Simon.



Cym. Lois Kelly 'Lollipop'



Cym. Sylvan Globe 'Pretty-In-Pink'



Cym. Allumination 'Trus'



Cym. (Mighty Mouse x Karen) 'Maize'



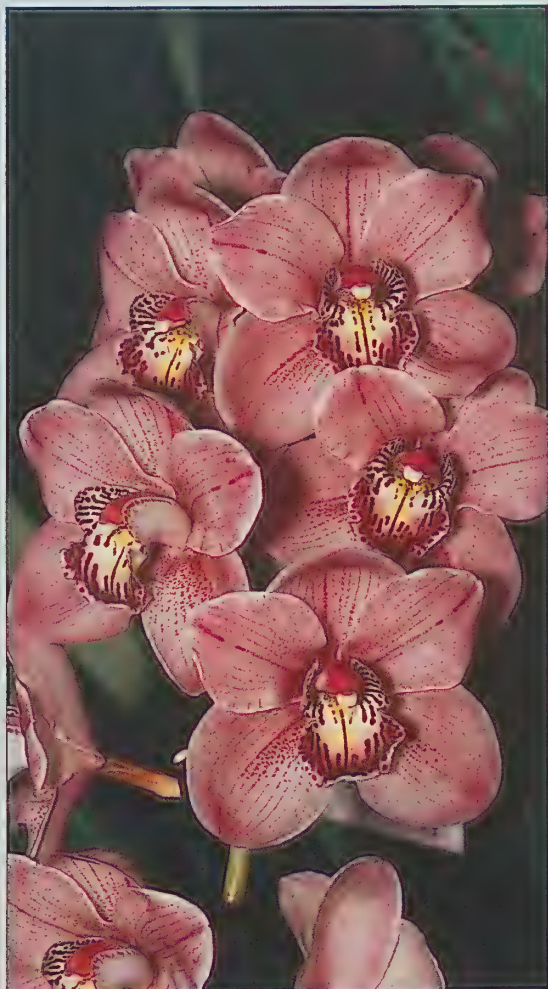
Cym. Atlantic Crossing x Huckleberry Mountain

The late Bert Cusack from Melbourne realised the showbench potential of a tiny first flowering seedling from the crossing of *Cym. Ovation x Luminya* when visiting Trus Orchids in South Australia. This plant, registered as *Cym. Allumination 'Trus'*, went on to gain an Award of Merit for Bert, and will be watched with great interest in the next few years for its stud potential. A well filled in lime/green standard, its glistening white labellum is marked on the distal end by a band of tiny red/brown spots. This plant was displayed by Kimberley Orchids.

A small plant in Guest Orchids display caught my eye for its contrasting colours. A lovely apricot coloured standard, with some red veining in the segments, it featured a brilliant white labellum and bold red bar. The plant was *Cym. (Mighty Mouse x Karen) 'Maize'*. I am sure it will look very spectacular when it flowers on a mature plant, watch for this one.

Brian Noble displayed a lovely flowering of *Cym. Solana Fascination 'Amethyst Glow'*. This is one of my favourites, not just because I first flowered it as a seedling, but because of its unique and different mauve/lavender colour - this is a colour seldom seen in Cymbidiums. From the breeding of *Cym. Fascination x Solana Beach* made by Geyserland Orchids in the early 1980s, with Andy no doubt in quest of the elusive 'blue' Cymbidium.

Another new seedling to catch my eye in the Guest Orchids display was *Cym. Atlantic Crossing x Huckleberry*



Cym. Solana Fascination 'Amethyst Glow'

Mountain. The olive green segments were brushed with red, while the white labellum with its yellow-keels and bright red bar on the distal end and blotches on the side lobe, made a stark

contrast. A plant which certainly adds a different feature in a display

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More thoughts on Judging Cymbidiums

by Brian Noble

In recent times it has become apparent to me that one of the most potent sources of discouragement for Cymbidium growers whether they be novices or old hands, is not the quality of the judging at shows, but carping criticism of the judges who spend many hours of their time, and travel many, many miles not for any self glorification, but simply to support in a very genuine way, the hobby which has given them such satisfaction.

Far be it from me, a mere mortal, to question or disagree with comments made by lofty hybridisers as I really have no axe to grind. I have no commercial attachment to the hobby of orchid growing, I simply receive great satisfaction supporting a judging panel which in turn supports the orchid growing fraternity. Let me hasten to say though, as a judge not a hybridiser, I



Brian Noble

we should forget hybridising and stick with *Cym. tracyanum* and the early hybrids. Put some of them on the sales table in flower and they would probably be the first to go. Does that mean the breeding of brighter and more shapely orchids stagnates? It is fair to say that the Popular Vote by the public was *Cym. Second Renaissance 'Jenny Wren'*, and to its credit it did carry a number of racemes, which when viewed from a distance with its bright colour made it attractive, but I have got to say that judges do look at a little more than that. As I see it, pot plants and showbench orchids are not always quite the same, though I well understand where a hybridiser may be coming from.

Let me not try to defend all the judging decisions at the National Show though, and it is perfectly reasonable to believe that mistakes were made, particularly one referred to in an earlier article. Having said that, and totally agreeing that a miniature must be miniature, that again is a problem for the hybridisers and then the exhibitors alike. Why do we breed miniature Cymbidiums with huge growth? If we do, and they are exhibited on the showbench, the judges then have the problem of either ignoring the exhibit altogether, or placing it to its best advantage. Let me say that in hindsight it is easy to see that sometimes decisions made may be questionable. When judging there are a number of factors that have to be addressed. In regard to miniatures surely one of the factors is that of floriferousness, and I for one would be disappointed to see miniature Cymbidiums with few racemes presented for major awards.

Yes surely, let us recognise the beautiful Cymbidiums of the present, but let us also recognise the champions of the past, and if the current crop do not measure up - bad luck. Let me finish by making the observation that judging orchids is not always easy, particularly poor orchids. If you think it is, and you wish to express your thoughts, do not criticise the judges from the outside unless you are prepared to join them. Good heavens, I don't know how the selectors picked that 'one day' side!

Brian Noble
14 Saniky Street
North Clayton
Vic. 3168

claim no infallibility and probably have erred on more than one occasion, but I doubt this has driven anyone to despair. It seems to me rather a pity for judges to be labelled as ignorant, with few of them ever being significant orchid growers, and these comments then related to the judging carried out at the National Cymbidium Show at Ararat which was judged by Cymbidium judges all of whom grow and are enthusiastic Cymbidium addicts.

Perhaps we could take a minute to look at some criticisms of the judging at last years Ararat show. It was said that it was a pity that judges had selected *Cym. Lake Macquarie 'Winsome'* as the Champion Cymbidium as it had been around for so long, surely the judges should have more imagination than that. Well all I can say to that is, it was a worthy winner and quite easily held its own against any of the 'new' hybrids there. Perhaps it is not the judges who lack the imagination but the hybridisers. Those who breed in glass houses should not throw stones if over the past ten years or so, they have not produced something of better quality. I have heard it said that the plant in question was over groomed, but in my experience, apart from staking the plant needs little or no assistance in presenting itself beautifully.

If judges should take notice of public opinion when judging shows, then perhaps

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Growing Cymbidiums in an arid climate

by Rob Smith

When my job took me to Whyalla in South Australia some 18 years ago I did not grow orchids and what I knew about them was probably typical of any non-orchid grower, that is, virtually nothing. I certainly did not think that orchids would grow in a place with hot, dry summers and very little rainfall, or so it seemed to me, as I was used to the climate of Tasmania. After all, it was hard enough to grow a few tomatoes without the hot, dry winds scorching the plants, let alone supposedly delicate and fragile plants like orchids.

I was more than a little surprised to find displays of these exotic beauties on show in Whyalla's major shopping centre each winter and spring, all grown locally and staged by an enthusiastic group of people from the Whyalla Orchid Club and, of course, the inevitable happened. A friend who was a club member gave my wife, Noe, a few Cymbidiums... and so it began. In no time at all we were hooked and those first few Cymbidiums turned into about 2,000, plus a few hundred Paphiopedilums, Oncidiums, Cattleyas, etc.

Most of us grow our orchids in less than ideal environments compared to their natural habitats and, I suspect, our success has as much to do with their natural adaptability and inbuilt drive to survive, as our own growing ability. The following is a brief description of what we do, and why, in our attempts to keep our Cymbidiums happy and healthy under the particular conditions we face. Like every other grower, our aims are to produce strong, healthy plants which flower to their full potential. We feel that we are finally starting to get there and the following describes our cultural methods. They certainly are not the definitive methods for an arid climate, but they work for us in our particular part of the world.

For those of you not lucky enough to visit Whyalla, it is some 200kms north of Adelaide, as the crow flies, and almost 400kms by road. It is a town of around 27,000 people, on the western shore of Spencer Gulf. In general, what ever is given on the weather forecast as Adelaide's maximum and minimum temperatures will be 2-3 degree Celsius below Whyalla's. The exception being when we get east winds coming off the water, then

our maximum temperature is often 1-2 degree Celsius below Adelaide's. As in the case of Adelaide, our climate is described as "Mediterranean". In other words, hot, dry summers and cool, damp winters.

Our rainfall is lower than Adelaide's, the average being 12" per annum, although in recent years it has been higher, with tropical lows bringing summer thunderstorms. As a result of that fact, and the more extreme effects of our occasional hot, north winds, humidity is low. In winter, 50% is average, in summer around 20%, but when the north-westerlies blow, it is virtually zero. Sunlight is another factor. The Whyalla Almanac boasts of 305 days of sunshine per year - and our light is a little more intense than Adelaide's.

Of course we have had the benefit of having begun growing orchids in Whyalla. We did not have the experience elsewhere and then, having made the move, having to learn to modify our culture to suit. We just found out what worked as we went along and, likewise, we have no experience of growing orchids in any other climate. Our biggest challenges are providing humidity and controlling the effects of hot, dry winds. Our biggest advantages are reliable sea breezes (meaning good air movement most of the time) and a reasonably friendly winter, which is much warmer and drier than Adelaide's. As our yard is very open air movement is not a problem, although keeping pots upright can be!

Like probably every other Cymbidium grower in South Australia, we grow our plants under shadecloth and, like every other grower, our first shadehouse was too small. Despite heeding the advice of other growers to built twice as big as you think you will need, we quickly ran out of room. We started with a galvanised pipe-frame structure measuring 18' x 24' x 8' with 70% black knitted shadecloth on the roof and 50% on the sides. Benches were built to hip height, except the centre bench which is 20" high. Initially, the lower bench was specifically for seedlings and small mericlones. Now the whole area is used to house seedlings. A flowering house measuring 18' x 9' x 8' was added, but became too small in a couple of seasons.

Our main growing area runs east-west from the original shadehouse at the bottom of the yard to the back verandah of our house. This area measures 60' x 22' x 10' and we are planning another 24' x 10' x 10' immediately, followed by a further 24' x 24' x 10' as soon as possible after that, giving us an overall approximate area of 2,500 square feet (250 square metres). This new shadehouse area is covered with 80% knitted beige shadecloth. We considered using white shadecloth, but chose to err on the side of caution, as advice from others led us to believe that white would be too much of a good thing in our climate.

As it turned out, the beige shadecloth is excellent (beige being 50% white anyway) and, so far, the results have been just what we hoped for. Light transmission and reflection gives us more overall light than the old shadehouse with its black 70% roof and 50% sides. It does mean giving more food to the plants, particularly nitrogen and, although leaf and bulb growth is good, it is not soft and lush. To date we have seen little or no evidence of sunburn and leaf colour is a pleasing mid-green. Leaves are much broader and stiffer now than they used to be and we are sure that the end result is more robust and hardy plants.

All of our benching is made of square galvanised tubing with galvanised weldmesh on top. I am basically lazy, which is why I chose galvanised. The couple of dollars difference per 7m length is well worth it in the time saved in cleaning, priming and painting black pipe and it is probably cheaper in the long run anyway. All of the new shadehouse area is planted with Baby's Tear in crusher dust under the benches, while the old shadehouse has heavy plantings of broad-leaf succulents and spider plants in gravel for the extra humidity they afford.

The new area joins directly to our back verandah which measures 12' x 36' x 9' and is our optional flowering area. Plants are not moved to this undercover area until the buds are about to open. We walk straight out of our back door into the orchid house. We have recently changed to automatic watering as the collection has grown too big for regular hand watering. The new shadehouse is watered by shrub-

heads on 1m risers for 20 minutes every two days in summer. Watering begins at 6am in summer. In autumn the frequency is reduced to every three days and in winter, to every five days, with the cycle being

skipped as required if decent rain has fallen. At the end of winter the pattern is reversed. Along with the normal watering being done with mains water, we have a 2,000 gallon poly tank, with plans for

more in the future to give us the capacity to flush with rainwater during summer, if needed. In South Australia this is a real bonus as the quality of our tap water gets very bad in dry years.

Our rainfall pattern always used to be one of rain in winter to early spring with a long, dry summer. Over recent years this has changed, with more low pressure systems coming down from the tropics during summer, giving us several good rains in early summer. Despite this, we feel it is good insurance having a rainwater supply to flush salts, etc., in dry years when the mains water quality gets even worse than usual. We do not water plants at night to initiate spikes, believing the advice of Greg Bryant and others, that initiation takes place in spring when temperatures begin to rise and the days get longer.

We have no problems with spike initiation as we have a good differential in spring and very early summer with temperatures dropping to 15-17°C due to sea breezes. If the differential is there, the main factor in a good spike rate is good growth on new leads. Early leads are what we want - they produce spikes. Late or mid-season leads do not seem to, at least



New shadehouse in foreground. Old shadehouse in background.



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Cym. (Pure Destiny x Katydid) 'Devon Meadows' – Owner: Kimberley Orchids

**Best Intermediate Cymbidium in the
Australian Cymbidium Society's
National Sage 1997
Cymbidium of the Year Competition.
From our Foxfire PR840 cross.**

not that season.

We do however, have an overhead misting system which we can turn on at about 36°C on days where temperatures are obviously going to be above that. The system gives a misty- cloud rain forest type of effect and is left on until the temperature drops - at dusk, if necessary. On extreme days of heat the system might go on at 12 noon and stay on until 8.00pm. We have never had a problem with this system, despite predictions from other growers that we would cause rot or cook plants in their pots.

In an average summer it might be required 6-10 times, or less, with an average water cost of perhaps \$40 per summer - or the cost of one good plant! The event which led to the installation of an overhead system was the weather on 2nd January 1990, which was a couple of weeks after we had finished our first shadehouse and moved in what was, at that time, our whole orchid collection of 40-odd Cymbidiums. That day saw a temperature of 48.9°C with an overnight minimum of 39°C and a north-westerly wind of 25-30 knots and humidity virtually zero!

Over the next few days, the extent of the damage became apparent in a forest of burnt, dead leaves. Other growers with benches close to galvanised fences, had seedlings and small plants cooked in their pots on that day. Our worst day since then was again on 2nd January the following year when the temperature reached 46°C. With our misters on, the temperature in the shadehouse dropped to 28°C (from 37°C) at 11.00am in a matter of a few minutes and stayed there all day. Not a leaf tip got burnt and, since then, we have used the system as we have thought necessary.

We currently feed our Cymbidiums with Hoof & Horn and Blood & Bone in the mix, with top dressings of Dynamic Lifter. During the growing season we fertilise once a week with half-strength Aquasol or similar and, occasional trace elements. These are delivered via a hose, rose-head wand and proportioner. Any of the well known brands of soluble fertiliser seem to work well and we tend to vary what we use, changing to organic types now and then. We do not bother with blossom booster types, but include Phostrogen or similar in the rotation.

Glenn Heylen of Easy Orchids told us something which has stood us in good stead - if you give more light via white shade cloth you must give more water and food as the plants can use it and need it. It has certainly been true in our case since putting up the beige shade cloth. Since changing our shade cloth and growing con-



Compot plants 9 months ex-flask.

ditions to more light, water and food, the bulbs are bigger, leaves are more numerous and stronger, most root growth pushes the mix up out of the pots and we seem to get more new leads too. Through January and February, soluble fertiliser is increased to full strength every week as the plants absolutely need it - leaf tips will quickly indicate this need by yellowing rapidly without it.

Our potting mix consists of pinebark, peatmoss, rice hulls, isolite and canunda shell. We used to use pinebark and marble chips, but with our low humidity and warm weather, it meant watering every day in summer and we did not have the time. We are happy with this mix. It is producing very good results to date in our culture. We do not believe in special or "magic" mixes - just in what works in your conditions.

Once again I must stress that what we do works for us. I am sure others have equally good or better results with other methods... such is orchid growing.

Plants ex-flask go into 120mm squat pots, usually half a flask (12 plants) in each pot. The next stage would see them in ordinary 6" or 8" pots, in numbers which suit the pot size and dependent on the plants' root systems. We have also found that plants which look big enough for a 6" pot, but which do not have an extensive root system grow well planted in pairs. Potting this way lessens the risk of root rot due to

overly wet mix because there just are not enough roots and overall plant mass to use up the available moisture.

After compots, the plants go into 6" or 8" pots singly, often with new lead/s showing. A couple of years in that pot will see some of them spike for the first time. We used to pot from compots to 8" pots in a pinebark and marble chip mix and expect them to flower in that pot in three years, but found that roots would often be starting to deteriorate by then. I know it is a system which appears to work well in some commercial nurseries, but our climate makes it less than ideal for us and so we no longer use it.

Often, growers will recommend cutting off a large proportion of the root system of a plant when repotting or dividing it. We do not believe that this is a successful method in a climate like ours and under our conditions. Due to our very high evaporation rate (as a result of more light, higher temperatures, lower humidity and strong winds), plants without good roots desiccate very quickly. We remove all dead or decaying roots, but keep as much healthy root system as possible. It is common for growers who habitually cut off the bottom half (or more) of a plant's roots when repotting or dividing to tell you that these plants do not flower that year. I believe that this is because the plant is placed under so much stress by root

removal that its growth is retarded and leads develop late, and weak, leading to failure to flower.

The belief that Cymbidiums are set back by repotting has grown out of the habit of cutting off good root systems (eg: Burke's Backyard demonstrations). Perhaps those who favour root cutting should also do some leaf cutting to compensate - for that is what we do to reduce shock on any other kind of plant! Rather than having a disproportionate amount of leaf on a division, try cutting back the leaves on the oldest (and soon to be waning) bulbs to reduce transpiration, or, try our method on a few plants.

Plants are a factory. The leaves are growing and producing new cells, plus transpiring fluid. If the delivery of raw materials can not keep up, then the system fails.

We leave all the live roots we can on a plant, disturbing it as little as possible when repotting or dividing and our flowering rate does not suffer. Before anyone rushes to put pen to paper to tell that they have cut all their roots off for 30 years and their plants grow and flower okay, remember I am talking about our experiences, under our conditions, and what has worked for us. We have a climate which can draw moisture from a plant quicker than a reduced root system can replace it. Our methods, from retaining the maximum amount of viable root system, to boosting humidity in the growing environment, are all aimed at keeping growth as even as possible with the least amount of disturbance and stress to the plants.

Generally, we have very few problems with regard to insect pests, other than scale. This is controlled with a spray made up of 10mls of White Oil and 40mls of 4% Pyrethrum in 450mls of water. This spray is used on anything that flies or crawls which we want to eradicate. If a stronger

version is required, then the Pyrethrum can be replaced with Malathion.

To date, the only odd plants we have come across with either two spotted mite or mealy bug on it has been shipped in on new plants.

I am sure our dry climate has a lot to do with the lack of usual orchid pests. For the same reason, we have very little trouble with various rots and diseases, other than some leaf tip die-back on old growth and the odd virused plant, which is usually in an old piece of something from our early collection. We rarely add a division to our collection now unless we are very sure about where it has come from.

Plants are well spaced. Dividing and repotting are done carefully and each plant in a single pot has its own plastic knife which lives in the pot and is used exclusively for that plant. These are discarded, not washed and reused. At six cents each retail it is not a great cost per plant and, if you save fast food and canteen supplied ones, it is even cheaper. At \$60.00 per thousand or less from catering suppliers they are cheap insurance as long as their use is part of a planned program. We do not recycle pots, labels, mix or stakes, believing it is simply not worth the risk.

Each area and environment comes with its own particular assets and disadvantages and, perhaps, recognising and dealing with them is what makes the difference between successful or unsuccessful orchid growing. We think we are making progress in how we deal with the particular challenges we are faced with, but in the end, what we do are just our solutions to our circumstances. Having such a rewarding and adaptable genera as Cymbidiums to deal with makes the job easier and more rewarding of course.

Rob Smith
89 Playford Avenue
Whyalla, S.A. 5600

HOW TO JOIN A CYMBIDIUM CLUB IN YOUR STATE

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month (except December, January and February)
Meetings commence 8.00 p.m.
Venue: The Bexley Masonic Hall, Forest Road, Bexley, Sydney, N.S.W.
For further details contact Secretary, Helen Schultz, 1 Cliff Avenue, Peakhurst, N.S.W. 2210 Phone: (02) 95335148
President, Mal Ferguson, Phone: (02) 9871 8993

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month (except December and January)
Auditorium open from 7.00 p.m. — Beginners' Group commences 7.20 p.m.
Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.
Venue: The Burnside Community Centre, 401 Greenhill Road, Tasmore, Adelaide, S.A.
For further details contact Secretary, Graham Shevlin, 22 Australian Avenue, Clovelly Park S.A. 5042
Phone: (08) 2767652
President, Peter Aigner-Muehler, Phone: (08) 825 2284

THE CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Meetings are held on the 1st Thursday of each month (except January and February)
Beginners' Group commences 7.30 p.m. — Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.
Venue: Red Cliffs Hall, Morrison Road, Red Cliffs, W.A.
For further details contact Secretary, Mrs Jacqueline Davies, PO Box 40, Guildford, WA 6935 Phone: (08) 9279 4634 — President, Ron Ker, (09) 3970661 (after 6.00 p.m.) or Ezi-Gro Orchids, (09) 3432761

THE CYMBIDIUM ORCHID SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC.

Meetings are held on 2nd Tuesday of each month (except January)
Popular Vote commences 7.50 p.m. — Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.
Venue: The Conference Centre, Holmesglen College of TAFE, 585 Waverley Road, Glen Waverley, Melbourne, Victoria.
For further details contact Secretary, Kevin Brown, 4 Riviera Street, Mt Waverley, Victoria 3149 Phone: (03) 98081224
President, Andy Leamon, Phone: (03) 97967935

SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
New South Wales				
16-18 April	Shopping Centre Hours to 3.00pm Saturday	Autumn	City of Lismore	Lismore Central Shopping Carrington Street Centre Lismore
17 April	11.00am-5.00pm	Autumn (25th Anniversary Show)	Woodburn	Woodburn Memorial Hall Pacific Highway Woodburn
18 April	9.00am-5.00pm			
19 April	9.00am-4.00pm			
18 April 19 April	10.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Australian Native (Newcastle)	Newcastle Town Hall King Street, Newcastle
21-24 April	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Central Coast & Lakes	Bateau Bay Shopping Centre Bateau Bay
25-26 April	9.00am-5.30pm	Autumn	The Blue Mountains & District	The Garden Barn Cnr. Northern Road & Castle Hill Road
30 April- 3 May	10.00am-6.00pm	Autumn	OSNSW	Sydney Garden Festival RAS Showground Homebush

SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
30 April- 2 May	TBA	Autumn	Tweed District	Tweed Mall Wharf Street Tweed Heads
7-8 May 9 May	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Nambucca Valley	Scouts Hall Partridge Street Macksville
9-10 May	8.00am-8.00pm	Autumn	Ballina & District	CWA Rooms River Street Ballina
14-16 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Grafton District	Grafton Shopping World Grafton
14-16 May	8.00am-6.00pm	Autumn	Port Macquarie	Settlement City Port Macquarie
20-23 May	Shopping Centre Hours to 2.00pm Saturday	Autumn	Boolaroo	Belmont Citi Centre Macquarie Street Belmont
28-30 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Coffs Harbour	Palm Centre Coffs Harbour Mall Coffs Harbour
28-29 May 30 May	8.30am-9.00pm 8.30am-5.30pm	Autumn	Manning River	Manning Mall Taree
29-30 May 31 May	9.00am-6.00pm 9.00am-4.30pm	Autumn (Beef Week)	Casino & District	RSL Hall Canterbury Street Casino
6-7 June	9.00am-4.00pm	Winter	Camden Haven	Catholic Church Hall Ocean Drive Laurieton
15-20 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Gosford & District	Gosford Marketplace Shopping centre Gosford
17 June 18 June 19 June 20 June	8.30am-5.00pm 8.30am-9.00pm 8.30am-5.00pm 8.30am-3.00pm	Winter	Illawarra District	Wollongong Crown Central Wollongong
18-20 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Late Autumn	Maitland & Coalfields District	Cessnock Plaza Cessnock
25-28 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Late Autumn	Western Suburbs	Rockdale Plaza No. 1 Rockdale Plaza Drive Rockdale
Queensland				
4 April 5 April	8.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Brisbane	Evans Dearing Building Mt. Gravatt Showgrounds Cnr. Logan & Broad Water Road Mt. Gravatt
4 April 5 April	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	West Brisbane	Mt-Coot-tha Auditorium Mt-Coot-tha
4 April 5 April	8.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Brisbane	Evans Dearin Building Mt. Gravatt Showgrounds Cnr. Logan & Broad Water Road Mt. Gravatt
10-11 April	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Bribie Island	Ningi Community Hall Bribie Island Road Ningi
16-17 April 18 April	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Sunshine Coast Caloundra	Caloundra Civil Cultural Centre Nutley Street Caloundra
17-18 April 18 April	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Townsville	T.O.S. Hall, Pioneer Park Ross River Road Condon
18 April 19 April	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Hervey Bay	Hervey Bay Sailing Club Club House The Esplanade Torquay
18-19 April	TBA	Autumn	Rockhampton	Rockhampton High School Assembly Hall Campbell Street Rockhampton

SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
30 April- 2 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Redcliffe District	Peninsula Fair Kippa-Ring
30 April- 2 May	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	The Southport & Districts	Burleightown Marketplace
1 May 2 May	9.00am-9.00pm 9.00am-2.00pm	Autumn	Gympie & District	Gympie Civic Centre Gympie
1-2 May	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Lockyer Valley	Christian Life Centre Cnr. Worrego Highway & Golf Links Drive Gatton
2-3 May 4 May	8.30am-5.00pm 8.30am-3.00pm	Autumn	Darling Downs	Walsh's Seeds & Garden Centre 881 Ruthven Street Toowooba
7 May 8 May	9.00am-9.00pm 9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Bundaberg	Bundaberg Civic Centre Bourbong Street Bundaberg
7-8 May 9 May	9.00am-9.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Autumn	Maroochydore	Kawana ShoppingWorld Kawana
8 May 9 May	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-1.00pm	Autumn	Noosa District Orchid & Foliage	CWA Hall, Cooroy
9-10 May	8.30am-4.00pm	Autumn	Beaudesert Districts Orchid & Foliage	The School of Arts Christ Street Canungra
6-8 June	TBA	Winter	Sunshine Coast	Caloundra Civic Cultural Centre Caloundra
Victoria				
23-24 May	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Maribyrnong (Cattleya Festival)	Community Centre Maribyrnong
30-31 May	9.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Mornington Peninsula	Collector's Corner Springvale Road Keysborough
6-7 June	10.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Geelong Orchid & Indoor Plant Club	St. Mary's School Hall Myers Street Geelong
South Australia				
2-3 May	TBA	Autumn	Gawler Districts Orchid Club	South Parish Hall Adelaide Road Gawler
20 May	8.00pm-10.00pm	Autumn	Orchidaceous	The Barton Reception Centre Cnr. August Street & South Road The Barton
Western Australia				
7 May 8 May 9 May	8.30am-9.00pm 8.30am-5.30pm 8.30am-5.00pm	Autumn	Peel Region	Mandurah Forum Shopping Centre Pinjarra Road Mandurah
21-22 May 23 May	8.00am-6.00pm 8.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Mandurah Districts Orchid Club	Rockhampton City Shopping Centre Reed Street Rockhampton
4-6 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Autumn	Wanneroo	Innaloo Shopping Centre Innaloo
New Zealand				
18 April	10.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Whangarei	Onelahi Community Hall Onelahi
9 May 10 May	10.00am-5.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Autumn	Capital City	Johnsonville
South Africa				
25-28 June	9.00am-7.00pm	Autumn	Northern Transvaal	Sunnypark Shopping Centre Esselen Street Sunnypark Pretoria

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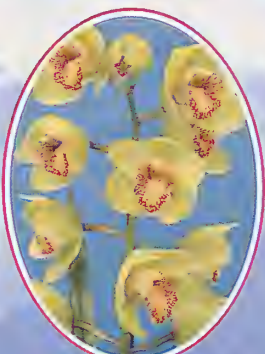
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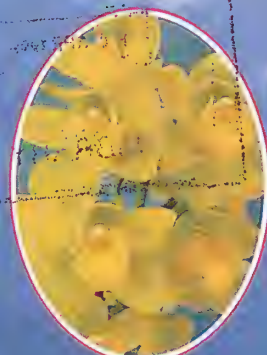
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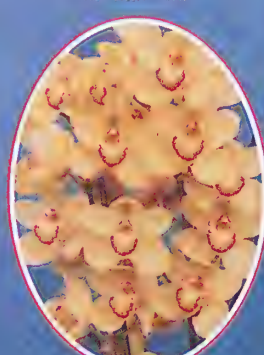
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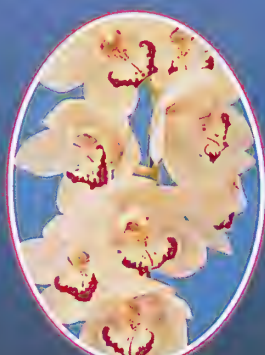
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SCHAEFERS ORCHIDS FOR SHOWBENCH CYMBIDIUMS

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The 1997 Spring catalogue has crosses from all parents featured in full colour in our recent AOR issues. In addition you can view in full colour over 20 of our exclusive new cymbidium parents on the internet at our website <http://www.amadeus.com.au/schaefer>

If you have received catalogues from us in the past you should have received your 1997 Spring catalogue in early October. If not please contact us and we will ensure that you receive a catalogue and go back on our mailing list which is regularly updated.

We are Australia's leading exporter of standard and intermediate cymbidiums and we have prepared new commercial packages for nurseries and for people considering commercial production. Please call Neville Schaefer to discuss your exact requirements.

We offer 2 showbench packages of cymbidiums for the cymbidium connoisseur. Please send payment with order plus \$30 freight. Freight is usually significantly less than this and we will send a refund cheque for the balance together with your order when we know the exact freight cost. Western Australian customers please add \$40 freight.

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SHOWBENCH PACKAGE B

Showbench expectancy with mixed flowering times, colours etc as for Showbench Package A but larger near flowering size plants in 5 inch pots ready for 8 inch pots (we flower approximately 25% of these plants the next year). 20 plants normally \$200 -

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FLASKS and COMMUNITY POTS for immediate dispatch - Flasks have 30-35 seedlings and are ready for deflasking, community pots ready for individual 3 inch pots. Minimum order is 2 flasks or 2 community pots. Please send payment with order, add \$30 for freight. We will refund the freight difference with your order. Listed below is a small sample from our catalogue.

FLASKS

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OUR COVER



Paphiopedilum concolor photographed at a nursery in Thailand – Photo: Alan Noble. See 'Searching for Slippers in Phang Nga Bay' on page 4.

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Volume 63 — No. 3

June/July 1998

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Search K



Due to the terrain I had some difficulty in taking satisfactory photographs of the orchid flower referred to in the article. A close-up provides good detail of the flower, its spotted labellum, background colour and markings (including insect damage to one of the petals).



The flowering plant growing in a crevice on a limestone ledge and photographed from a different position.

hunting for Slippers in Phang Nga Bay

by Alan Hope



Idyllic view of Phang Nga Bay
taken from small beach area

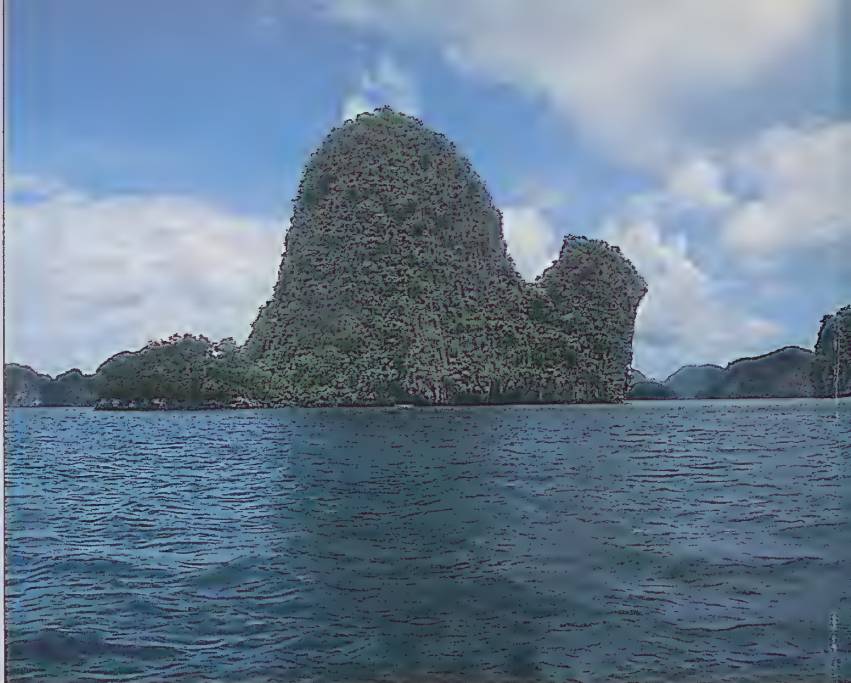
Top and above: Two of the first group of plants found showing the dark green leaves and general habitat of these paphiopedilums

Like many orchidophiles I try to choose a vacation destination which also offers the opportunity to pursue my hobby. Such was the case when in July last year my wife Hazel and I visited Phuket, an island of white beaches and lush tropical rain forest in the Andaman Sea, just off the south-west peninsular coast of Southern Thailand. It's well known that most provinces of Thailand are home to a wide range of orchid genera and a sight-seeing trip on our first day showed that Phuket Island was no exception. *Dendrobium* and *bulbophyllum* species were common in the larger trees on the hilltop lookouts, while an occasional arachnis provided a splash of yellow among the various orchids seen at lower elevations.

A mandatory day trip to the Phi Phi Islands (pronounced Pee Pee) some 40 kilometres south-east of Phuket involved a longish boat ride into the Andaman Sea, our first stop being at Phi Phi Le Island. This, the smaller of the two main islands of the Phi Phi group, is a densely treed and incredibly rugged limestone outcrop, the main tourist attraction being the 'Viking Cave' named after some now faint rock paintings of ancient boats. However, this was not the only attraction for the huge cavern also contained a structure of long bamboo ladders and scaffolding extending to the ceiling, constructed by the local licence holders to enable them to collect swallow nests, the main ingredient of the famous, and rather expensive, 'bird's nest soup'.

Maybe it was the all pervading odour of swallow droppings which suddenly cleared my mind to thoughts of orchids. Birdsnest Islands! Weren't the Birdsnest Islands of Thailand the scene of one of those fascinating stories of hardship and fortune involving the search for orchids last century? In 1876 an English orchid collector named Murton discovered a new *paphiopedilum* species on the Birdsnest Islands in the Gulf of Thailand, off Chumphong. He collected a consignment of plants and these were purchased, on the basis of description only, by a Frenchman, Monsieur Godefroy-Lebeuf. Unfortunately, Mr Murton died before the plants could be despatched to Europe and the orchids were entrusted for consignment to another Englishman, a Mr. Alabaster, then supervisor of the Bangkok Gardens.

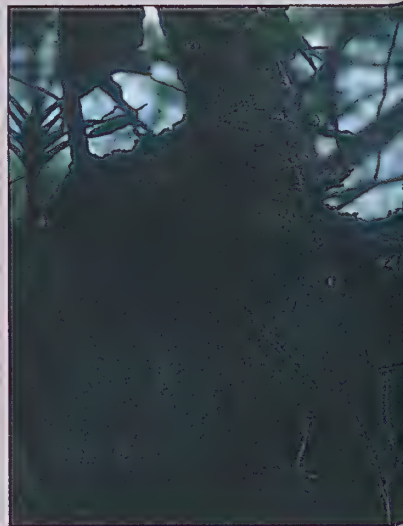
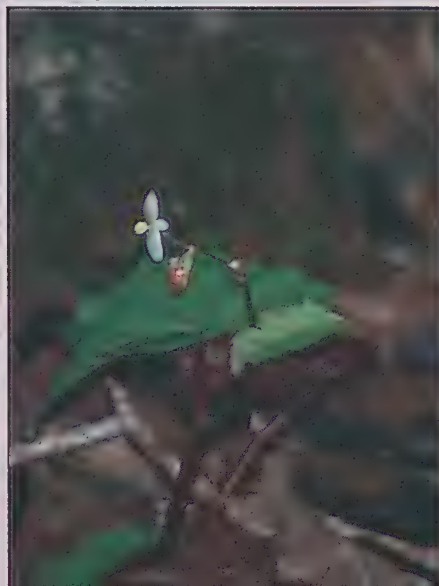
Clearly, conditions in that part of the world were more of a health hazard then than now, as soon afterwards Alabaster also fell ill and the plants in his care perished. However, upon his recovery he honoured the agreement and made the difficult journey south by boat and on foot to collect a new consignment of plants from the same group of islands. These were duly forwarded to M. Godefroy-Lebeuf with some also being consigned to the Kew Gardens in England. When the first plant



View of the Island with the low-lying rocky outcrop to the left



Above: *Chiloschista* species on holly branch
Below: *Begonia* plant in flower



Above: Epiphyte on tree trunk at a high point of
Below: Our Gypsy boatman

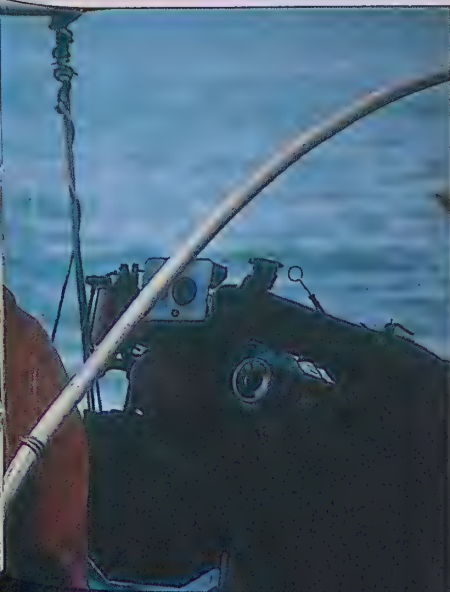




Close-up of rocky outcrop showing typical limestone cliff at waters edge and general terrain (N.B. this is the left hand edge of the low-lying rock outcrop shown in left pic)



Rocky outcrop



flowered, M. Godefroy-Lebeuf published a description and illustration of the new species, *Cypripedium godefroyae*, (now *Paphiopedilum godefroyae*) in *L'Orchidophile* 1883, 830.

While I had no opportunity to search for orchids on Phi Phi Le, I later mentioned my interest in orchids to the tour guide. "You like orchid flowers? You will see plenty of orchids on Cultural Village tour" was his cheerful reply. The Thai Cultural Village and Orchid Nursery is a tourist-oriented venture with a nursery area typical of other orchid farms visited in Thailand. An area of about half a hectare was haphazardly covered by an expanse of medium-weight black shade cloth supported by strong timber uprights. The orchids, mainly vanda hybrids were growing in coconut husks and were arranged either in long rows at close to ground level or were hung by wires from the overhead supports.

I had taken leave of absence from watching the 'Elephant Act' to photograph these attractive flowers when I bumped into our tour guide who was also taking a breather. "You should go to the back of the orchid nursery, plenty more orchids there" he suggested. As I still had some time before boarding the bus I made my way through the main growing area to a motley collection of sheds at the rear. A small area adjacent to the sheds was covered in much heavier shade cloth. Having walked from the fairly bright light of the main nursery, I found it difficult at first to make out the plants growing on the benches. The first of a number of benches was predominantly phalaenopsis plants, although none were in flower. Some yellow blooms a few benches away appeared familiar and on walking across I realised that these benches were crowded with paphiopedilums. Most were mottled-leaf paphiopedilum varieties with a smaller number of plain-leaf plants, ranging from seedlings

to mature plants and all growing in terracotta pots.

The yellow flowers belonged to some well grown plants of *Paphiopedilum concolor*. The four or five other paphiopedilums in flower displayed medium-sized, creamy-white spotted flowers also from the *Brachypetalum* section. I spent some time looking around these benches but could only guess as to the identity of the majority of plants because the labels were written in Thai.

Fortunately a nursery attendant was pleased to translate the labels for me, explaining that by Thai tradition orchids were described according to their geographic source, usually a Thai province. The *P. concolor* plants were labelled as 'Rongtong Naru Luang Udon', which translates as 'Slipper Orchid from east of Thailand'. The creamy-white spotted flowers, one of which was labelled *P. godefroyae*, were known in Thai as 'Rongtong Naru Luang Trung' or 'Slipper Orchid from Southern Thailand'. Some other plants with more finely tessellated leaves were labelled 'Rongtong Naru Luang Krabi' or 'Slipper Orchid from Krabi'. The attendant described these as having pretty white flowers which I assumed were *P. niveum*. The final group, 'Rongtong Naru Luang Kangkob', which translated as 'Slipper Orchid from Everywhere', possessed the lighter green mottled leaves common to *P. callosum* and other members of the *Barbata* section of paphiopedilums.

The green-leafed paphiopedilum plants were generally unlabelled, although I could make out *P. parishii* scratched on the side of one of the pots, while another was labelled *P. exul*. These plants were not in flower.

On returning to the bus the guide enquired as to my success. When I mentioned the collection of paphiopedilums he showed no recognition. The term 'slipper

Tang climbing down the rocky section near where paphiopedilums were found



orchids' also meant little until I referred to 'lady slippers'. At this point he showed interest and commented that he knew where some of the 'lady slippers' grew in the wild and that he might be able to arrange a trip to view these plants prior to our departure from Phuket. As can be imagined this offer was seized upon and a trip was arranged for our second last day in Phuket. The destination was to an island location in Phang Nga Bay (pronounced 'Fang Nar'), the same general area through which we had travelled previously on the boat trip to the Phi Phi Islands.

Our original guide had been rostered on bus duty on the day of the planned trip but fortunately he had arranged for another tour guide, with a day off, to drive us to the jetty and to accompany us to the island. It was only during the lengthy car trip to the jetty that we discovered that Tang, our new driver, had never seen a paphiopedilum. After describing what we were looking for, and sketching a paphiopedilum flower for his benefit, one sensed he was not going to be of great help and this expedition might not be as fruitful as anticipated.

We eventually arrived at the departure point, a cluster of ramshackle buildings and timber and concrete jetties. Upon payment of the hire charge we were assigned a boatman who presumably knew the waters well. I was somewhat surprised when he led us to an imposing 'longtail' boat able to seat at least 28 passengers; however this reassured my wife who had been a little concerned about the merits and safety of 'orchid hunting', especially when it was to replace a shopping trip.

The boatman was a descendant of the sea gypsies who had moved from Indonesia to the Phang Nga Bay area some hundred years ago. Their local village is built on stilts adjacent to the nearby island of Ko Panyi and while fishing is now the main occupation, they still maintain many of the sea gypsy traditions, such as trading with Longtail boat at jetty

the local Thais and selling souvenirs and curios to gullible tourists. Although the boatman's command of English was poor, it was good enough for him to understand the purpose of the trip and also to give our accompanying driver a rather meaningful look which clearly meant 'crazy tourists'!

In no time he had manoeuvred the boat away from its moorings and we were soon moving rapidly along a narrow, mangrove-fringed channel. As the channel turned and widened we were confronted by the awe-inspiring limestone monoliths which rise almost vertically from the waters of Phang Nga Bay. Some of these are 500 metres high and all are densely covered in trees and a thick dry scrub dotted here and there with large cactuses, similar in appearance to prickly pear.

The boatman was at home in these waters and took us up close to some of the limestone caves and outcrops, including the precariously balanced Ko Tapu or 'James Bond Island', the island featured in the film 'The Man With The Golden Gun'. After passing this island we diverged from the main tourist route and headed over open water towards another cluster of islands in the distance. However, after half an hour it became clear that the boatman had no real idea of the designated island's location, for although we were amongst breathtaking limestone outcrops none offered us any opportunity to moor the boat, let alone make a landing on the sheer rock walls. We approached some fishermen in a small outrigger boat who, although unable to help, were able to direct us to some other boats in the distance. I was becoming resigned to a pleasant boat ride but no orchids, while my better half was about to start on the "I told you so" routine.

After an animated discussion with the second fishing party our boatman managed a smile. We changed direction towards another group of islands, yet as we approached each island appeared as inhospitable



Arachnis species on Phuket Island



Part of the orchid nursery visited on Phuket Island



Above: Epiphytes on trees at hilltop lookouts on Phuket Island





A bench crowded with paphiopedilums at the Orchid Nursery



pitable as those of our earlier encounters. One island was singled out and it was only at the last moment that a small, low-lying rocky promontory became visible. On rounding this outcrop we edged towards a tiny beach of white coral sand, where the boatman was able to disembark two relieved tourists and one bemused tour guide.

Dwarfed by the main part of the island the outcrop rose some twenty to thirty metres at its highest point. It was possibly a hectare in area and apart from the five-metre strip of beach access was a jumble of large fractured limestone boulders dipping directly into sea, with a covering of low trees and scrub. My wife decided to stay securely on the flatter beach area while Tang and I would share the search, he immediately scrambling up one side while I took a more daunting path up the other. The vegetation comprised mainly small- to medium-sized trees wedged between the

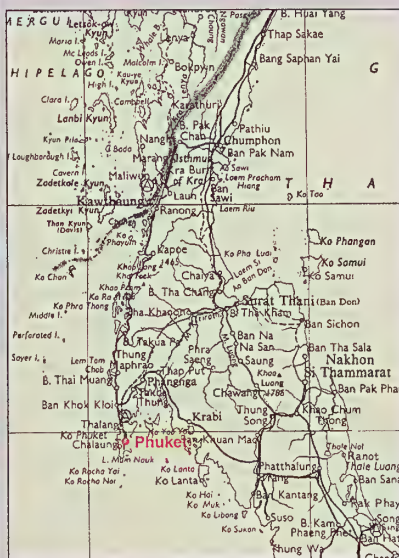
the high humidity and physical exertion.

I met up with Tang and explained that the 'lady slippers' should be growing on the rocky ledges. As a last resort we chose a relatively more accessible rocky patch close to the small beach and began to climb gingerly down the rocks towards the sea, using tree branches, rocks and exposed tree roots as handholds. It was while looking for a firm footing among the bare-rooted trees and limestone rocks that I noticed the first paphiopedilum plant. It was growing in a small crevice, its leaves lying almost flat as it hugged a patch of rocky soil. Two other plants were located nearby. I had been looking for and expecting plants with tessellated leaves but these leaves were dark green with no obvious tessellation. Each leaf was found to exhibit an attractive frosted patina overlying a smattering of subdued cream specking and spotting; a faint buff-yellow border was also evident. I attributed the dark green leaves to heavy shading as this area was protected by over-hanging trees.

I had barely time to take some photographs when Tang called from below that he had found a flower which could be my lady slipper. Rather excitedly I followed him down, grasping tree branches and rocks to steady my progress. We were approximately ten metres above the sea in a rocky area dotted with scrubby trees which provided some scattered shade. This second paphiopedilum colony comprised at least six plants. Unlike the first group, these were growing in an exposed position on an almost bare limestone ledge which formed part of a series of small terraces dipping to the sea below.

Only one plant was in flower, this flower being smaller than expected (approximately 50mm wide by 45mm high), of rounded shape, and presented on a 100-120mm scape. The creamy background colour was highlighted by streaks and blotches of deep purple-red, which provided an attractive patterning to the dorsal sepal and petals. The egg-shaped labellum was lightly covered with purple-red spots.

The plants were growing among cracks and fissures in the heavily fractured limestone rocks and were facing north to north-west. They appeared to be strongly rooted in the slightly moist, red-brown gravelly soil which had accumulated in these fissures. The larger plants were of two to three growths, the mature leaves measuring approximately 90mm long and a little more than 20mm wide, their undersides densely speckled purple-red. The leaf appearance and growth habit of these plants were identical to those of the earlier group, the dark green leaves displaying the same frosted patina and a scattering of subdued spotting as those of the shaded plants. However, these plants were subject to much stronger light with minimal shade from a few scrubby trees and nearby rocky outcrops.



Map showing southern Thailand including Phuket and Phang Nga Bay

limestone boulders, together with patches of undergrowth which included a very prickly form of holly. Small white lilies and some familiar begonia plants with delicate pink flowers were growing at ground level in dense shade.

A few small epiphytic orchids were found growing on the trunks or branches of trees in the more open areas but none were in flower. Two plants of what appeared to be a species of the leafless genus *Chiloschista* were discovered on a small holly tree at the top of the outcrop but even after an hour or so no paphiopedilums had been found and my zest for orchid exploration had definitely diminished. The temperature was above 30°C and I was soaked with perspiration due to

Left: A Paphiopedilum plant photographed at the Orchid Nursery possessing a similar flower and foliage to that found and photographed on the Island in Phang Nga Bay



A *Paphiopedilum* plant photographed at the orchid nursery which displays a larger flower, white labellum and tessellated foliage more typical of *P. leucochilum*



Above and below: two different forms of *P. concolor* photographed at the orchid nursery



It was only when I attempted to photograph the flowering plant that the ruggedness of this habitat became apparent. To obtain a clear camera shot it was necessary to lean out from the ledge to avoid a rocky outcrop in the foreground. This called for a rather perilous one-handed camera operation, made even more frustrating by the auto-focus having a mind of its own and preferring to focus on the surrounding rocks rather than the small flower. I always admire those photographers who, in spite of all the difficulties in the field, still manage to produce quality photographs. Fortunately, I later managed to take another photograph from the opposite side and further down the cliff. Probably the relative inaccessibility of their habitat had saved these few orchids from collectors.

Since returning from Thailand my attempts to identify this paphiopedilum have proven inconclusive. My initial impression of the flowering plant was that it was *P. godefroyae*. Apart from the leaves differing from the type, the flower's features, including its shape and size, the spotted labellum, and the creamy-white background with extensive red-purple markings, are consistent with various photographs and descriptions of *P. godefroyae*, including those published by J. A. Fowlie in *Orchid Digest*, 1975, 39, 27-37; and 1991, 55, 164-166.

The habitat of the paphiopedilums that we found in Phang Nga Bay is also consistent with the habitat described for *P. godefroyae* from the 'Birdsnest Islands' in the Gulf of Thailand, differing only slightly in that they grew in a north-westerly rather than westerly aspect. Given the location of Phang Nga Bay some three hundred kilometres to the south-west of the Birdsnest Islands, this suggests an extension to the frequently cited range of this species.

Cribb provides a possible explanation in *The Genus Paphiopedilum*, 1987, 80-87. He records the distribution of *P. godefroyae* as Peninsular Thailand and adjacent islands, and his map clearly includes Phang Nga Bay within this range.

Another possibility is that the plants are *P. godefroyae* var. *leucochilum*, raised to separate species status by Fowlie, *Orchid Digest*, 1975, 39, 110-118. This species has also been found in the general area which includes Phang Nga Bay. However, three of the main characteristics of *P. leucochilum*, (large flower, clear white labellum and attractively tessellated leaves) are absent in the flowering plant that we found.

Regardless of whether it is *P. godefroyae* or *P. leucochilum*, the paphiopedilum photographed on this deserted tropical island in Phang Nga Bay will always serve to remind us of a successful orchid hunting expedition to a beautiful part of Thailand.

Alan E. Hope
Deepdene, Vic

Back to Kroombit Tops

by Gerry Walsh

Some things, once they get into your system, are near impossible to ignore. In my case, things that fall into this category include oysters, shady creeks and seaside holidays. Walter Matthau, Gene Hackman and John Wayne movies are hard to shake too. Same goes for National Geographic magazine, archaeology and fine timber.

And then there's Kroombit Tops ... that isolated orchid Eldorado about two hours drive south-west of Rockhampton. I first journeyed up that way in 1992. Denis Johnson came along for a ride and the thrill of it. We were impressed! So back we raced for a second investigation in 1993. We were again impressed let me tell you.

You need at least eight days for a Kroombit trip. Now, after promising my wife that I wouldn't abandon her for a third consecutive year, we nonetheless started forth again, this time with M. Harrison in tow. Our respective women folk would just have to live with it. What's a measly eight days anyway? Another good trip was had by all.

To avoid a diplomatic catastrophe in the Walsh household, I decided to succumb to the threats and not-too-subtle suggestions that a fourth consecutive visit to Kroombit in '95 would be, at best, not a good idea. So I promised not to go to Kroombit that year (we went to Camarvon Gorge and Black Down Tableland instead ... pretty clever, hey?).

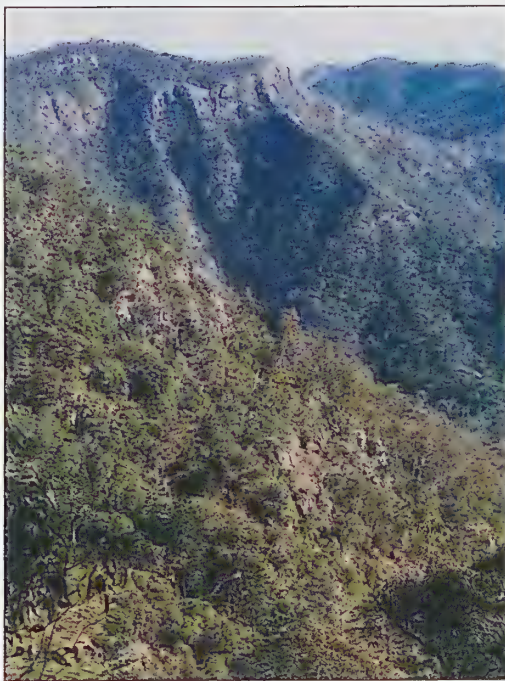
In '96 diplomacy was indeed to best way to go. We went nowhere that year. By 1997 the call of the wild was ricocheting madly – irresistibly – through the lumps of grey matter. But how to get away, for maybe eight days or so, and still come up smelling of roses?

Then a phone call from a mate – Denis Cox (not Johnston) – who does not grow orchids, gave me a couple of barnstorming ideas. He had been asking me to accompany him to Qld for more years than I care to admit to. But because he is a non-orchidaceous type, I had always made my excuses. The time required to visit his uncle's farm near Bundaberg would be much better used to pursue native orchids.

Dennis C once again was asking me to accompany him to Bundaberg. Having turned him down so many times, I felt totally guilty, and realised I couldn't refuse him yet again. I begrudgingly agreed to go with him. This pleased my wife, who had always insinuated that I had been treating Denis C rather shabbily. She prattled on

about how nice it would be to have a holiday without the pressure of orchids this and orchids that, governing every little thing I did.

What she didn't realise that I had cunningly suggested to Dennis C that it was only a short four or five hour drive from Bundaberg to Kroombit ... and there were plenty of things that would interest a keen bush-walker like himself, besides orchids, in that huge wilderness. To his credit,



Kroombit Tops

Denis C immediately recognised the wisdom in my suggestion. So it was arranged – we would visit his uncle's scabby old sugar farm and sneak in a short three days at Kroombit as well – and all with the wife's understanding (once I remembered to tell her about the Kroombit addition to the itinerary).

But would you believe what happened next? And this is not bull-dust I promise you. Denis C had put his name into the hat to get a job with the team marking the art section of the HSC. Art starts months before the hard core subjects: He got his call up just a week before the Kroombit/Bundaberg departure date. I was disgusted! He was going to let three months of steady work (he's semi-retired by choice, not necessity) split up our 28 year friendship. Just for the mighty dollar! I haven't spoken to him since ...

So there I was on my lonesome and

some ten meals already cooked and frozen. As well, I had made dozens of little preparations, all aimed at a two-man bivouac of five days camped out. I got on the phone to the much more reliable Denis Johnson. On him I could trust – but could he get the time off work with such little notice? NO problems! By being extraordinarily foxy and avoiding straight out lies, I kept referring to the impending trip away with "Denis". Now is that a lie? (Eventually, I did come clean and she didn't seem upset at all ... she just stared at me ... sort of funny-like...).

So off we went. This time we went up through Tamworth, to Manila and on to Wialda. Neither of us had been through that way before and it broke the monotony of two days driving. We crossed the border into Texas and spent the night in Dalby. We reached the foothills of Kroombit around 2pm the next day. We were startled at just how dry the countryside looked about the Gladstone area. We stopped for ice and bread in a small shop on the Bruce Highway and the proprietor told us that they hadn't had more than a few spots of rain for some six months.

This news left us a little despondent. In our previous 1994 visit the country was very dry even then. This was partly the reason why we had not been back for three years. We reckoned the country would take that long to green up again. But what every the conditions awaiting us up on the Tops, we couldn't change them, so up we headed.

Some things had changed dramatically since '94. For starters, there was a whole bunch of official signage advising that there would be no access without permits, big fines pending etc. Quite frankly, Denis and Gerry were starting to feel downright unwelcome. I don't know what the reason was for all this sabre-rattling but we had come 1800 km and we not about to turn around and go home. So upward we continued driving.

Right on the top we noticed that there were now gates and chains on every little side track where we had previously sojourned without impediment. If it hadn't been for our now extensive local knowledge of Kroombit we may have given in and retreated. In the past we had always had permits.

This time we hadn't bothered because we had never been refused permission or even questioned as to why we wanted to visit there. If a ranger or whatever did stop



A pot full of *Den. speciosum* var *grandiflorum* – Kroombit Tops, September, 1992

us we would simply attend to all these details face to face. We were not trying to trespass. But all the signs and gates had made us a bit jittery so we decided to set up camp in a fairly remote part.

The first morning we set off to see if the *Dendrobium speciosum* var. *grandiflorum* was flowering in 1997 or not. Over the years we had noticed that the flowering season of *D. speciosum* up here was fickle indeed. '92 was a huge flowering year. In '93 we only saw about a dozen racemes amongst thousands of clumps over many kilometres. '94 was mediocre but rewarding enough.

It didn't take more than a half hour stroll down a known *D. speciosum* hot-spot to get the answer. It was a sickening scenario. The drought had not abated in the past three years. There were so many huge clumps that were just stone dead on the boulders and small cliffs. Was I going mad or did I really have all the photos from '92 that proved a lush and vibrant orchid community really did inhabit this now desolate gully. Clumps that a man could not lift off the ground could now be tossed about with a single hand. Those remaining green plants were collapsing and every new growth had shrivelled before maturing. The occasional struggling raceme striving to carry on life was stunted and hanging limply. Soft, half-open flowers were turning brown before achieving their purpose.

But what had inflicted much more damage than the drought, was the vast bush fire that had burnt to death hundreds and hundreds of clumps of *D. speciosum*. There was no chance of most of them of recovering at all. But some that had the protection of crevices around their roots boasted eyes that could regenerate if rain ever comes again. But in the main, we were able to walk to the base of many a rock face and kick bone dry, feather-light skeletal clumps high into the air.

I, like most readers, have seen the

results of fire on *D. speciosum* colonies down here in the more gentle climates of NSW. They mostly recover in two or three years. And there always seems to be enough showers and storms to maintain some hope for a rebirth. But here in Kroombit the scene was much more devastating and hopeless than anything Denis or I had witnessed down south. Without the follow up rain the clumps had mostly lost their grip and fallen to waste.

D. speciosum was the most obvious victim of the conditions. But where we had previously observed many thousands of *Sarcophilus cecillae* we were now searching like crazy to find a plant at all. Without any exaggeration, I would have to claim that 95% of this species was gone.

Yet as we searched long we recognised that one of the truly remarkable wonders of the orchid world was at work on the rock before us. Hundreds and hundreds of *D. speciosum* seedlings were still sitting there undamaged in small cracks and dry moss beds.

We discussed this anomaly and concluded that the fire would catch quickly to the dry debris that gathers on the adult clumps and at the base of the boulders and low cliffs. The short but intense heat no doubt destroys the projecting orchid bulbs instantly. But any seedlings small enough to be tucked safely in a stone crevice could often remain unaffected, even though the great heat blasts past them only a few inches away. In these seedlings is the foundation for the future of the species on Kroombit.

We were a very sombre twosome as we trudged back to camp that night, let me tell you. This was going to be a wasted trip. After cooking tea on the fire and consoling ourselves with a can or two of soft drink, we were forced to abandon everything and hit the sack early, when quite a nasty rain squall hit us without warning. It never fails to get us ... even in the middle of a bloody drought.

The next day was blue and beautiful and we headed to our most familiar gully. This

was several kms from where we were the first day. The scene was identical. We visited the site where two or three of our very finest clones were collected on past trips. And except for one, all were totally dead. Such clones as 'Camp Creek' and 'Oh Sugar!', both had become winners in Sydney, were now only memories on Kroombit. Thank God we had taken a few bulbs back home those few years before.

The third day we decided to do something completely different. We realised the pursuit of superior clones of *D. speciosum* was now a pointless exercise. We had some success extending the range of several species in our early Kroombit visits; namely *Bulbophyllum weinthalii*, *B. globuliforme*, *S. dilatatus* and *D. linguiforme* var. *nugentii*. It seemed a good idea to explore for something else that might be 'new' to Kroombit.

We chose a valley that dropped away from our camp and in which we could see fingers of hoop pines pointing up to us from perhaps 500 metres of altitude below. One of the annoying things about discussing things in terms of altitude is that 500 metres straight up and down does not relate honesty to reality. That 500 metres became four or five kms and seven hours of gut-wrenching physical slog through vine-choked jungle and dangerously slippery rocks. What a way to have fun.

Now, the problem with Denis became obvious to me after only a few hours of this foolishness. He simply was not fit. There was no way he was going to be able to carry me back to the esky at the camp somewhere above. And there was not a drop of water to be had on the whole stinking mountain. We each had a bottle of water of course but that had to be rationed carefully. There was none available for splashing over our heads.

Hoop pines elsewhere on Kroombit had always proved very productive sources for nearly every epiphytic species known to occur there – as well as the four 'new' species. Yet this forest of hoops, despite their gigantic size and copious coatings of epiphytic moss and climbing ferns, was nearly devoid of orchids.

We really expected to find a lot of *B. weinthalii*, based on past experience. But at the end of the day we had about a half a cup full each, all rescued from fallen limbs. That's the only way you can find it. We saw only token quantities of all the other common species to be seen on Kroombit. But some degree of luck did come our way, eventually.

At one point a large land slip had destroyed about five acres of a particularly steep section of gully. One huge buttressed tree, that looked like tulip oak to me, was hanging nearly upside down on the newly exposed vertical bed rock (this would now become a waterfall during the wet). It was a scary looking possie I'll tell you. But on

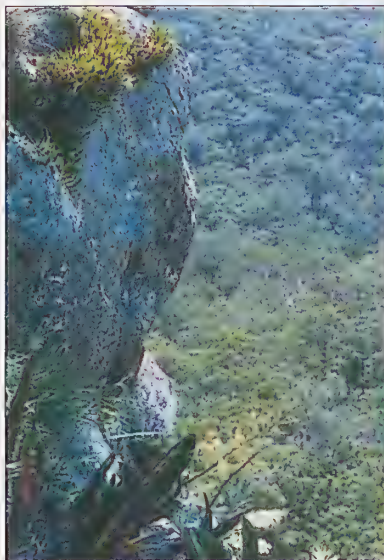
the trunk and limbs of that tree were orchids and ferns and stags. So we decided we'd better investigate.

We were very surprised, and quite happy, to find two clumps of *Oberonia complanata*, both in good condition. We searched with binoculars all the nearby specimens of this tree species but could not locate another clump of *Oberonia*. So we considered ourselves lucky indeed to have happened upon another new species for Kroombit, even if it wasn't an extension of range for it. We headed back to camp in oppressive humidity and perspiration. Nothing could make me go down in to that wretched valley again.

The last day we went back to the site of our original collection of *B. weinthalii* and *B. globuliforme* under a forest of huge hoops. We found a fair bit of each but the drought was relentless and the big plump bulbs of 1992/93 were now replaced by wrinkled remnants that would take a while to coax life back into. The fire had burned right into the heart of this gully and destroyed immature coups of hoop pines where we had observed *S. dilatatus*, *S. hillii*, and *Rhinerrhiza divitiflora*. We could locate not a single plant this time.

We took off down this gully and turned right into the main valley. We travelled with only a light pack each to do some exploratory work about five kms down

this valley. The banks of the dry creek opened into small flats where mobs of wild horses eked out a living from the over grazed grass and the odd pool of putrid water and urine. One mob had around a dozen in it and the leader, which I assume was a stallion, was not happy to see us. We



Den. monophyllum and *Den. speciosum* var *grandiflorum*, Kroombit Tops – 1992 before the drought.

were very careful about straying too far from the safety of trees.

We found the same scene as everywhere else. Everything burnt and dead or dead and dry. This valley eventually became too wide and dry to support orchids of any kind with the exception of scarce plants of *D. linguiforme* var. *nugentii* on the limbs of the River Oaks. So we started back for camp and a well earned night's rest. Tomorrow we would start for home.

I don't know if the rains have come to Kroombit Tops since our visit. It's been a hot summer so I doubt there would have been much respite. And even if it rained buckets for two or three years, it would take longer for the orchid seedlings to grow into adults. It would take longer than that to restore the glory that Kroombit was on that first 1992 visit. I couldn't imagine myself going back to Kroombit for at least ten years ... til the seedlings all reach flowering size. And until the *S. ceciliae* replenishes itself – that would have to take at least eight years. That's why I won't go back for at least six or seven years.

As you know, some things, once they get into your system, are nearly impossible to ignore. Kroombit Tops is just such a place.

Gerry Walsh
46A Fourth Ave
Llandilo 2747

Stanhopea napoensis (and a yarn with a moral)

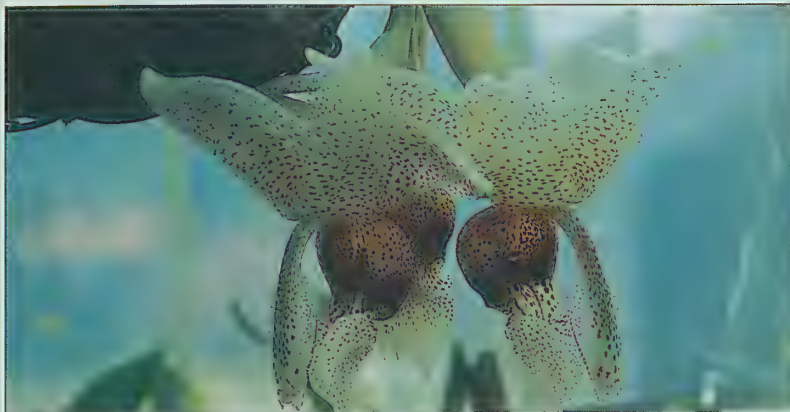
by Barney Greer

There's a nice-looking flower spear on a smallish piece of *S. napoensis* in my winter-warmed glasshouse. It will flower in a month or two and that's pretty exciting for a couple of reasons.

Stanhopea napoensis is maybe the most strikingly beautiful of all the *stanhopea* species and possibly the rarest. It was found in Ecuador near the river Napo, by Dr. Calaway Dodson in 1963 and only on very rare occasions since then.

My plant showed up as a maverick when Wal Upton, Jim Neal, Phil Spence and I sent away an order some time in the early Eighties, for four plants of "*S. peruviana*", as advertised in an American magazine.

When the plants arrived I was overseas. I collected the leftover one. Three of the plants, as I recall, flowered nicely as ... *S. embreei*! Then my odd plant produced a head of elegant unknown flowers (purple spots on pale, near-white pink, with dense purple spotting on a golden hypochile). The species was eventually identified, from photographs, by the Mary Selby Botanical Gardens, as the magical *S. napoensis*!



The plant flourished and flowered for a few years and I sold a division or two. Then the original plant sulked and sagged and may not have survived. It hasn't flowered in years. The piece I sold to David Simpson (who doesn't have a heated glasshouse), grew over the years into a healthy big plant that filled a twelve-inch basket but it wouldn't flower for him. Last year David broke up his plant and was

kind enough to give me two good-looking pieces and it's the smaller, four-bulbed division that's now coming into flower.

What's the moral? When you have something precious make sure somebody else gets a bit. You can call it kindness of heart. Actually, orchid blokes being what they are, it's an insurance policy.

Barney Greer
Collaroy Beach NSW 2097

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Eulophia

(D.Don) P. Hunt and Summerh

E*ulophia bicallosa* is a widespread, but little-seen species of south east Asia from India through the Indonesian Islands to New Guinea and northern Australia where it occurs in Queensland, Northern Territory and Western Australia. It has a long list of synonyms including *E.fitzalani* Benth. by which name it was known in Australia for many years. Other synonyms include *E.bicarinata*, *E.papuana*, *E.formosana* and *E.venosa* var. *papuana*. *Eulophia venosa* (F.Muell.) Benth. is a similar species from northern Australia and Seidenfaden (1983) considers it synonymous with *E.bicallosa*, but Clements (1989) and Dockrill (1992) both recognise it as a separate species.

Eulophia bicallosa is a species of the tropical lowlands, often growing in coastal or near coastal areas. It has been reported from rainforest, but most records in north Queensland are from open forest or melaleuca forest. I have seen the species in flower only once, although I have not infrequently encountered non flowering plants which would be either this species or the similar *E.venosa*. The population featured here is growing in coastal woodland dominated by *Melaleuca viridiflora* and with a dense understorey of tall grass and sedges. In this particular area the ground would be flooded with a few centimetres of water during much of the wet season, but is dry for the remainder of the year. The area is subject to fairly regular fires, but there had not been a fire for several years when I saw the plants in flower in 1992. The site is a few kilometres south of Cardwell near Five Mile Creek and only a few kilometres from the Bruce Highway.

The plants were drawn to my notice by a researcher from James Cook University who had been carrying out regular measurements on this patch of forest for three years. For two years there had been no sign of this species, then suddenly in 1992, flowers appeared in an area which had been visited regularly for the past two years. The flowers first appeared in July and there were still new flower spikes with buds in September when I saw them. Individual flowers probably last about two or three weeks. From this it seems that the plants do not flower every year and that the flowering season is extended over about four months. I looked around the area, but could find no other patches or individual plants. I visited the area in 1993, 1994 and



Eulophia bicallosa – details of flowers



Plant in habitat



The habitat of *Eulophia bicallosa* – tea tree forest near Cardwell

1995, but found no flowers.

There were about twenty plants in an area with a radius of some thirty metres. Some had old seed capsules, some young capsules, some in full flower and some in bud. The larger inflorescences were a little over a metre tall with up to 25 flowers, each about 2.5 to 3 centimetres across. Others were shorter with fewer flowers. The solitary leaf is easily overlooked as it is very similar to blade grass. The leaves are about 30 to 70 centimetres long and arise from a tuberous rhizome which usually has a triangular shape and is a few centimetres below ground level. As the plants grow in long grass, they are hard to locate when not in flower and, even when in flower, they tend to blend into the background so that it

would be possible to pass within a few metres and not notice them.

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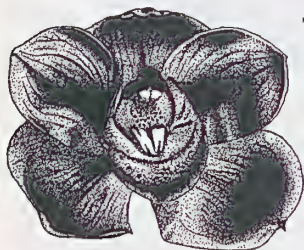
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Mormolyca ringens (Lindl.) Schltr. 1840.

Syn: *Mormolyca lineolata* Fenzl, *Trigonidium ringens* Lindl.

The genus *Mormolyca* is from the Tribe *Maxillarieae*, Subtribe *Maxillariinae*. This is a genus of approximately 6-7 species, of epiphytic habit, distributed from Mexico to south eastern Brazil. However, most species occur in the Andes Mountains between Venezuela and Bolivia, at altitudes of between 750-1800 metres.

Mormolyca ringens is a forest dweller, occurring at altitudes from sea level to 1000 metres, from Mexico to Costa Rica.

It has smooth, apple green, rounded to oval shaped, slightly compressed, tightly clustered pseudo bulbs, growing to 2-4cm tall x 2-3cm wide. The single leathery leaf, borne at the apex of the pseudobulb, reaches between 9-35cm long x 1.5-3.5cm wide.

The inflorescence, arising from the base of the pseudobulb reaches between 6-35cm tall. Where a single yellow flower,

striped maroon or red is produced at the top. It reaches up to 1.5-2cm across x 2.5-3cm tall. The lip is yellow, with the mid lobe stained dark maroon or red, the margin is a paler colour.

A happy pseudobulb may produce 2-3 single flower stems at once, but they may not all be in flower together. The plant forms tightly clustered clumps, eventually wandering in many directions.

This species, is very easy to grow and flower, in the bush house, in frost free temperate climates. It likes moisture for most of the year, slightly drier in winter, and 50-30% shade. It is also more heat tolerant, than some of the other species from this genus.

It forms clumps of many pseudobulbs readily, and flowers intermittently all year. Its peak flowering is during the spring to warmer months, with a larger well grown plant, having many flower stems out in

flower or bud at once. The pseudobulbs can keep flowering for a number of years, (I have counted 9 dead flower stems on one pseudobulb) hence its potential to put on a great display of many single flowers.

Plant owned and photographed by the author.

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The Gympie and District Orchid Society

The Gympie and District Orchid Society held its show on the Labor Day weekend in May.

Societies from Hervey Bay, Maryborough and Nambour set up displays while societies from Caloundra, Noosa and Maroochydore benched plants. This was augmented by the local society's four displays.

Champion Orchid was *Pot. Free Spirit* shown by Ron Sutton of Maryborough. It had won the class for Cattleyas – Exhibition shaped with a diameter in the range 65 to 100 mm. Reserve Champion was *Den. Thailand x Den. Chuinsagon* shown by Ron Churcher of Caloundra. This had won the class, *Phalaenanthus Dendrobium* – coloured.

Two orchids which attracted a lot of attention were *V. Urbchit x V. Pimsai* shown by Corrie Sheaffe of Gympie which won the "Vanda/Ascocenda over 75 mm in diameter" class and *Catasetum Susan Fuchs* grown by Ed. and Joan McKane of Nambour which won the "Any Other Genera" class.

This show was probably the best attended of any recent shows staged by this society. People on bus trips added to a good local crowd to sample the massive display.

John Rees

Orchid Society of NSW Sydney Royal Show Display

The Orchid Society of New South Wales had a display in association with the Royal Agricultural Society of NSW at the first show held at the new venue at Homebush Bay.

The display covering an area of 18 sq metres was in place for sixteen days, the duration of the Sydney Royal Easter Show.

At the show, two judgments of orchids took place, the first on the first Saturday of the show and the second on Good Friday.

The Grand Champions at these judgments were *Dendrobium Webb x Don Hiamamanu* owner Fred Fear and *Phalaenopsis Ping Long Spring x Mt Koala* owner Dr C. Liu.

The Royal Easter Show is one of the best venues to introduce orchids to the general



V. Urbchit x V. Pimsai grown by Corrie Sheaffe was a show stopper in Gympie—Photo Jim Evans

public as over one and a half million people attended the show.

Many enquiries are made about societies near to their homes and information is passed on to those making enquiries. Affiliated societies gain many new members through this venue.

Orchid Society of NSW Garden Show

This show was held in conjunction with Total Concepts and the Affiliated Societies at the new Royal Agricultural Society's venue at Homebush Bay.

The show was held over a duration of four days, 30th April to 3rd May as part of Total Concepts Autumn Garden Festival.

The show was judged on 29th April with the Grand Champion and receiver of the Brian Pizzey Memorial Trophy was *Slc. Bright Angel 'Cherry Ripe'* which was granted a HCC at the ONSW general meeting in April. The plant was owned by Dennis Diehm from Griffith in southern New South Wales. The plant carried two very round, orange red flowers.

Reserve Champion was *Paph. Raisin Pie x Gloriosum*, owned by Bob McCue and Adrian Brown.

Champion *Laeliinae Slc. Bright Angel 'Cherry Ripe'*, owner Dennis Diehm.

Champion *Paphiopedilum Paph. Raisin Pie x Gloriosum*, owners R. McCue and A. Brown.

Champion Species *Paph. tonsum*, owners R. McCue and A. Brown.

Champion *Oncidium Alliance Oncidium Butterfly*, owners A. and B. Baker.

Champion Australasian Native *Pterostylis ophioglossa 'Lansdown'*, owner John English.

Champion Specimen *Pleurothallis densiflora*, owner Murray Corrigan.

Champion Any Other Orchid *Lycaste Wyuna 'Pale Beauty'*, owner Keith Irvine.

A sales table, well supported by members, operated at this show which saw many people buying plants to start or supplement their orchid collections.

The prize money for this show was donated by Total Concepts and a further sum given to be divided between the participating societies.



Cism. Susan Fuchs grown by Ed and Joan McKane of Nambour attracted a lot of attention at the show – Photo Jim Evans

Award of Honour to Wal Upton



Left to right: Frank Slattery, Wal Upton and Kathy Kautsoukis.

The April meeting of the Orchid Society of New South Wales Ltd was a very special night.

At this meeting Walter (Wal) Thomas Upton was presented with the Award of Honour from the Australian Orchid Foundation.

The general meeting was shortened and the night was then turned over to the presentation.

A number of members, Kevin Wilson, Jack Janese, Murray Corrigan, Mike Harrison spoke on the achievement of Wal over the many years of his contribution and dedication to orchid hybridizing, especially Australian natives, over a period of forty years. Speakers also praised the two world renowned books written by Wal showing the rest of the world the beauty and qualities of Australian native species and hybrids.

The last speaker was the world renowned and also an Award of Honour recipient, Mr Frank Slattery OAM. It was Frank's duty to present to Wal the framed award. Frank also spoke of Wal's achievements throughout the world as a speaker in many countries and as a hybridizer of many orchid genera especially Australian genera.

Supper was then served and members were then able to speak and congratulate Wal on his award.

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Attention AOR readers and Orchid Societies

"This and That" is a regular feature of the Australian Orchid Review and readers and Orchid Societies are invited to contribute any small news items of interest to Orchid lovers.

The deadline for items can be found on page 3.

Address all correspondence to the Editor. "This and That", Australian Orchid Review, 14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049.

Charity Orchid Spectacular

The North Moreton Queensland Orchid Council Inc. will stage its 1998 Charity Orchid Spectacular Show in the Auditorium, Brisbane Botanic Gardens, Mt Coot-tha on the 26th, 27th and 28th June 1998.

The Show should provide a magnificent display of orchids both Australian and exotic as well as ferns, bromeliads and foliage plants.

The Show will also feature floral art displays and sales, a wide variety of orchid plants for sale, from seedlings to flowering plants and daily raffles.

Potting demonstrations will be conducted continually throughout the show and expert advice will be given on orchid culture.

Refreshments provided by the Cystic Fibrosis Association will be available, and

Ira Butler and Bill Murdoch Trophies for 1998

Notice to growers of Show Champion or Awarded Australian Native Orchid Hybrids or Species.

Although nomination forms and instructions for these trophies have been sent to all State Orchid Societies and ANOS Groups, growers may request nomination forms from, Ruth Rudkin, Secretary I.B.T.C., 18 Lyle Ave., Lindfield NSW 2070, or ringing (02) 9416 4306.

Remember – a good plant deserves a good photographer.

Nominations close November 16 for all shows held and plants awarded before November 1, 1998.

handcrafted articles will be for sale on their craft table.

The Show will be open from 9.00am to 5.00pm on Friday and Saturday and 9.00am to 4.30pm on Sunday. Presentation of the trophies will be conducted at the conclusion of the Show on Sunday.

The proceeds from the Spectacular will be presented to the Cystic Fibrosis Association at the Annual Presentation Dinner on 15th August 1988 at the Chermide Bowls Club.

For further information contact Sherry Burrow, Honorary Show Secretary, Phone: (02) 3263 5339.

Plant, Water & Weed Your Own Garden on the Nickelodeon Online Treehouse

Put away your traditional lawnmowers, rakes and hoses and go online today to check out Nickelodeon's new and innovative website development, the **Online Garden**, designed and created by Nickelodeon as part of its active entertainment philosophy, the **Online Garden** offers kids of all ages a safe, stimulating

and crazily unpredictable environment which kids can control and customise to suit themselves. Nickelodeon worked closely with its long-term programming team at Click Interactive on the development of the project.

Imagine designing your own garden with water fountains, gnomes, birdhouses, ponds with fish, trees and plants, while comprehensive sound effects of birds singing and thunder roaring, can be heard in the background. Well you can – log in, choose the weather for your visit and start gardening. And remember, keep coming back as your garden keeps growing by itself ...

By accessing <http://nickoz.com> kids can climb inside the **Nickelodeon Online Treehouse** and venture on to the 'garden experience'. A step-by-step guide is given on how to create their own individual garden and tend to it. They are encouraged to experiment, use their imaginations and nurture the flora and fauna on screen. Additionally, the **Online Garden** offers kids a selection of Nickelodeon created games which are exclusive to the Garden. These include – *Snapdragon*, *Bird Hockey*, *Ships* and *Insectivore*. To date, Australian kids have registered over 4,500 Online Gardens since going online in February.

Cumberland Orchid Circle Inc Honours Two Members



At Cumberland Orchid Circle's November meeting, which was also their Christmas party meeting, Kath and Alan Kerruish were each presented with a certificate of Appreciation. These Certificates were the first ever to be presented in Cumberland's 40 odd year history.

In presenting the certificates, Vice President David Bell, paid tribute to the excellent and untiring service Kath and Alan have given, are giving and hopefully continue to give, to the Circle; Kath, who is our Secretary, for her organising ability, and the many items she attends to that only a few of us know about, to ensure that Cumberland remains a progressive, friendly society. Alan, apart from supporting Kath, has a wealth of orchid as well as administrative knowledge, renders help and assistance in very many ways to the Circle and its members.

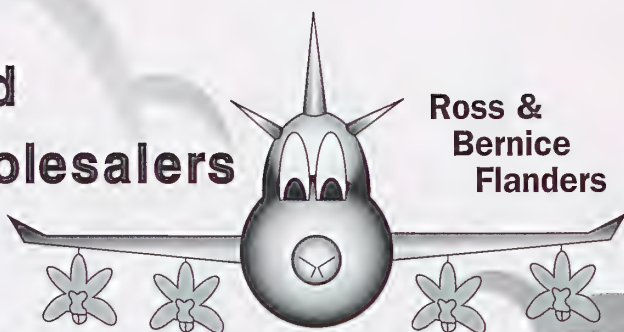
Alan is the only person, of who for several years, has given up a week of his holidays to serve and oversee, fulltime our Winter and Spring Shows held in local shopping centres. Alan has served for several years as President and/or Vice President.

Cumberland Orchid Circle serves the metropolitan Hills District, which is north west of Sydney.

The photograph shows the surprised but happy recipients after the presentation. L to R: David Bell, Andrew Young, Alan and Kath Kerruish.

David Bell

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enter you in the draw for a chance to win the prize.
The draw will be held on Sunday 28th at 4.00pm.

Cattleyas

By now your cattleyas should have been moved from their summer growing area into a more protected area for the winter. If you live in a warmer climate such as Queensland this may not be necessary. In the southern states, cattleyas do not like to be grown in an open shade house during winter. A cool glasshouse will do in most instances. If your locality is rather cold a warm glass would be necessary.

If you have a heated house try and maintain a night temperature of around 10 to 12 degrees Celsius. Water weekly in a heated house. If grown in an unheated house the plants could go for around ten days before watering. Remember – do not overwater during the cold winter months. In the northern states water when plants are nearly dry.

During winter, only fertilise if the plants are actively growing. A little organic fertilizer used at half strength every few weeks could help the plants GARDEN PARTY® used at 2 to 3 mls per litre should do. A little CROPMAX® is a good tonic for your plants.

If plants come into bloom during winter, watch your air circulation. Bad air circulation will cause flower spotting. Some growers like to use a little K-D-L if plants are in bud. K-D-L is 35% liquid potassium. This helps to enhance depth of colour, texture and size. It also helps the plants to ward off disease and also helps plants to withstand the cold.

Remember – during winter, do not overwater and fresh air circulation is important. ■

Cymbidiums

The cymbidium season has now started. In the Sydney area many growers are complaining about the lack of spikes this season. The long hot summer may have had something to do with it.

By now you should have moved all of your flowering plants under shelter for the winter. If you want unblemished blooms you must flower your plants under some form of cover. If you have a heated house you only need to maintain 8 to 10 degrees Celsius. If the weather is cold and wet increase the temperature a couple of degrees.

On fine days open all ventilators to make sure your plants have plenty of fresh air.

Water only on fine days. Water when compost starts to dry. This could be approximately every five to ten days depending on your location.

A little H.S.O. 12 fertilizer when you irrigate helps to keep your spikes moving. Stake all spikes as they grow. A better idea is to use NIE CO ROLLS®. These little gadgets help to keep your spikes nice and straight (these are available from MIRIAM ANN ORCHIDS in Sydney). They automatically tension the spikes during the spikes growth.

By now all pests should have gone to sleep. Watch out for aphids CONFIDOR® will keep them under control. CONFIDOR® is now available in aerosol packs for the convenience of hobby growers.

If you have flower spotting problems during winter – it means you are overwatering and you have insufficient air circulation in your flowering house. Remember – chemicals cannot fix cultural problems.

Don't forget to start to get your compost mix

on the move. It won't be long before the potting season will be there.

If you want to see the latest in cymbidium seedlings go along to the 11th Annual Central Coast Orchidfest at Royale Orchids 1360 Brieses Road Peats Ridge N.S.W. The Orchidfest will be held on the weekend of 27th and 28th June. For further information phone (02) 4375 1199 or fax (02) 4375 1205.

Don't forget the 3rd National Cymbidium Show to be held at the Marana Auditorium at Hurstville, one of Sydney's southern suburbs. This will be held from Friday 14th to Sunday 16th August 1998. ■

Masdevallia/Dracula

For most areas of Australia, where *Masdevallia/Dracula* are successfully cultivated, now is the time to start looking for evidence of a good Spring to early Summer flowering. Many buds can now be seen poking their heads up, through the sheath which surrounds the ramicaul, or the bottom part of the leaf. Keep this area clear of water lest the buds be lost due to rotting off. Sometimes as well, the bud may not be able to properly emerge and some careful slitting with a razor blade may be necessary to release it. Possibly in some areas, *Masd. veitchiana* is already in bloom as of course, this favourite flowers on and off throughout the year.

As temperatures drop and the rains hopefully begin for most of us, it is time, if you have not done so, to move your plants out of their Summer/Autumn positions, *Masdevallia/Dracula* are no different from other orchids, in that they do not take kindly to being wet and cold, for months at a time. Winter solid cover should be in place by now. Plants can continue to grow rather vigorously at this time, so fertilisers, albeit gentle, can be included at every watering. Late Autumn weather in the southern states and northern tablelands, approximates very closely the climate from the habitat as it is during most of the year.

Watering frequency should be reduced, however. In the south, shade cloth should be removed so as to take advantage of Winter light. No light, poor flowering! Should you be growing any species from the lower Andean altitudes, it is time to think about a little bottom heat to keep them going through the Winter. 8 to 10 deg. C. at night should be absolute minimum for these cold sensitive orchids. The application of a Natriphene spray at recommended strength for orchids, may assist at this time. During our Winter, I NEVER water during periods of naturally high humidity. I have learned from observation in the habitat, that even *Masdevallia* are able to withstand short periods of dryness without harmful effect as long as humidity it is always high. Let's say a minimum of 60% RH.

Sudden spotting or dropping of leaves suggests that it is too cold and this is the plant talking, to you, as well as advising that a little bottom heat, would be appreciated. Section *Occillantes* is at risk from the cold and many *Dracula* will spot their foliage rather badly if constant temperatures in the lower regions prevail for long periods. Cool nights are not a problem but little temperature increase during the daylight hours, over an extended period will

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AOR137

see a decline in the health and vigour of many plants. Try to arrange things so that a 20 deg. C. day is possible. As always, air movement is as important now as it is in other seasons. KEEP THOSE FANS ON!

Dracula are one of the most vigorous of all the Pleurothallids and it is rare to see them give trouble in culture. Water quality may be a cause of foliage spotting and leaf tip die back. I have constant spotting with *Drac. gorgona* and suspect modern additives courtesy of the water board for causing this.

Flowering *Draculas* of course is a different matter. Observe cause and effect and all will ultimately fall into place. They are certainly worth the small amount of extra trouble and new techniques that may be required of them. Well flowered examples of *Drac. vampira*, *wallisii*, *simia* or *chestertonii*, that's the one with the huge lip, are sights many people will never see unless they are grown, or should I say saved, by enthusiasts and conservation minded growers who are mindful of the rape and destruction of natural habitats.

The future of many species, unfortunately lays with artificial propagation techniques. Within our life time many of the gems we grow in our collections will disappear from their natural habitat.

Now gone are the ecosystems of many, and as orchids can be very fussy about their growing environment, even in the country of origin, exact duplicates of micro climates can be difficult to find. It will always be preferable to leave the plants where they are and where they have evolved for certain sets of conditions, over the many thousands of years. Try and tell that to a land owner who wants to burn and slash, to grow corn and graze cattle through!

Because of the fact that many species may be endemic to areas of only a kilometre or so square, in the destruction of the habitat, we may be witnessing the extinction of many species. Our responsibility as dedicated and concerned growers, is to acquire and cultivate as many of these plants as possible, lest they be lost for all time!

Make sure you keep the snail/slug baits around at the moment, or all the good work will disappear in one night! Mesuroil is a good bait if you can find it although nothing beats a good solid boot before you retire for the night, especially if it has been raining.

Natives

At the end of April as this is being written it looks as if a return to normal – or should this read preferred – weather conditions is hopeful. The rain is most welcome after a very hot, dry summer. I noticed that some of my plants did not do well even though they were well watered (not with treated town supply) and fed. There must be something about rain which they need in order to thrive.

Continue with cold weather protection as begun over the last two months or so. Be sure all potentially cold susceptible plants are well under cover. Water early in the day and don't forget the heated or sealed house if rain persists. It is easy to do and a heater will dry things out quickly.

It can be hard to decide when best to water during winter, particularly in a heated or enclosed structure. Experience is the best

guide. Frost isn't a problem if it is raining and nights tend to be warmer – but plants will dry slowly. Sunny weather can mean colder nights but plants will dry more quickly. Consider the plants also. Those with monsoonal origins like (need) a dry spell while others need constant moisture. Have a bit of a dig in the mix of a pot or two to see just how dry it is and individually handwater those which are too dry. Keeping the humidity levels higher around the plants by using tubs of water or ponds may mean they don't need watering as often and consequently are less likely to suffer cold damage. Keep in mind that this is very much dependent on your conditions and the plants you are growing. Some, for example *Sarcochilus ceciliae* and relatives do not like cold winter rain and are best kept under cover, but cold.

Take advantage of nice warm days to clean pinebark and prepare potting media for spring. If you soak your own bark start now and it will be ready for a quick start. It is important to remove bits of timber and rubbish to leave solid chunks of bark which should be around the same size. Sieve out any fine particles and pick out any that are extra large if your supply is not graded.

Pine bark is commonly used as the base or sole component of orchid potting media. It is readily available in most areas and comparatively cheap. It provides the open, free draining properties necessary for healthy root systems. However, pine bark does not contain much in the way of useful nutrients and can be quite acidic (low pH). Soaking gives the opportunity to fix this by:

- 1: getting the bark moist (you can use a wetting agent).
- 2: adjusting the pH (add small quantity of lime or similar compound).

- 3: adding nutrients for the plants and useful micro organisms (add food and trace elements).

When properly treated and rinsed (on the lawn) the bark should be left in a bag or pile to begin to compost. The micro organisms will produce food for the plants. Again experience is needed here to judge the degree of decomposition needed to produce optimum orchid growth while retaining the hardness of the bark. This treatment process is not permanent as nutrients are washed out and the pH can change due to added fertiliser and the quality of the water you use.

Continue to clean up in and around the growing area over winter. Pick out any weeds as soon as they appear and remove any dead leaves of pseudobulbs.

This is also a good time to do a major cleanup in the potting area if necessary and wash any pots that are to be reused. It isn't a really good idea to reuse pots due to the risks of passing on viral and other diseases but it does seem rather a waste to throw away pots in good condition which have only housed a healthy plant which has moved onto larger accommodation. If you reuse pots they should be thoroughly washed. I found soaking them for a day or so in a garbage bin filled with a liquid sugar soap solution* made scrubbing away salt (fertiliser) build-up, algae and dirt easy. The pots were rinsed before soaking in a bleach solution* at least overnight then sundried before stacking ready for reuse. Don't forget to clean and sharpen tools as well.

Over these months you should see the blooms of spring forming. Some may be well advanced while others will not appear until what seems like the last minute. *Dendrobium falcostrum* is noted for this. Keep an eye on the developing flower spikes to ensure they don't suffer any damage from pests or come to physical harm. Be sure they don't get caught under leaves or growths and become twisted and deformed. Rotating plants with advanced flower spikes can result in twisting and bending, but careful manipulation early in development can give a more balanced and better display – if you are that dedicated and prepared to experiment. Snails and slugs can damage the flowers. They seem to bit a chunk out of the stem so that it bends or breaks and may leave only some of the flower buds to develop (if you're lucky). Other pests include aphids when the weather warms up. They wilt growths and cause bud drop or streak colours generally making a real mess if allowed to feed undeterred. Grasshoppers also bite chunks from stems.

Use of fertiliser on native orchids during winter is usually considered unnecessary as there is little active growth except for the flowers. If you decide to feed over winter be sure to use a fertiliser with a low nitrogen (N) level and make it very dilute. The need to feed is determined by your conditions and the type of plants you are growing. In warmer areas there may well be growth over the winter months – or any early start in spring.

Natives in bloom over the winter months are mainly terrestrials. If you grow these try to keep plants out of the rain whilst in bloom as the stems can be knocked flat. There are many intriguing forms amongst these orchids including new hybrids. Culture is quite different to that for the more commonly grown native orchids of epiphytic/lithophytic origin. An open, sandy loam mix is needed. Many species do not thrive in cultivation due to their dependence on mycorrhiza. Others are cultivated by growers who go to great lengths to provide the necessary conditions. There are many though, which are quite easy to grow and reward a little effort with a fine display each year.

*made to recommended strength for home use.

Paphiopedilums

Paphiopedilum hybrids are well into their flowering season. Most of the whites and early greens will be in flower, together with some of the coloured varieties. Many of the modern hybrids, particularly those with spotted flowers, will not flower until spring. Flower quality depends upon several factors; those under your control at this time of year are watering, feeding, staking and light.

During winter paphiopedilums do not require frequent watering. Whilst the actual frequency will depend upon the weather, the type of housing and the state of the potting mixture, you must resist the temptation to pick up the hose unless the plants are moderately dry. When you do water, water early on a sunny day and water thoroughly. After every third or fourth watering allow the plants to drain for half an hour or so and then water with weak Aquasol (about half strength).

Staking is important if you want to avoid asymmetrical flowers. Try to encourage the

stems to grow upright from the start. You will be able to support the growing stem with a loose tie a couple of inches or so below the bud. When the stem is fully grown and the bud about to open, lean the pot forward about fifteen degrees or so and keep it in this position until the flower has been open about a week; this will cause the flowers to "look up" a little.

Adequate light is very important for quality flowers. If at all possible, the amount of shading should be reduced considerably from mid-May until early September. This will result in larger, brighter flowers and longer – yes, longer – stronger stems; the plants will also benefit by continuing their growth cycle, albeit at a slower rate, through the winter months.

Although potting is best left until spring, any plant which is not doing well should be repotted into fresh mixture as soon as it is noticed, no matter what the season. If the roots have rotted away, dip the "bare rooted" plant in Fongarid and stake it firmly.

As a general rule the green-leaved hybrids can be grown quite well in cold conditions provided they are protected from heavy frost. Those with heated glasshouses do not need more than about six degrees centigrade, although young seedlings will benefit from somewhat warmer conditions. Maudiae types are really warm growers and require about fifteen degrees to do well.

Phalaenopsis

Watering:– Water only in early mornings every 3 or 4 days depending on the weather. If possible, water mainly in pots and not the foliage. Do not allow water to remain in the crown overnight as this can cause rot. Avoid watering at all on cold or bleak days.

Light:– Still require more shade than other genera although can be reduced to 70% during winter.

Fertiliser:– Reduce to once per fortnight, alternating between –

(1) Inorganic low nitrogen – Campbells A, Aqua K or Phostrogen.

(2) Wuxall Nitrosol or Fish Emulsion.

Pest Control:– Spray with fungicide every 6 weeks. e.g. Daconil, Ridomil MZ WP or Mancozeb with Kocide.

Use Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum to control scale and insects.

Keep a close watch for mites and treat with a miticide as required.

Wettable Sulphur may also be used as it is both a fungicide and a miticide.

Vandaceous

Watering:– Cut back on watering during cooler months, depending on local conditions, a good watering every 3 days should be sufficient. Water only in mornings. Avoid watering at all on cold or bleak days.

Light:– Strap leaf vandas and ascocendas require 50% shade. If you wish to move narrow leaved vandaceous plants (i.e. terete and semi-terete vandas, Mokaras, Arandas, etc.) from a

shade house to full sunlight, then now is a good time to move them.

Fertiliser:– Reduce fertilising to once per fortnight alternating between –

(1) Inorganic low nitrogen – Campbells A, Flowfeed HP8, Aqua K or Phostrogen.

(2) Wuxall, Nitrosol or Fish Emulsion.

Pest Control:– Spray with a fungicide every 6 weeks e.g. Daconil, Ridomil MZ WP, Mancozeb or Wettable Sulphur.

If insects or scale are a problem spray with Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum.

Watch for mite damage (i.e. Red Spider, false spider, etc.) and treat with a miticide such as Kelthan or Tedian.

The Royal Horticultural Society Orchid Registration Advisory Committee

Newsletter No. 17

New to Registration

New hybrid genera recently entering registration include *Laipenchihara*, *Malcolmcampbellara*, *Mooreara*, *Neoaeristylis*, *Palermoara*, *Porterara*, *Sigmacidium*, *Steniella*, *Thompsonara*, *Trisuloara*, *Woodwardara* and *Yeepengara*. 50 species (including 10 species of *Gongora*) and three natural genera (*Bonatea*, *Chaubardiella* and *Paphinia*) are new to hybrid registration. This brings the total to approximately 102,000 accepted grexes from 640 artificial hybrid genera in the International Orchid Register and these have been derived from about 2300 species in 235 natural genera.

Many new registrants from several countries have entered the IOR since the last Newsletter. This means that there have been approximately 8500 registrants since Veitch in 1956 and it is estimated that about 1500 of these are active at the present time.

Registrar's Notes

1. The Registrar would like to point out that as long as photographs (transparencies or prints) are named or cross-referenced in some way they do not have to be fastened to the application forms.

2. The Registrar also wishes to request that if applicants change their address they should indicate this on the application form.

3. Applicants are reminded that the Registrar should be informed of any originator's rights.

Web Site for RHS Information

Technical difficulties have delayed the introduction of the INTERNATIONAL ORCHID REGISTER on the RHS Web site <www.rhs.org.uk>. An announcement will be made when it does become available. The web site continues to carry information about other aspects of the Society's botanical and horticultural activities.

Forthcoming Publications

Two publications are announced: *SANDERS LIST OF ORCHID HYBRIDS – ADDENDUM* (1996-1998)

This is expected to be available in the first half of 1999.

RHS ORCHID REGISTRATION CD-ROM (1998 edition)

This is expected to be available during 1998 and will contain all registrations up to the end of 1997.

**Secretary of Orchid Registration
Advisory Committee, PO Box 1072
Frome Somerset BA11 5NY England**

e-mail: orcereg@rhs.org.uk

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New Orchid Hybrids

AUGUST/SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1997 REGISTRATIONS

Supplied by the Royal Horticultural Society as International Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
(O/U = Originator unknown)		
AERIDOPSIS		
Algonac	<i>Aër. vandarum</i> x <i>Phal. denevei</i>	W.Hoover(R.Ciesinski)
Brooke	<i>Phal. serpentina</i> x <i>Aërps. Algonac</i>	W.Hoover(R.Ciesinski)
AERIDOVANDA		
Crownfox Delicado	V. Fuchs Fuchsia x <i>Aër. lawrenceae</i>	R.F.Orchids
ANGRANTHES		
Longilena	<i>Aërth. longipes</i> † x <i>Angcm. magdalenae</i>	Hoosier(Great Lakes)
ASCOCENDA		
Betty Eber's Joy	<i>Ascda. Jean Ward</i> x <i>Ascda. Meda Arnold</i>	B.Eber(O/U)
Crownfox Tropic	V. Robert's Delight x <i>Ascda. Dong Tarn</i>	R.F.Orchids
Doctor Wan Azizah	<i>Ascda. Suksamran Spots</i> x V. Keeree's Delight	Hew Nursery(Rama)
Ken Kone	V. merrillii x <i>Ascda. Guo Chia Long</i>	R.F.Orchids
Nicholas Keith	V. Mimi Palmer x <i>Ascda. Meda Arnold</i>	M.W.G.Keith
Norma Jean	<i>Ascda. Lady Boonkua</i> x <i>Ascda. Yip Sum Wah</i>	P.Landsberg(O/U)
Palmaston Jennifer	V. Wirat x <i>Ascda. Dechjun</i>	R.Hawkes
Vernon Kebodeaux	<i>Ascda. Tubtim Velvet</i> x V. Charles Goodfellow	R.F.Orchids
‡ BONATEA (Bnt.)		
Emerald Star	<i>Bnt. speciosa</i> † x <i>Bnt. cassidea</i> †	K.Wodrich
BRASSIDIUM		
Steve Male	<i>Brsdm. Aloha</i> x <i>Onc. forbesii</i>	R.B.Cole
BRASSOCATTLEYA		
Fancy Island Utuado	<i>Bc. Anauris Santiago</i> x <i>C. aurantiaca</i>	Orch. by Eli
Good Looks	<i>Bc. Sincere Wishes</i> x <i>Bc. Pastoral</i>	Dogashima
Lolas Charm	<i>Bc. Pastoral</i> x <i>C. Earl</i>	Allan Johnson(O/U)
Modern Art	<i>Bc. Marcella Koss</i> x <i>C. Douglas Johnston</i>	Dogashima
Peakfarm Maid	<i>Bc. Cynthia</i> x <i>C. Small Wonder</i>	M.Mineta
Sun Shine Beauty	<i>C. granulosa</i> x <i>Bc. Anauris Santiago</i>	Orch. by Eli
Yukiko Takeno	<i>Bc. Pastoral</i> x <i>C. Polychrome Mountain</i>	M.Mineta
BRASSOLAEIOCATTLEYA		
Amy Linden	<i>Blc. White Water Falls</i> x <i>C. Horace</i>	I.Linden(Carter & Holmes)
Chance the Chance	<i>Lc. Alcidor</i> x <i>Blc. Sweet Anniversary</i>	Dogashima
Cosmo-Rosales	<i>Lc. Ruth Montgomery</i> x <i>Blc. Memoria Crispin Rosales</i>	Kokusai
David Green	<i>Lc. Lee Langford</i> x <i>Blc. Eve Marie Barnett</i>	Ted Green
Dennis Gramling	<i>Blc. Greg's Lucky Canyon</i> x <i>Blc. Joe</i>	J.Grezaffi
Golden Mul	<i>Lc. Gold Digger</i> x <i>Bl. Richard Mueller</i>	Michel Vacherot(J.McCully)
Grand Choice	<i>Blc. Helen Pastushin</i> x <i>B. digbyana</i>	Dogashima
Hufenstuhl	<i>Blc. Waikiki Gold</i> x <i>L. sinacorana</i>	Horst Meyer
Jungle Treasure	<i>Blc. Love Sound</i> x <i>Lc. Jungle Elf</i>	H & R
Katie Vance	<i>Lc. Pirate King</i> x <i>Blc. Blumen Insel</i>	B.N.Jones
Koyama Kazuo	<i>Lc. Koyama Sumi</i> x <i>Blc. South Ghyll</i>	K.Koyama
Masako Osanai	<i>Blc. Hawaiian Princess</i> x <i>Blc. Meditation</i>	Akatsuka Orch.Gdns.
Memoria Pem Holder	<i>Blc. Blumen Insel</i> x <i>Blc. Oconee</i>	B.N.Jones
Memoria Valerie Gomes	<i>Blc. Saga</i> x <i>Blc. Golden Slippers</i>	Kawamoto(William Nishimoto)
Message Song	<i>Bc. Princess Teresa</i> x <i>Lc. Irene Finney</i>	Dogashima
Mike Rogers	<i>Lc. Liberty Hill</i> x <i>Blc. Oconee</i>	Carter & Holmes
Mount Larcom	<i>Lc. Rose Mannix</i> x <i>Blc. Oconee</i>	B.N.Jones
Musical Star	<i>Blc. Pamela Hetherington</i> x <i>Lc. Mildred Rives</i>	Dogashima
Olive Vance	<i>Blc. Trojan Gold</i> x <i>Lc. Kari Lynn</i>	B.N.Jones
Pamela O'Brien	<i>Lc. Prophecy</i> x <i>Blc. Peggy O'Neill</i>	B.N.Jones(O/U)
Peggy Grayson Cole	<i>Lc. Gaiety Flambeau</i> x <i>Blc. Oconee</i>	Carter & Holmes
Pink Empress	<i>Bc. Mount Hood</i> x <i>Blc. Bryce Canyon</i>	W.H.Huang
Purple Passion	<i>C. Horace</i> x <i>Blc. Murray Spencer</i>	Exotic Orchids
Shigeko Abe	<i>Blc. Ronald Hausermann</i> x <i>Blc. Fred Stewart</i>	H. & D.Abe(Carmela)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
BURRAGEARA		
Kilauea	<i>Colm. Sphacetante</i> x <i>Oncda. Charlesworthii</i>	Akatsuka Orch.Gdns. (Carmela)
CATANOCHES		
Pfahl's Folly	<i>Cyc. loddigesii</i> x <i>Ctism. expansum</i>	J.Pfahl(O/U)
CATASETUM		
João Batista	<i>Ctism. albovirens</i> † x <i>Ctism. ciliatum</i>	Pereira & Fernandes
CATTLEYA		
Baby King Utuado	<i>C. David Sweet</i> x <i>C. aurantiaca</i>	Orch. by Eli
Corcovado	<i>C. Brabantiae</i> x <i>C. Pao da Acucar</i>	Quinta do Lato(A.Carnier)
Forbidden City	<i>C. Old Whitey</i> x <i>C. Vangie Go</i>	H.Ong(O/U)
Ken John Wheatley	<i>C. Pine Rivers</i> x <i>C. Lawnton</i>	Larapinta
Lalitha	<i>C. Penny Kuroda</i> x <i>C. Green Leopard</i>	P.Setty
Living Red Coral	<i>C. Bactia</i> x <i>C. aurantiaca</i>	Orch. by Eli
Memoria Chou En-Lai	<i>C. Ruth Gee</i> x <i>C. Vangie Go</i>	H.Ong(O/U)
Vangie Go	<i>C. Memoria Paul T. Yamada</i> x <i>C. Princess Bells</i>	H.Ong(O/U)
White Reception	<i>C. Hawaiian Wedding Song</i> x <i>C. Douglas Johnston</i>	Dogashima
CATTLEYTONIA		
Curtis Lutchman	<i>Ctna. Keith Roth</i> x <i>Ctna. Red Bliss</i>	C.Lutchman
CHRISTIEARA		
Crownfox Magic Lantern	<i>Aërdv. Vieng Ping</i> x <i>Ascda. Guo Chia Long</i>	R.F.Orchids
Teh Zahariah Jahidin	<i>Aër. lawrenceae</i> x <i>Ascda. Nongkham</i>	Ooi Leng Sun
CYMBIDIUM		
Aunty Violet	<i>Cym. Khyber Pass</i> x <i>Cym. Phil Cass</i>	Guest(Geyserland)
Autumn Glow	<i>Cym. Wyanga</i> x <i>Cym. Culpaulin</i>	Barrita
Claret Ice	<i>Cym. Lady Claret</i> x <i>Cym. Pink Ice</i>	L.Batchman
Dark Gypsy	<i>Cym. Dear Karen</i> x <i>Cym. Gypsy Queen</i>	L.Batchman
Devonport	<i>Cym. Tidbit</i> x <i>Cym. Doctor Baker</i>	Troweena
Enzan Stream	<i>Cym. Lucky Rainbow</i> x <i>Cym. Alexanderi</i>	Mukoyama
Fred Okawa	<i>Cym. Portuguese Passion</i> x <i>Cym. Peter Pan</i>	Shogo Sato
Gold Fever	<i>Cym. Valley Green</i> x <i>Cym. Gold Nugget</i>	L.Batchman
Habanero	<i>Cym. Claude Pepper</i> x <i>Cym. So Bold</i>	L.Batchman
Loch Leven	<i>Cym. Loch Moor</i> x <i>Cym. Red Beauty</i>	McBean's
Millennium Dawn	<i>Cym. Venus</i> x <i>Cym. Doctor Baker</i>	Troweena
Pottawatomie	<i>Cym. Valley Crimson</i> x <i>Cym. Enchanted Profile</i>	L.Batchman
Regal Sea	<i>Cym. Baltic Apple</i> x <i>Cym. Royale Fare</i>	Barrita
Royale Dress	<i>Cym. Trigo Royale</i> x <i>Cym. Dress Parade</i>	Barrita(J.Gulbis)
Rustic Dream	<i>Cym. Trigo Royale</i> x <i>Cym. Wyanga</i>	Barrita
Shady Vale	<i>Cym. Bulbarrow</i> x <i>Cym. Doris Aurea</i>	L.Batchman
Stanley Sheba	<i>Cym. Stanley Fouraker</i> x <i>Cym. Sheba</i>	Mukoyama(A.R.Bryant)
Sylvan Cron	<i>Cym. Cronulla</i> x <i>Cym. Sylvan Stanley</i>	Mukoyama(A.R.Bryant)
Sylvan Stanley	<i>Cym. Sylvania</i> x <i>Cym. Stanley Sheba</i>	Mukoyama(A.R.Bryant)
Top Act	<i>Cym. Operetta</i> x <i>Cym. Valley Zenith</i>	R.Harrison(W.R.Johnson)
Uncle Everett	<i>Cym. Last Tango</i> x <i>Cym. Lady Spring</i>	Guest(Geyserland)
Wild Goose	<i>Cym. Lunakye</i> x <i>Cym. Winter Wonder</i>	Barrita
Zenera	<i>Cym. Winter Wonder</i> x <i>Cym. Valley Zenith</i>	K.Black
DENDROBIUM		
Autumn Classic	<i>Den. Autumn Stripes</i> x <i>Den. Classic Gem</i>	Nuuanu Orch.(S & W Orch.)
Beniotome	<i>Den. Japanese Hope</i> x <i>Den. Benikujaku</i>	J.Yamamoto
Beth McFarlane	<i>Den. formosum</i> x <i>Den. Madame Vipa</i>	Karen McFarlane
Candy Heart	<i>Den. Oberon</i> x <i>Den. Candy Girl</i>	Hirofumi Yamamoto
Charm Grande	<i>Den. Christina</i> x <i>Den. Sky Rose</i>	J.Yamamoto
Charming Queen	<i>Den. Sky Rose</i> x <i>Den. Upin King</i>	J.Yamamoto
Colin Powell	<i>Den. Fran's Twist</i> x <i>Den. taurinum</i>	Singapore Bot.Gdns
Curtis' Gem	<i>Den. Jaquelyn Concert</i> x <i>Den. Kultana</i>	C.Lutchman
Curtis Lutchman	<i>Den. Garnet Beauty</i> x <i>Den. Kaneohe Beauty</i>	C.Lutchman
Doll King	<i>Den. Pink Doll</i> x <i>Den. Wave King</i>	J.Yamamoto
Edwina Kojima	<i>Den. Queen Southeast</i> x <i>Den. Poh Kiew</i>	H.Kojima
Elsie Bayldon	<i>Den. Angellene</i> x <i>Den. Pinterry</i>	N.Mitchell
Enzed Charm	<i>Den. Gracious Falcon</i> x <i>Den. Doug Burgess</i>	D.Burgess
Enzed Elegance	<i>Den. Naraweena</i> x <i>Den. Doug Burgess</i>	D.Burgess
Fancy Fly	<i>Den. signatum</i> x <i>Den. Santana</i>	Hirofumi Yamamoto
Fancy Gem	<i>Den. White Rabbit</i> x <i>Den. Fantasia</i>	J.Yamamoto
Frederick Chiluba	<i>Den. Margaret Thatcher</i> x <i>Den. lasianthera</i>	Singapore Bot.Gdns

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>DENDROBIUM</i> (continued)		
Frosty Dawn	<i>Den.</i> Dawn Maree x <i>Den.</i> Lime Frost	H & R
Fujikomachi	<i>Den.</i> Snowflake x <i>Den.</i> New Comet	J.Yamamoto
Gay Gold	<i>Den.</i> Haunani Gay Ho x <i>Den.</i> <i>canaliculatum</i>	R.McVeigh
Golden Dress	<i>Den.</i> Golden Feather x <i>Den.</i> Candy Girl	J.Yamamoto
Grace Machel	<i>Den.</i> Khunying Boonruen x <i>Den.</i> Lim Tuck Soon	Singapore Bot.Gdns
Happy Friend	<i>Den.</i> Maihime x <i>Den.</i> Hagoromo	J.Yamamoto
Harmony Pink	<i>Den.</i> Kumiko Angel x <i>Den.</i> Upin King	J.Yamamoto
Ho Ho Ho	<i>Den.</i> Anching Lubag x <i>Den.</i> Something Cute	R.Yahiro
Illusion	<i>Den.</i> <i>lawesii</i> x <i>Den.</i> <i>cuthbertsonii</i>	Mountain
Japanese Dream	<i>Den.</i> Memoria Toye x <i>Den.</i> Super Crown	J.Yamamoto
Koraku Park	<i>Den.</i> New Japan x <i>Den.</i> Century	J.Yamamoto
Larapinta Amie Filewood	<i>Den.</i> Mild Yumi x <i>Den.</i> Yuzuki	Larapinta(O/U)
Larapinta Barbara	<i>Den.</i> Hagoromo x <i>Den.</i> Beautiful Egg	Larapinta(O/U)
Larapinta Beau Edward	<i>Den.</i> Oriental Gold x <i>Den.</i> Buderim Fantasy	Larapinta(Mrs B.Mead)
Larapinta Butterfly	<i>Den.</i> Papiyon x <i>Den.</i> Yellow Ribbon	Larapinta(D.Wanka)
Larapinta Canary Cream	<i>Den.</i> Canary Bird x <i>Den.</i> Buderim Cream	Larapinta(Mrs B.Mead)
Larapinta Dreamtime	<i>Den.</i> Shinonome x <i>Den.</i> Papiyon	Larapinta
Larapinta Fantasy Bird	<i>Den.</i> Buderim Fantasy x <i>Den.</i> Canary Bird	Larapinta(Mrs B.Mead)
Larapinta Fred's Canary	<i>Den.</i> Canary Bird x <i>Den.</i> <i>friedricksianum</i>	Larapinta(Mrs B.Mead)
Larapinta Joan Wheatley	<i>Den.</i> Pittero Gold x <i>Den.</i> Mild Yumi	Larapinta(Mrs B.Mead)
Larapinta Karen Russell	<i>Den.</i> Ceylon Glory x <i>Den.</i> Diana	Larapinta(O/U)
Larapinta King's Love	<i>Den.</i> Sweetheart x <i>Den.</i> Yukidaruma	Larapinta(K.Gowlett)
Larapinta Little Rikki	<i>Den.</i> Snowflake x <i>Den.</i> <i>nobile</i>	Larapinta(J.Raddatz)
Larapinta Ted Filewood	<i>Den.</i> Spellbound x <i>Den.</i> Ron Williamson	Larapinta
Lucky Princess	<i>Den.</i> Super Crown x <i>Den.</i> Pink Fantasia	J.Yamamoto
McFarlane Challenge	<i>Den.</i> White Wine x <i>Den.</i> White Pansy	Karen McFarlane
McFarlane Pearl	<i>Den.</i> Frieda Bratanata x <i>Den.</i> White Pansy	Karen McFarlane
McFarlane Splendour	<i>Den.</i> Cassie McFarlane x <i>Den.</i> Autumn Splendour	Karen McFarlane
McFarlane Triumph	<i>Den.</i> Frieda Bratanata x <i>Den.</i> Autumn Fashion	Karen McFarlane
Memoria Annie deBruyne	<i>Den.</i> <i>cochliodes</i> x <i>Den.</i> <i>schulleri</i>	J.de Bruyne(V.C.de Bruyne)
Memoria Princess Diana	<i>Den.</i> Pattaya Beauty x <i>Den.</i> Fairy Wong	Singapore Bot.Gdns
Memoria Yean deBruyne	<i>Den.</i> <i>undulatum</i> x <i>Den.</i> <i>cochliodes</i>	V.T.de Bruyne (V.C.de Bruyne)
Merry King	<i>Den.</i> Forty Niner x <i>Den.</i> Lucky Girl	J.Yamamoto
Miura Angel	<i>Den.</i> Ise x <i>Den.</i> Miura Komachi	M.Inamine
Miura Dream	<i>Den.</i> Hatsuyume x <i>Den.</i> Santana	M.Inamine
Miura Little Lady	<i>Den.</i> Sachi x <i>Den.</i> Snow Pearl	M.Inamine
Moonshine	<i>Den.</i> <i>vexillarius</i> † x <i>Den.</i> <i>masarangense</i> †	Mountain
Nancy Mooney	<i>Den.</i> Myron Mooney x <i>Den.</i> Nancy Yamaguchi	W.Uohara
Nerissa	<i>Den.</i> Berry x <i>Den.</i> Star	G.Leafberg
Nobuchan	<i>Den.</i> Crimson Glow x <i>Den.</i> <i>phalaenopsis</i>	Kamaaina
Oriental Jewel	<i>Den.</i> Golden Feather x <i>Den.</i> New World	J.Yamamoto
Peach Fizz	<i>Den.</i> Hagoromo x <i>Den.</i> Yellow Ribbon	Hirofumi Yamamoto
Pearl Cloud	<i>Den.</i> Matterhorn x <i>Den.</i> Cassiope	J.Yamamoto
Prince Aaron	<i>Den.</i> Sabine x <i>Den.</i> Thailand	C.Lutchman
Ron's Review	<i>Den.</i> Ron Kerr x <i>Den.</i> Madame Vipa	Karen McFarlane
Royal Fantasy	<i>Den.</i> Honey Love x <i>Den.</i> Fantasia	J.Yamamoto
Royal Pink	<i>Den.</i> Fancy Dress x <i>Den.</i> Bonanza	J.Yamamoto
Sailor Smile	<i>Den.</i> Hagoromo x <i>Den.</i> Sailor Boy	Hirofumi Yamamoto
Sailor Song	<i>Den.</i> White Christmas x <i>Den.</i> Sailor Boy	Hirofumi Yamamoto
Shawnie	<i>Den.</i> <i>kauldorumii</i> † x <i>Den.</i> <i>speciosum</i>	G.Leafberg
Shelleen	<i>Den.</i> Ellewong x <i>Den.</i> Dot Sheen	N.Mitchell
Singapore Girl Orchid	<i>Den.</i> Singa Rose x <i>Den.</i> Alkaff Melissa White	Singapore Bot.Gdns
Snow Wave	<i>Den.</i> Yumedono x <i>Den.</i> Sawady	J.Yamamoto
Sono Ayako	<i>Den.</i> Circe x <i>Den.</i> Fran's Jewel	Singapore Bot.Gdns
Star Glory	<i>Den.</i> Star Sapphire x <i>Den.</i> Fantasia	J.Yamamoto
Star Song	<i>Den.</i> Hoshimusume x <i>Den.</i> Benchamin	J.Yamamoto
Sunny King	<i>Den.</i> Rainbow Hill x <i>Den.</i> Great Century	J.Yamamoto
Sweet Cake	<i>Den.</i> Bonanza x <i>Den.</i> White Christmas	J.Yamamoto
Sweet Jewel	<i>Den.</i> Hagoromo x <i>Den.</i> Sweetheart	Hirofumi Yamamoto
Sweet Pinky	<i>Den.</i> White Rabbit x <i>Den.</i> Sky Rose	J.Yamamoto
Sweet Song	<i>Den.</i> Winter Vacation x <i>Den.</i> Bonanza	J.Yamamoto
Tan Mack	<i>Den.</i> Little Mack x <i>Den.</i> Tan Lass	R.McVeigh
Unkai	<i>Den.</i> Hagoromo x <i>Den.</i> Himedaruma	J.Yamamoto
Victorian Blush	<i>Den.</i> June Mac x <i>Den.</i> <i>kingianum</i>	W.Turville
Victorian Flare	<i>Den.</i> <i>kingianum</i> x <i>Den.</i> Rutherford Blushing Bride	W.Turville
Victorian Humbug	<i>Den.</i> <i>kingianum</i> x <i>Den.</i> Rutherford Sunspot	W.Turville
Victorian Mascot	<i>Den.</i> Aussie Treat x <i>Den.</i> Rutherford Sunspot	W.Turville
Victorian Star	<i>Den.</i> Merry-maker x <i>Den.</i> Aussie Parade	W.Turville
White Ace	<i>Den.</i> Matterhorn x <i>Den.</i> Fancy Dress	J.Yamamoto
White Cloud	<i>Den.</i> Mauna Loa x <i>Den.</i> Jonnie Osterholt	R.McVeigh

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
DENDROBIUM (continued)		
White Elf	<i>Den.</i> White Lightning x <i>Den.</i> <i>canaliculatum</i>	R.McVeigh
White Pansy	<i>Den.</i> Barron Flush x <i>Den.</i> Classic Gem	Karen McFarlane(Coleman's)
White Shower	<i>Den.</i> Snow Boy x <i>Den.</i> Everest	J.Yamamoto
Wild Stripes	<i>Den.</i> Classic Gem x <i>Den.</i> Autumn Classic	Nuuanu Orch.
Winter Mountain	<i>Den.</i> Christina x <i>Den.</i> Sweet Cake	J.Yamamoto
Yasuko Sugiyama	<i>Den.</i> Oriental Smile x <i>Den.</i> Golden Tower	Hirofumi Yamamoto
Yellow Hope	<i>Den.</i> Damsel x <i>Den.</i> Golden Chappie	J.Yamamoto
DISA		
California Gold	<i>Disa</i> Auratkew x <i>Disa</i> <i>uniflora</i>	H.Koopowitz
Valerie	<i>Disa</i> Veitchii x <i>Disa</i> Tridior	H.Koopowitz
DORITAENOPSIS		
Barbara Sand	<i>Phal.</i> Barbara Moler x <i>Dtps.</i> Tinny Sand	Tinny Orch.
Fifth Dimension	<i>Dtps.</i> Bedazzled x <i>Phal.</i> Massachusetts Stripe	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Fred's Coral	<i>Dtps.</i> Coral Gleam x <i>Phal.</i> Bradley's Helen	F.J.Bergman
Gemstone's Double Focus	<i>Phal.</i> Double Delight x <i>Dtps.</i> Hampshire Focus	Gemstone
Gemstone's Fire Charm	<i>Phal.</i> Fairy Charm x <i>Dtps.</i> Firehouse	Gemstone
Gemstone's Lemon Focus	<i>Phal.</i> Orlade's Lemon Dew x <i>Dtps.</i> Hampshire Focus	Gemstone
Gemstone's Purple Magic	<i>Phal.</i> Mok Choi Yew x <i>Dtps.</i> Firehouse	Gemstone
Gemstone's Red Baron	<i>Dtps.</i> Firehouse x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha	Gemstone
General Westmoreland	<i>Phal.</i> Appalachian Dream x <i>Dtps.</i> Courtney Bowers	Bird City Farms (Stewart Orch.)
Lesa's Plantation Sunset	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha x <i>Dtps.</i> Taisuco Valenty	Takahashi Orch.
Lesa's Red Lip	<i>Dtps.</i> Rio's Lace x <i>Phal.</i> Line Renaud	Takahashi Orch.
Lesa's Royal Velvet	<i>Phal.</i> Lesa's Fujio x <i>Dtps.</i> Taisuco Valenty	Takahashi Orch.
Love Valentine	<i>Phal.</i> Love Street x <i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine	Tinny Orch.
Murray's Quest	<i>Dtps.</i> Murray Spencer x <i>Phal.</i> <i>equestris</i>	Little Greenhouse(Hillbrook)
Newberry Parfait	<i>Dtps.</i> Henry Fuller x <i>Phal.</i> Abendrot	Carter & Holmes
Oi Poh Ying	<i>Dor.</i> <i>pulcherrima</i> x <i>Phal.</i> How Yee Peng	How Yee Peng
Olivia Neece	<i>Phal.</i> Nina Luce x <i>Dtps.</i> Via Ontario Vista	R.Ernst
Princess of Love	<i>Dtps.</i> Memoria Doctor Fry x <i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine	B.N.Jones
Siam Treasure	<i>Phal.</i> <i>lowii</i> † x <i>Dor.</i> <i>pulcherrima</i>	S.Wannakrairoj(T.Lusup-anan)
Sweet Cascade	<i>Dtps.</i> Sweet Smile x <i>Phal.</i> Grand Cascade	J.Stubbings(Carter & Holmes)
Taida Babyshang	<i>Phal.</i> Taida Baby x <i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Beauty	Taida
Taida City	<i>Phal.</i> Prairie Du Sac x <i>Dtps.</i> City Girl	Taida
Taida Coraltine	<i>Dtps.</i> Coral Gleam x <i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine	Taida
Taida Hakast	<i>Dtps.</i> Taida Toast x <i>Phal.</i> Hakalau Queen	Taida
Taida Happy Stripes	<i>Phal.</i> Chih Shang's Stripes x <i>Dtps.</i> Happy Beauty	Taida
Taida King Sun	<i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Beauty x <i>Dtps.</i> Sun Prince	Taida
Taida Kyower	<i>Dtps.</i> Kyoto x <i>Dtps.</i> Cherry Shower	Taida
Taida Musical	<i>Dtps.</i> Musical Crown x <i>Phal.</i> Zauberot	Taida
Taida Pretty	<i>Dtps.</i> Taisuco Beauty x <i>Phal.</i> Taida Major	Taida
Taida Sucorella	<i>Dtps.</i> Taisuco Beauty x <i>Phal.</i> Pinlong Cinderella	Taida
Tinny Ace	<i>Dtps.</i> Tinny Mary x <i>Phal.</i> Ace	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Amethyst	<i>Dtps.</i> Minho Princess x <i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Antique	<i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Hsinton Rose	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Apple	<i>Dtps.</i> Tinny Gladgirl x <i>Phal.</i> Freed's Danseuse	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Beauty	<i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine x <i>Phal.</i> Ruey Lih Stripes	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Candy Stripes	<i>Phal.</i> Angel Stripes x <i>Dtps.</i> Tinny Rainbow	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Charm	<i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine x <i>Phal.</i> Freed's Danseuse	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Cherry	<i>Phal.</i> New Glad x <i>Dtps.</i> Love Valentine	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Cinderella	<i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine x <i>Phal.</i> Pinlong Cinderella	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Coral	<i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Rose x <i>Dtps.</i> Happy Beauty	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Elise	<i>Dtps.</i> Atien Pink x <i>Phal.</i> Elise de Valec	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Ember	<i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Beauty x <i>Dtps.</i> Modern Beauty	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Flamingo	<i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Beauty x <i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Roseherz	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Galaxy	<i>Phal.</i> Kung's Ann x <i>Dtps.</i> Tinny Sand	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Glad	<i>Phal.</i> New Glad x <i>Dtps.</i> Tinny Lipstick	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Gladgirl	<i>Dtps.</i> City Girl x <i>Phal.</i> New Glad	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Grace	<i>Dtps.</i> Mount Beauty x <i>Dtps.</i> Tinny Gladgirl	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Graceroze	<i>Dtps.</i> Happy Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Tinny Gracehime	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Hisarose	<i>Phal.</i> Hisa Lady Rose x <i>Dtps.</i> Modern Beauty	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Honey	<i>Phal.</i> New Glad x <i>Dtps.</i> Tinny Sweetgirl	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Lipstick	<i>Dtps.</i> City Girl x <i>Phal.</i> Su's Red Lip	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Mary	<i>Dtps.</i> Mary Ames x <i>Phal.</i> New Glad	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Melody	<i>Phal.</i> New Glad x <i>Dtps.</i> Mount Beauty	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Mist	<i>Phal.</i> Misty Rose x <i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Phoenix	<i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Beauty x <i>Phal.</i> Hsinton Rose	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Rainbow	<i>Dtps.</i> Ta Bei Chou x <i>Phal.</i> Modern Stripes	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Ribbon	<i>Dtps.</i> Neopolis x <i>Phal.</i> Tinny Balsam	Tinny Orch.

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>DIRITAENOPSIS</i> (continued)		
Tinny Ruby	<i>Dtps.</i> Ta Bei Chou x <i>Phal.</i> Abendrot	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Sand	<i>Dtps.</i> Atien Pink x <i>Phal.</i> Coquinnette	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Smile	<i>Dtps.</i> Happy Smile x <i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Starry Sky	<i>Phal.</i> Kung's Ann x <i>Dtps.</i> Tinny Elise	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Sweetgirl	<i>Dtps.</i> Tinny Gladgirl x <i>Dtps.</i> Tinny Lipstick	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Tender	<i>Dtps.</i> Tinny Charm x <i>Dtps.</i> Tinny Sweetgirl	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Valentine	<i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine x <i>Phal.</i> New Angel	Tinny Orch.
<i>DRACUVALLIA</i>		
Tineke Roelfsema	<i>Masd.</i> <i>yungasensis</i> x <i>Drac.</i> <i>platycrater</i>	G.Staal
<i>EPICATTFLEYA</i>		
Bright Jewel	<i>C.</i> Chocolate Drop x <i>Epc.</i> Joseph Romans	W.H.Huang
Caroline	<i>Epi.</i> <i>alatum</i> x <i>C.</i> Gene May	Karen McFarlane
<i>EPIDENDRUM</i>		
Crown Valley	<i>Epi.</i> Queen Valley x <i>Epi.</i> Star Valley	M.Inamine
Cynthia	<i>Epi.</i> Sietetrescuartos x <i>Epi.</i> Dicky Bird	T.Biggart(H.Hobbs)
Orion Valley	<i>Epi.</i> Sun Valley x <i>Epi.</i> Star Valley	M.Inamine
Royal Valley	<i>Epi.</i> King Valley x <i>Epi.</i> Crystal Valley	M.Inamine
Summer Sunset	<i>Epi.</i> <i>cordigerum</i> x <i>Epi.</i> <i>belizense</i>	B.Huizing
<i>EPILAELIA</i>		
Granite Sunset	<i>Epl.</i> Bussey x <i>Epi.</i> <i>diotum</i>	T.Biggart
<i>EPILAELIOCATTFLEYA</i>		
Golden Crown	<i>L.</i> Seagulls Gold Coin x <i>Epc.</i> Lemon Twist	H.Rohrl(O/U)
<i>GALEANDRA</i>		
Gary Chanson	<i>Gal.</i> Sandy Stubbings x <i>Gal.</i> <i>stangeana</i> †	J.Stubbings
Stanbaudon	<i>Gal.</i> <i>stangeana</i> x <i>Gal.</i> <i>baueri</i>	M.& M.F.Bourdon
<i>GONGORA</i>		
Armadon	<i>Gga.</i> <i>armeniaca</i> † x <i>Gga.</i> <i>maculata</i> †	M.& M.F.Bourdon
Chocoladon	<i>Gga.</i> Galequindon x <i>Gga.</i> <i>truncata</i>	M.& M.F.Bourdon
Ecadon	<i>Gga.</i> <i>ecornuta</i> † x <i>Gga.</i> <i>cassidea</i> †	M.& M.F.Bourdon
Galequindon	<i>Gga.</i> <i>galeata</i> † x <i>Gga.</i> <i>quinquenervis</i>	M.& M.F.Bourdon
Grobudon	<i>Gga.</i> <i>grossa</i> † x <i>Gga.</i> <i>bufonia</i> †	M.& M.F.Bourdon
Hiscadon	<i>Gga.</i> <i>histrionica</i> † x <i>Gga.</i> <i>cassidea</i>	M.& M.F.Bourdon
Magrodon	<i>Gga.</i> <i>grossa</i> x <i>Gga.</i> <i>maculata</i>	M.& M.F.Bourdon
Odotrundon	<i>Gga.</i> <i>odoratissima</i> † x <i>Gga.</i> <i>truncata</i>	M.& M.F.Bourdon
Pleigrodon	<i>Gga.</i> <i>pleiochroma</i> † x <i>Gga.</i> <i>grossa</i>	M.& M.F.Bourdon
Trunicadon	<i>Gga.</i> <i>truncata</i> x <i>Gga.</i> <i>histrionica</i>	M.& M.F.Bourdon
<i>HAWKINSARA</i>		
Alice's Valentine	<i>Hknsa.</i> Alice Iwanaga x <i>Slc.</i> Wendy's Valentine	D.Neuendorff
Kayoko Sasamura	<i>Lctna.</i> Sphinx x <i>Soph.</i> <i>coccinea</i>	M.Mineta
<i>HOLTTUMARA</i>		
Cora Javier	<i>V.</i> Udom Gold x <i>Arnth.</i> Beatrice Ng	Hew Nursery(Rama)
<i>LAELIOCATONIA</i>		
Red Tape	<i>Lc.</i> Lasseter's Gold x <i>Ctna.</i> Why Not	D.Neuendorff
Sunstate Princess	<i>Lc.</i> Puppy Love x <i>Ctna.</i> Pink Princess	B.N.Jones
<i>LAELIOCATTKERIA</i>		
Miura Purple	<i>Lc.</i> Mini Purple x <i>Bark.</i> <i>skinneri</i>	M.Inamine
<i>LAELIOCATTFLEYA</i>		
Almost Blue	<i>Lc.</i> Mariner x <i>Lc.</i> Jericho	Ted Green
Brabant Elf	<i>L.</i> <i>esalqueana</i> x <i>C.</i> Brabantiae	R.B.Cole
Carol Allen	<i>Lc.</i> Tiny Treasure x <i>Lc.</i> Janet	R.B.Cole
Connie Hair	<i>Lc.</i> Brierley's Ferry x <i>Lc.</i> Mary Ellen Carter	W.Guillory(Carter & Holmes)
Cosmo-Dorothy	<i>Lc.</i> Angel Love x <i>Lc.</i> Dorothy Warne	Kokusai
Dubescant Beauty	<i>Lc.</i> Dubescens x <i>C.</i> Circassian Beauty	R.B.Cole
#Ethel L. Hanbury	<i>Lc.</i> Maqueda x <i>Lc.</i> Saint Gothard	Hanbury
Kagi Hayashi	<i>Lc.</i> Red Empress x <i>C.</i> Polychrome Mountain	M.Mineta
Koyama Sumi	<i>Lc.</i> Sari x <i>Lc.</i> South Esk	K.Koyama(Saeki Nurs.)
Memoria Hisako Miyasaki	<i>C.</i> Moscombe x <i>L.</i> <i>sincorana</i>	Nuuanu Orch.
Memoria Nancy Adleman	<i>C.</i> Bobker's Kaleidoscope x <i>Lc.</i> Peggy Huffman	J.Jeansonne

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
LAELIOCATTELEYA (continued)		
Memoria Timothy Kissoon	<i>C. Chocolate Drop</i> x <i>L. rubescens</i>	C.Lutchman
Newberry Pixie	<i>Lc. Golden Bob</i> x <i>C. luteola</i>	Carter & Holmes(G.Crocker)
Ottumwa	<i>C. Marjorie Hausermann</i> x <i>L. Amoena</i>	D.Rabe
Pixie Sparkle	<i>Lc. Pixie Gold</i> x <i>Lc. Golden Sparkle</i>	R.B.Cole
Sandy Brown	<i>C. Cherry Chip</i> x <i>L. pumila</i>	R.B.Cole
Schloat Fiesta	<i>C. guttata</i> x <i>Lc. Amethystella</i>	D.Schloat
Shirayukihime	<i>Lc. Tokyo Magic</i> x <i>Lc. Mildred Rives</i>	Dogashima
Toshio Ishibashi	<i>L. ostermayeri</i> x <i>C. Polychrome Mountain</i>	M.Mineta
LYCASTE		
Brandywine Trio	<i>Lyc. Libra</i> x <i>Lyc. cruenta</i>	A.Bolt
MASDEVALLIA		
Anita's Doll	<i>Masd. discolor</i> † x <i>Masd. wurdackii</i>	Hoosier(Great Lakes)
Anna-Britt	<i>Masd. veitchiana</i> x <i>Masd. lenae</i> †	J.Sönnemark
Canary	<i>Masd. Peach Fuzz</i> x <i>Masd. triangularis</i>	Hoosier
Enchantment	<i>Masd. chaparensis</i> x <i>Masd. decumana</i>	G.Staal
Janet Halcrow	<i>Masd. davisii</i> x <i>Masd. trochilus</i>	A.Barty
Lucky Stripe	<i>Masd. yungasensis</i> x <i>Masd. infracta</i>	J & L
Marilyn Light	<i>Masd. Angel Frost</i> x <i>Masd. velifera</i>	G.Staal
Mario Ferrusi	<i>Masd. decumana</i> x <i>Masd. hercules</i>	G.Staal
Northern Lights	<i>Masd. Rising Sun</i> x <i>Masd. norops</i>	Orchid Zone(V.Henderson)
Orange Delight	<i>Masd. Angel Frost</i> x <i>Masd. hirtzii</i>	I.Komoda
Raymondo Delos Andes	<i>Masd. uniflora</i> x <i>Masd. macrura</i>	G.Staal
Rhys's Freckles	<i>Masd. Kimballiana</i> x <i>Masd. Hortensia</i>	M.Ferrusi(Hillsview)
Tangerine Frost	<i>Masd. Angel Frost</i> x <i>Masd. Monarch</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
MILTONIA		
Abba Gold	<i>Milt. Memoria</i> Scottie Griffiths x <i>Milt. Tyreka</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(M.G.Harris)
Arthur Cobbledick	<i>Milt. vexillaria</i> x <i>Milt. Meadowdale</i>	B.Cobbledick
Blue Berry	<i>Milt. Sierra Snows</i> x <i>Milt. santanaei</i>	I.Komoda
Blue Dreaming	<i>Milt. Irma</i> x <i>Milt. Jules Hye de Crom</i>	M.Ferrusi(McBean's)
Coral Wentworth	<i>Milt. Eureka</i> x <i>Milt. Harold Ripley</i>	Baker & Chantry
Dennis Olivas	<i>Milt. Lorene</i> x <i>Milt. Hudson Bay</i>	F.Baptista(N.Winslow)
Her Royal Highness	<i>Milt. roezlii</i> x <i>Milt. Memoria</i> Ida Seigel	Castle Rock Orchids(M.G.Harris)
Memoria Princess Diana	<i>Milt. Castanea</i> x <i>Milt. Carnival</i>	Venger's
Southern Belle	<i>Milt. Tyreka</i> x <i>Milt. roezlii</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(M.G.Harris)
Tachyon	<i>Milt. flavescens</i> x <i>Milt. Belle Glade</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(M.G.Harris)
MOKARA		
Chan Soo Sen	<i>Mkra. Golden Sunset</i> x <i>Ascd. Hilo Rose</i>	How Yee Peng
*MOOREARA (Mora.)		
Jane Coffelt	<i>Lyon. Forecaster</i> x <i>Hasgw. Hunabu Bronze</i>	T.W.Moore
ODONTIODA		
Glyndebourne Elvira	<i>Oda. Durham Destiny</i> x <i>Oda. Mont Felard</i>	Charlesworth Div.McBean's
Susan Nash	<i>Oda. Memtor</i> x <i>Oda. Florence Stirling</i>	Mansell & Hatcher
ODONTOCIDIUM		
Mountain Butter	<i>Odcdm. Tiger Butter</i> x <i>Odm. Gavotte</i>	Rolfe Hort(O/U)
ODONTOGLOSSUM		
Glyndebourne Manrico	<i>Odm. Stropheon</i> x <i>Odm. Perolia</i>	Charlesworth Div.McBean's
Glyndebourne Titus	<i>Odm. Tontor</i> x <i>Odm. Connero</i>	Charlesworth Div.McBean's (E.Young O.F.)
ODONTONIA		
Purple Sunset	<i>Milt. Victoria</i> x <i>Odm. hastilabium</i>	H.Rohrl
ONCIDIUM		
Agnes Sng	<i>Onc. Debbie Flynn</i> x <i>Onc. varicosum</i>	T.Sng
Anderson's Golden Day	<i>Onc. Elegance</i> x <i>Onc. tigrinum</i>	Rod McLellan Co.
‡ PAPHINIA (Pna.)		
Majestic	<i>Pna. cristata</i> † x <i>Pna. herrerae</i> †	H & R
PAPHIOPEDILUM		
Back Draft	<i>Paph. Mauven</i> x <i>Paph. Nettie McNay</i>	A.Mochizuki
Backgammon	<i>Paph. Nettie McNay</i> x <i>Paph. Warden</i>	A.Mochizuki
Browngold	<i>Paph. Golden Acres</i> x <i>Paph. Brownly</i>	R.Heidrich(O/U)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PAPHIOEDILUM (continued)		
Cecilia Devine	<i>Paph. Procrustes</i> x <i>Paph. Kevin's Wine</i>	D.Devine(Krull-Smith)
Cicada's Flight	<i>Paph. Maudiae</i> x <i>Paph. Jewelled Cicada</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Diane Frank	<i>Paph. niveum</i> x <i>Paph. Oriental Venus</i>	Fox Valley(T.Kalina)
Heather Niemann	<i>Paph. Utgard</i> x <i>Paph. bellatulum</i>	N.Mochizuki
Howard Frank	<i>Paph. malipoense</i> x <i>Paph. kolopakingii</i>	Fox Valley(T.Kalina)
Jackie Robinson	<i>Paph. Red Maude</i> x <i>Paph. callosum</i>	A.Mochizuki
Jewel Wings	<i>Paph. Procrustes</i> x <i>Paph. Oriental Venus</i>	A.Mochizuki
Kepnock Gold	<i>Paph. Browngold</i> x <i>Paph. sukhakulii</i>	R.Heidrich(R.Mackinney)
Maikujaku	<i>Paph. Colorado</i> x <i>Paph. Gloriosum</i>	A.Mochizuki
Makpurp	<i>Paph. Makuli</i> x <i>Paph. purpuratum</i>	A.Mochizuki
Manna-Manna	<i>Paph. Yerba Buena</i> x <i>Paph. Dusty Miller</i>	I.Muramatsu
Memoria Neva Hall	<i>Paph. charlesworthii</i> x <i>Paph. Greengull</i>	James E.Hall
Sandy's Pink Dink	<i>Paph. Greyi</i> x <i>Paph. charlesworthii</i>	S.Ohlund(R.J.Rands)
Sandy's Prime Lime	<i>Paph. liemianum</i> x <i>Paph. primulinum</i>	S.Ohlund(R.J.Rands)
Star Piece	<i>Paph. William Mathews</i> x <i>Paph. Helen Milton</i>	A.Mochizuki
Susie Cooper	<i>Paph. Star Eyes</i> x <i>Paph. W. Dowell</i>	A.Mochizuki
Tom Sawyer	<i>Paph. venustum</i> x <i>Paph. urbanianum</i>	A.Mochizuki
Urizane	<i>Paph. F. C. Puddle</i> x <i>Paph. callosum</i>	T.Takano
World Walker	<i>Paph. Solomon Queen</i> x <i>Paph. Nettie McNay</i>	A.Mochizuki
Wössner Kolarmi	<i>Paph. kolopakingii</i> x <i>Paph. armeniacum</i>	F.Glanz
Wössner Mint	<i>Paph. Yerba Buena</i> x <i>Paph. concolor</i>	F.Glanz
Wössner Überraschung	<i>Paph. Transvaal</i> x <i>Paph. adductum</i>	F.Glanz
Yellow Butterfly	<i>Paph. Psyche</i> x <i>Paph. armeniacum</i>	T.Tashiro
PESCORANTHES		
Cosmo-Lehmann	<i>Cnth. discolor</i> x <i>Pes. lehmannii</i>	Kokusai
PHALAENOPSIS		
Alpine Rhapsody	<i>Phal. Thom Straus</i> x <i>Phal. Hawaiian Legend</i>	A.Bolt
Angel Rave	<i>Phal. Hausermann's Rave</i> x <i>Phal. Angel Dancer</i>	J.Stubbings(Hausermann)
Angel Stripes	<i>Phal. New Angel</i> x <i>Phal. Happy Stripes</i>	Tinny Orch.
Appalachian Dream	<i>Phal. Hawaiian Clouds</i> x <i>Phal. Carmela's Dream</i>	Bird City Farms (Stewart Orch.)
Bedford Doc	<i>Phal. Malani</i> x <i>Phal. equestris</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Grape	<i>Phal. Brother Grape</i> x <i>Phal. Paul Tatar</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Raisinette	<i>Phal. Brother Grape</i> x <i>Phal. Malani</i>	H.Ginsberg
Blairsville Dainty Touch	<i>Phal. Dainty Lass</i> x <i>Phal. Cotopaxi</i>	Bird City Farms(Stewart Orch.)
Carolina Bronze Meteor	<i>Phal. Golden Peoker</i> x <i>Phal. James Burton</i>	Lenette(ABC Orch.Corp.)
Chingruey's Blackpearl	<i>Phal. Chiayi Red Queen</i> x <i>Phal. Auckland Buddha</i>	Ching Ruey Orch.
Chingruey's Gold	<i>Phal. Meller Gold</i> x <i>Phal. Art Hall</i>	Ching Ruey Orch.
Chingruey's Morning	<i>Phal. Penang Girl</i> x <i>Phal. Stone Morning</i>	Ching Ruey Orch.
Chingruey's Spot	<i>Phal. Miva Smartissimo</i> x <i>Phal. Brother Danseuse</i>	Ching Ruey Orch.
Chiyoona Agawa	<i>Phal. Allspice</i> x <i>Phal. equestris</i>	Mid-Pacific(R.Tajima)
Cosmo-Bonnie	<i>Phal. Zuma Red Eye</i> x <i>Phal. equestris</i>	Kokusai
Donna Caruthers	<i>Phal. Summer Wine</i> x <i>Phal. Star of Dixie</i>	H.P.Norton
Donnacona	<i>Phal. World Class</i> x <i>Phal. Charlesbourg</i>	R. Girouard
Double Dancer	<i>Phal. Angel Dancer</i> x <i>Phal. Prairie Dancer</i>	J.Stubbings(Hausermann)
Emma Lise Fleury	<i>Phal. Wenona</i> x <i>Phal. Champs Elysées</i>	R. Girouard
Fairy Leopard	<i>Phal. Fairy Tales</i> x <i>Phal. Seletar Little Leopard</i>	R.Vernon
Fred's Golden Mask	<i>Phal. Macassar</i> x <i>Phal. Li'l Dreamer</i>	F.J.Bergman
Fred's Purple Gem	<i>Phal. Abendrot</i> x <i>Phal. Polita Dupuy</i>	F.J.Bergman
Fred's Stripe	<i>Phal. Zuma Artistry</i> x <i>Phal. Bergman Zebra</i>	F.J.Bergman
Fred's White Perfection	<i>Phal. Carmela's Wonder</i> x <i>Phal. schilleriana</i>	F.J.Bergman
Fred's Wonder	<i>Phal. Eunice Youngman</i> x <i>Phal. Carmela's Wonder</i>	F.J.Bergman
Gemstone's Dancing Queen	<i>Phal. Angel Dancer</i> x <i>Phal. violacea</i>	Gemstone
Gemstone's Desert Sunset	<i>Phal. Nancy Ann Acker</i> x <i>Phal. Kristen Roccaforte</i>	Gemstone
Gemstone's Yellow Tiger	<i>Phal. Spica</i> x <i>Phal. Ambonosa</i>	Gemstone
Golden Blush	<i>Phal. Berries 'n Cream</i> x <i>Phal. Hausermann's Goldcup</i>	Lehua(T.Larkin)
Golden Sunray	<i>Phal. lueddemanniana</i> x <i>Phal. Golden Pride</i>	Orchid Zone(H.Hager)
Gu-ting's Lucky Lips	<i>Phal. Strawberry Love</i> x <i>Phal. stuartiana</i>	Gu-ting Orch.
Haspe's Delight	<i>Phal. Carmela's Wonder</i> x <i>Phal. Carmela's Dream</i>	P.Haspe
Indiana Plum	<i>Phal. Summer Wine</i> x <i>Phal. Mayamar</i>	R.Vernon
Inverness Charm	<i>Phal. Inverness Girl</i> x <i>Phal. Country Charm</i>	J.Stubbings
Jo Vernon	<i>Phal. Summer Wine</i> x <i>Phal. George Vasquez</i>	R.Vernon
Kat Murchison	<i>Phal. Mary Crocker</i> x <i>Phal. Abendrot</i>	Carter & Holmes
Les'a's Pink Leopard	<i>Phal. Frisson</i> x <i>Phal. Abendrot</i>	Takahashi Orch.
Les'a's Wild Fire	<i>Phal. Talung's Red Fire</i> x <i>Phal. Capeline</i>	Takahashi Orch.
Malibu Starburst	<i>Phal. Juan Escobar</i> x <i>Phal. amabilis</i>	Zuma Canyon
Memoria Charles Kuralt	<i>Phal. Be Glad</i> x <i>Phal. Mary Vance</i>	Bird City Farms(Stewart Orch.)
Memoria Ethel Huffer	<i>Phal. Francis Melendez</i> x <i>Phal. Malibu Imp</i>	S & T(Coqui)
Memoria Princess Diana	<i>Phal. Ivory Rose</i> x <i>Phal. Marion Stewart</i>	Bird City Farms(Stewart Orch.)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>PHALAENOPSIS</i> (continued)		
Monsignor Mariano Strojny	<i>Phal.</i> Prairie Du Chien x <i>Phal.</i> Alida Hoffman	A.J.Roberts
Mount Baw Baw	<i>Phal.</i> Jo Tsugawa x <i>Phal.</i> Joseph Hampton	B.N.Jones
My Joseph	<i>Phal.</i> Joseph Hampton x <i>Phal.</i> Yukimai	Mukoyama(M.Ohara)
Pacific Paradise	<i>Phal.</i> Angel White x <i>Phal.</i> Maui Queen	Pacific Paradise
Pacific Perfection	<i>Phal.</i> Hawaiian Snowfall x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Dream	Pacific Paradise
Pixie Paradise	<i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Stripe x <i>Phal.</i> <i>equestris</i>	Pacific Paradise
Romney Peach	<i>Phal.</i> Goldiana x <i>Phal.</i> Hakalau Ruler	G.R.Taylor
Satoru	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Pecker x <i>Phal.</i> Princess Kaiulani	Mid-Pacific(R.Tajima)
Selsal's Queen's Venture	<i>Phal.</i> Paifang's Queen x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Venture	J.& I.Selles
Sensational Line	<i>Phal.</i> Welcome Line x <i>Phal.</i> Sensational Opening	J.Stubbings(Hausermann)
Spot O'Tea	<i>Phal.</i> Summer Joy x <i>Phal.</i> Lung Ching's Pride	H.P.Norton(O/U)
Summer Princess	<i>Phal.</i> Summer Morn x <i>Phal.</i> Princess Liz	John H.Miller
Sunstate Rose	<i>Phal.</i> Elinor Shaffer x <i>Phal.</i> Zauberrose	B.N.Jones(O/U)
Sunstate's Ambrosia	<i>Phal.</i> Jimmy Hall x <i>Phal.</i> Opalescence	B.N.Jones
Sunstate Silk	<i>Phal.</i> Sunstate Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Spring Silk	B.N.Jones
Taida Amabush	<i>Phal.</i> Memoria Stephen Bush x <i>Phal.</i> <i>amabilis</i>	Taida
Taida Buddlani	<i>Phal.</i> Fortune Buddha x <i>Phal.</i> Ta Lin Kaiulani	Taida
Taida Davestripe	<i>Phal.</i> Taida Cassanstripes x <i>Phal.</i> Taida Dave	Taida
Taida Diasnow	<i>Phal.</i> Florida Snow x <i>Phal.</i> Taida Diamond	Taida
Taida Florse	<i>Phal.</i> Taida Louise x <i>Phal.</i> Florida Snow	Taida
Taida Gigan Joey	<i>Phal.</i> Joey x <i>Phal.</i> <i>gigantea</i>	Taida
Taida Goldenana	<i>Phal.</i> <i>stuartiana</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Minho Gold	Taida
Taida Goldenimp	<i>Phal.</i> Taida Golden Freed x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Imp	Taida
Taida Hakashime	<i>Phal.</i> Taida Hime x <i>Phal.</i> Hakalau Queen	Taida
Taida Jomoon	<i>Phal.</i> Taida Joseph x <i>Phal.</i> Taida Moon	Taida
Taida Kaairene	<i>Phal.</i> Atien Kaala x <i>Phal.</i> Mount Irene	Taida
Taida Kada	<i>Phal.</i> Kosai x <i>Phal.</i> Zada Rose	Taida
Taida Love	<i>Phal.</i> Love Street x <i>Phal.</i> Hawaiian Sunset	Taida
Taida Malaton	<i>Phal.</i> Taida Hampton x <i>Phal.</i> Malaya	Taida
Taida Moonlit	<i>Phal.</i> Misty Moonlit Night x <i>Phal.</i> Snow Mountain	Taida
Taida Mounda	<i>Phal.</i> Taida Florida x <i>Phal.</i> Taida Mountain	Taida
Taida Musasnow	<i>Phal.</i> Musashino x <i>Phal.</i> Taida Watasnow	Taida
Taida Musayuki	<i>Phal.</i> Taida Yuki x <i>Phal.</i> Musashino	Taida
Taida Paper	<i>Phal.</i> Misty Moonlit Night x <i>Phal.</i> Paper Moon	Taida
Taida Riata	<i>Phal.</i> <i>fimbriata</i> x <i>Phal.</i> <i>venosa</i>	Taida
Taida Sunset	<i>Phal.</i> Taipei Gold x <i>Phal.</i> Chih Shang's Stripes	Taida
Taida Watamoon	<i>Phal.</i> Taida Watakaala x <i>Phal.</i> Paper Moon	Taida
Taida Wigmanace	<i>Phal.</i> Schilleriano-Stuartiana x <i>Phal.</i> Taida Romance	Taida
Tinny Artbilis	<i>Phal.</i> Jenco Arctic Mass x <i>Phal.</i> <i>amabilis</i>	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Balsam	<i>Phal.</i> Judy Champion x <i>Phal.</i> Tsuei Hoa Twilly	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Edelweiss	<i>Phal.</i> <i>amabilis</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Tinny Artbilis	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Golden Moon	<i>Phal.</i> Salu Spot x <i>Phal.</i> Hakugin	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Golden Sun	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Amboin x <i>Phal.</i> Yukimai	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Gracehime	<i>Phal.</i> Otohime x <i>Phal.</i> Grace Palm	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Ivory	<i>Phal.</i> Wataboushi x <i>Phal.</i> Winter Kaala	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Kaala	<i>Phal.</i> Ginrei x <i>Phal.</i> Atien Kaala	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Little Panda	<i>Phal.</i> Tinny Balsam x <i>Phal.</i> Rebecca Warren	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Redlip	<i>Phal.</i> Su's Red Lip x <i>Phal.</i> China Best Girl	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Roseheart	<i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Lienhung x <i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Roseherz	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Snowflake	<i>Phal.</i> Memoria Stephen Bush x <i>Phal.</i> Ginrei	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Stripes	<i>Phal.</i> Ruey Lih Stripes x <i>Phal.</i> Mary Stripes	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Sunshine	<i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Crane x <i>Phal.</i> Jenco Arctic Mass	Tinny Orch.
Tinny Venus	<i>Phal.</i> Hinamatsuri x <i>Phal.</i> Hisa Lady Rose	Tinny Orch.
Tinny White	<i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Atienyuki x <i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Kaaladian	Tinny Orch.
Wheel Dancer	<i>Phal.</i> Christy Wheeler x <i>Phal.</i> Angel Dancer	J.Stubbings(Hausermann)
Zier's Goldhochzeit	<i>Phal.</i> <i>fasciata</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Little Girl	J.Werner
<i>PHRAGMIPEDIUM</i>		
Bel Royal	<i>Phrag.</i> Memoria Dick Clements x <i>Phrag.</i> Sorcerer's Apprentice	E.Young O.F.
Elizabeth Castle	<i>Phrag.</i> Memoria Dick Clements x <i>Phrag.</i> Hanne Popow	E.Young O.F.
Mountain Maid	<i>Phrag.</i> <i>besseae</i> x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>hirtzii</i> †	Fox Valley(T.Kalina)
Noirmont	<i>Phrag.</i> Memoria Dick Clements x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>longifolium</i>	E.Young O.F.
Rosy Charm	<i>Phrag.</i> Memoria Dick Clements x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>schlimii</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Sunset Glow	<i>Phrag.</i> Eric Young x <i>Phrag.</i> Memoria Dick Clements	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Toyoki Kawatsura	<i>Phrag.</i> <i>caudatum</i> x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>ecuadorensis</i>	T.Kawatsura
Westmount	<i>Phrag.</i> Sorcerer's Apprentice x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>schlimii</i>	E.Young O.F.
<i>POTINARA</i>		
Cari Vance	<i>Pot.</i> Sunstate's Amanda Fai x <i>Sc.</i> Beaufort	B.N.Jones

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
POTINARA (continued)		
Conkazu	<i>Pot.</i> Naokazu x <i>Lc.</i> Confusa	H.Rohrl(Harry Crosby)
Dal's Delight	<i>Pot.</i> Free Spirit x <i>Sc.</i> Memoria Ellen Littman	D. & B.Littman
Dal's Nuggett	<i>Blc.</i> Fuchs Orange Nuggett x <i>Sc.</i> Beaufort	D. & B.Littman
Kiyohito Umeki	<i>Pot.</i> Yvonne Capella x <i>Slc.</i> Jeweler's Art	M.Mineta
Maria Glanz	<i>Blc.</i> Eve Marie Barnett x <i>Slc.</i> Hazel Boyd	F.Glanz
Miura Star Sound	<i>Slc.</i> Miura Starbright x <i>Blc.</i> Love Sound	M.Inamine
Peakfarm Joy	<i>Pot.</i> Yvonne Capella x <i>Soph.</i> <i>coccinea</i>	M.Mineta
Robert Hebb	<i>Blc.</i> Owen Holmes x <i>Slc.</i> Naomi Kerns	R.Hebb(O/U)
Ron Midgett	<i>Sc.</i> Beaufort x <i>Blc.</i> Trojan Gold	R.B.Cole
Sansy	<i>Pot.</i> Pukalani Golden Star x <i>C.</i> Chocolate Drop	R.Stanton
Tomoko Ito	<i>Pot.</i> Naokazu x <i>Soph.</i> <i>coccinea</i>	M.Mineta
RENANTHERA		
Bill Crocker	<i>Ren.</i> Manila x <i>Ren.</i> <i>imschootiana</i>	Carter & Holmes
RODRICIDIUM		
Delicious Love	<i>Rdcm.</i> Delicious x <i>Onc.</i> Love That Red	R.Vernon(Richella)
ROLFEARA		
Innocent World	<i>Sc.</i> Beaufort x <i>Bc.</i> Pastoral	Dogashima
SOPHROCATTLEYA		
Dal's Princess	<i>Sc.</i> Memoria Ellen Littman x <i>C.</i> <i>walkeriana</i>	D. & B.Littman
Peakfarm Dream	<i>C.</i> Small Wonder x <i>Soph.</i> <i>coccinea</i>	M.Mineta
SOPHROLAELIA		
Aboil Cerise	<i>Sl.</i> Little Red Seagull x <i>Sl.</i> Jinn	W.H.Huang
Chie Mineta	<i>L.</i> <i>ostermayeri</i> x <i>Soph.</i> <i>coccinea</i>	M.Mineta
First Fire	<i>L.</i> <i>esalqueana</i> x <i>Soph.</i> <i>mantiqueirae</i>	Hoosier(O/U)
SOPHROLAELIOCATTLEYA		
Bushfire Sunset	<i>Lc.</i> Mini Purple x <i>Slc.</i> Little Hazel	D.Neuendorff
Elinor's Beau	<i>Sc.</i> Beaufort x <i>Lc.</i> Elinor	R.B.Cole
Firesin	<i>Slc.</i> Tangerine Jewel x <i>C.</i> <i>dowiana</i>	Ted Green
Jungle Gem	<i>Slc.</i> Precious Stones x <i>Lc.</i> Jungle Elf	H & R
Leopard Jewel	<i>C.</i> Little Leopard x <i>Slc.</i> Purple Gloss	R.B.Cole
Memoria Chiseko Izumi	<i>Lc.</i> Golden Gem x <i>Slc.</i> Little Beamche	G.Y.Izumi
Nuuanu Starfire	<i>Slc.</i> Kauai Starbright x <i>Lc.</i> Hawaiian Flare	Nuuanu Orch.
Princess Beautiful	<i>Slc.</i> California Apricot x <i>Slc.</i> Tiny Titan	B.N.Jones
Purple Doll	<i>Slc.</i> Pink Doll x <i>Lc.</i> Mini Purple	R.B.Cole
Purple Gloss	<i>Slc.</i> Tangerine Jewel x <i>C.</i> <i>amethystoglossa</i>	R.B.Cole(Richella)
Royal Valentine	<i>Lc.</i> Royal Emperor x <i>Slc.</i> Wendy's Valentine	D.Neuendorff
SPATHOGLOTTIS		
Gold Flip	<i>Spa.</i> <i>gracilis</i> x <i>Spa.</i> <i>kimballiana</i>	Ted Green
STANHOPEA		
Princess Diana	<i>Stan.</i> <i>lietzei</i> † x <i>Stan.</i> <i>grandiflora</i> †	D.Pulley
*STENIELLA (<i>Stla.</i>)		
Hoosier Honey	<i>Stenia</i> <i>pallida</i> x ‡ <i>Chbl.</i> <i>chasmatochila</i> †	Hoosier
VANDA		
Crownfox Sweetheart	<i>V.</i> Dona Rome Sanchez x <i>V.</i> <i>lilacina</i>	R.F.Orchids
Gary David Kibblewhite	<i>V.</i> Fuchs Early Dawn x <i>V.</i> <i>coerulea</i>	R.F.Orchids
Serina Cheah	<i>V.</i> Fuchs Rosy Charm x <i>V.</i> Mahakkaphongs	R.F.Orchids
VAUGHNARA		
Bella Vista Dream	<i>Bc.</i> Maikai x <i>Epc.</i> Utuado Beauty	Orch. by Eli
Memoria Cullen Williams	<i>Bc.</i> Green Dragoon x <i>Epi.</i> <i>tampense</i>	J.C.Williams
WILSONARA		
Elegant Man	<i>Wils.</i> Spaceman x <i>Onc.</i> Elegance	H.Rohrl
YAMADARA		
Leone Everett	<i>Blc.</i> Toshie Aoki x <i>Epi.</i> <i>tampense</i>	J.C.Williams
ZYGONERIA		
Cosmo-Murray	<i>Z.</i> Artur Elle x <i>Ngda.</i> <i>murrayana</i>	Kokusai

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
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ZYGOPETALUM

Bright Eyes

Z. Kiwi Dusk x Z. Blue Eyes

Orchid Zone(M.Werther)

* New intergeneric name with abbreviation for the following combination. The botanical authority follows each component genus.

Mooreara (named in honour of Thomas W Moore of California, USA) = *Brassavola* R.Brown x *Broughtonia* R.Brown x *Cattleya* Lindley x *Laelia* Lindley x *Schomburgkia* Lindley x *Sophranitis* Lindley

Steniella = *Chaubardiella* Garay x *Stenia* Lindley

‡ Natural genus new to registration:

Bonatea Willdenow

Chaubardiella Garay

Paphinia Lindley

† Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration:-

Aëranthes longipes; *Bonatea cassidea*; *Bonatea speciosa*; *Catasetum albobirens*; *Chaubardiella chasmatochila*; *Dendrobium kauldorumii*; *Dendrobium masarangense*; *Dendrobium vexillarius*; *Galeandra stangeana*; *Gongora armeniaca*; *Gongora bufonia*; *Gongora cassidea*; *Gongora ecornuta*; *Gongora galeata*; *Gongora histrionica*; *Gongora grossa*; *Gongora maculata*; *Gongora odoratissima*; *Gongora pleiochroma*; *Masdevallia discolor*; *Masdevallia lenae*; *Paphinia cristata*; *Paphinia herrerae*; *Phalaenopsis lowii*; *Phragmipedium hirtzii*; *Stanhopea grandiflora*; *Stanhopea lietzei*

CORRIGENDA - *Orchid Review* list of:

September/October 1997, *Phal.* Taida Princess: delete. This name must not be used in future for any other cross.

November/December 1997, *Phal.* Taida Fantasia: delete. This name must not be used in future for any other cross.

November/December 1997, New intergeneric name *Woodwardara*: should read (named in honour of Beverly Lou Woodward etc)

November/December 1997, Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration: should read *Epipactis atrorubens*

We should like to apologise for the erratic italicisation in the November/December 1997 *Orchid Review* which was due to a technical error with the Printer's computer.

#This grex, a cultivar of which was awarded in 1930, was inexplicably omitted from the Register.

NEW COMBINATION:-

To facilitate the publication of a new grex in *Dendrobium* in a forthcoming list of New Orchid Hybrids it is necessary to formally transfer a recently described new species of *Dockrillia* into *Dendrobium*.

Dendrobium fuliginosum (M.A.Clem. et D.L.Jones) P.F. Hunt, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Dockrillia fuliginosa* M.A. Clem. et D.L. Jones, in *Lasianthera* 1(1):13 (1996)

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Orchid Registrar, P O Box 1072, FROME, Somerset BA11 5NY, England

A bit about . . .

Bulbophyllum globuliforme

by Gerry Walsh

I DO have some reservations about devoting this month's "A Bit ABOUT" column to *Bulbophyllum globuliforme*. Firstly, there can't be many growers out there that actually have a few bits hanging up in their bushhouse. Secondly, it is probably unwise for anyone to assume that he/she has enough experience with this rare species to start sprouting off about how best to grow the thing. But in the face of this statement I'll still jump in feet first and give a few pointers, extracted from the growing pool of wisdom that I have been, and still am, accumulating about this diminutive, scarce and almost legendary little gem of the Australian orchid world.

B. globuliforme had, until recently, always been accepted as distributed only around the NSW/Qld border i.e. the McPherson Ranges. It wasn't described until 1938 by W. H. Nicholls. Up until quite recently it was virtually unknown in cultivation. The single specimen plant collected and grown by former Sydney Group member, the late Lloyd Bradford, being just about the only piece known to exist. Lloyd's superbly grown plant came from Lynches Creek, in the Wiangaree region on the NSW side of the McPhersons and was collected in the early 1960s. It has never, to my knowledge, being recorded as occurring on any host other than the Hoop Pine.

It's amazing how familiarity can change your outlook on a species. It would be impossible to tally up how many hours I'd spent searching for *B. globuliforme* between 1981, when I first had a search for it, and 1992 when I finally

gazed on a few little green blobs high up in the McPherson Range. Dennis Johnson and myself had actually formulated itineraries designed specifically to lead us to it. At least three week-long 'expeditions', and numerous long day trips while on holidays with the family, had produced not even a single dead or living bulb. All proved useless.

Success finally came in October 1992 ... but only after I'd been directed to that certain little location in the McPhersons. Being told where to find a species is not nearly so good as relying on your own mettle and sniffing it out for yourself. Even so, I doubt I've ever experienced the adrenalin rush that came when the first pieces were finally being cradled in my palms – even if I was given some pretty good tips on where to look. At this beautiful and surprisingly accessible location, *B. globuliforme* could only be described as common. To search so long with nil result, only to find it everywhere when finally successful, was absolutely amazing.

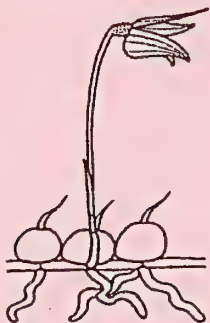
But how the floodgates have opened since that first find. Since then I seem to bump into *B. globuliforme* every where I go. In September 1993, Dennis and I extended its range 375 kms to the Calliope Range near Gladstone – just out of the tropics. In September 1994, we visited the same location again and found it to be more common here than we had thought the previous year. This time we have invited Mike Harrison along for the expressed purpose of being the camp cook. But good cooks are hard to come by and this one persisted in going walkabout in the scrub with us instead of creating culi-

nary delights over the camp fire. Even though he didn't do much cooking, he certainly got a charge out of seeing *B. globuliforme* where few people would believe it could exist. In the Calliope Range, it is a reasonably abundant species.

In January 1995, while on a visit to Queensland (just to take the kids to the beach, no bush-bashing) I developed a rare medical condition which a wonderful doctor diagnosed as only being treatable by spending a day right away from the ocean... and preferably high up in a rain-forest somewhere. So, putting my health above all else, I left Mrs Walsh and the clan to the sand and sun-screen and drove off for the required therapy.

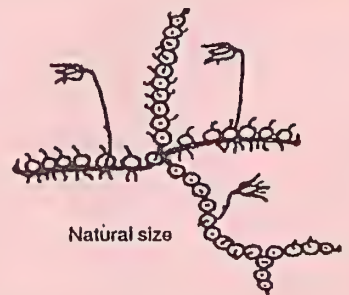
I found myself high up in the Jimna Range between Kilcoy and Goomeri. I was surprised to find a few limbs with *B. globuliforme* attached, laying under a stand of ancient Hoop Pines. Most of the specimens located were quite dead unfortunately, but some living clumps were found. David Jones, in *Native Orchids of Australia*, reports it as occurring at Maleny, and Roy Gifford (*pers. comm*) has seen it on the Jimna Range (same latitude) as well. Even so, I never entertained the idea that I would actually run into any up there myself. And to think that two years before I had not even seen a single bulb in the wild.

The only way a searcher could ever hope to sniff out some *B. globuliforme* is to pick over the fallen limbs under suitable Hoop Pines. Therefore, any living pieces found should be taken back home and kept alive. To leave any pieces down on the dark and damp forest floor is inviting



Bulbophyllum globuliforme Nicholls

Drawings from Australian
Indigenous Orchids by
A. W. Dockrill



death. Where ever I've found *B. globuliforme* in the bush I've always found as much, if not more, dead pieces than living ones. Hoop Pines, having the growth habit they do, does not allow for orchid-laden branches to be positioned back in the tree.

It is most likely that *B. globuliforme* is far more common in the wild than is currently suspected. Even when seen on a piece of limb held up to the eyes it can be difficult to see the minute little bulbs ... particularly if moss and lichen are present. The bulbs are only between two and three millimetres across and about the same in height. That's about as big as this "O". They are the smallest bulbs on any species of epiphytic orchid native to Australia.

As the specific epithet suggests, the bulbs are globular or tear-drop shaped. There is a single hair-like appendage at the crest of each bulb that functions as a leaf. This leaf is about as thick as an eyelash and only around one to two mms long. It often wastes away as the bulb ages so that the more mature bulbs are leafless. This will only be obvious if you have excellent eyesight. A check on a few of my best clumps indicate that there are about 20 bulbs of *B. globuliforme* to the square cm. But the layers occasionally overlap, so that there could be many more. It is not the normal habit of *B. globuliforme* to overlap however, but this is frequently the case with the

closely related miniature species, *B. minutissimum*.

When rescuing *B. globuliforme* from under its host Hoops, you must exercise a lot of care. Perseverance, and not impatience, is the necessary ingredient ... as is a sharp knife. Unlike most other orchids found on fallen limbs, I believe it is best to carefully remove each piece of bark supporting a plant/colony of *B. globuliforme*. To remove each strand of bulbs from the bark, under bush conditions, in most cases causes unnecessary damage that the plant may not recover from. If the piece of limb is still green and hard it is best to saw or chop it either side of the *B. globuliforme* and use the piece as the bushhouse mount. I can't think of another species where I would recommend similar action - mainly because it is not permissible to bench an orchid in a show that is still on its original host.

More often than not, the host limb will be rotten. Take it home and soak it in water for an hour. This softens the bark surface and the orchid roots and the plant will separate with far less trouble than if left dry. Usually the *B. globuliforme* will be seen to be half dead and frequently only about four or five bulbs will look totally green. To remove such tiny pieces is tedious and many die before recovering. You will want to see your *B. globuliforme* flower so I recommend hanging up the piece of bark until the next flowering season, which is October here in Sydney.

This has the great benefit of allowing the half dead plant to begin recovery under your excellent bushhouse culture. If a plant I've collected looks too far gone I leave them this way for several years. Good recovery will often be made. Then is the time to separate the new growth away from the original host and, hopefully, your *B. globuliforme* will continue growing happily ... and you'll be able to bench it as well.

When selecting a host for *B. globuliforme*, the major consideration is the short length its roots grow to. Rarely do they get to 10 mms long. Logically, an artificial host should have a rough surface but not be deeply fissured. Weathered hardwood or second growth virgin cork are therefore the most suitable host. With the cork, I've even turned it over and used the inner smoothish surface instead of the usual outer side. I haven't used tree fern fibre for *B. globuliforme* as yet, probably because it is too deeply furrowed for the tiny bulbs and roots. But a finely sawn piece of *Cyathea* may be quite OK. Actually, I think I'll give it a go.

B. globuliforme has a cupped off-white to pale yellow flower about three to four mms across. This single flower can be found at the top of a comparatively long

and thin peduncle reaching 15 mms in length. These always seem to sit stiffly upright above the bulbs far below. Sometimes a clump of *B. globuliforme* will be a jungle of flowers closely packed together. Such a flowering specimen is one of the memorable sights you are likely to encounter in the *Bulbophyllum* world. Blooms last about four or five days. Although *B. globuliforme* may be very slow to establish, once it gets a go on it will more than likely romp away. Alas, about the only problem this species is likely to suffer from is a major one indeed. For some reason I can't explain, a piece of *B. globuliforme* may grow happily for several years but for unknown reasons the whole piece will start to 'die back'.

The largest piece of *B. globuliforme* I have, or did have, was on a piece of green hoop pine as long and as thick as my forearm. This was half covered by the orchid when originally rescued from the McPherson Range. After three years it became possibly the most gloriously happy clump of *Bulbophyllum* anyone could hope to see. A few weeks ago I noticed it was dying back all over the place. Similar pieces of natural wood/orchid hanging just beside still look magnificent. I just don't know where the trouble stems from. Certainly cultural conditions and treatment have always been identical.

I suspect that some bacteria or fungus starts eating into a clump and wreaks havoc before the grower notices it. This problem seems to affect most clumps of *B. globuliforme* from time to time. Small clumps often die completely, larger ones may in fact recover and begin rebuilding themselves all over. I think the probability of cold temperatures being responsible for the die-back is also high. The natural habitats are not nearly as cold as we suffer here in Sydney.

Other than die-back, your only problem with *B. globuliforme* will be obtaining a piece in the first place. Start looking under the Hoop Pines and you'll no doubt be successful after about a decade. I've always found that *B. globuliforme* will flower quite well and regularly. There is a certain contentment in knowing that you have a well grown clump of this rare orchid species in your collection and this feeling is definitely enhanced by the knowledge that *B. globuliforme* is the smallest epiphytic orchid occurring in Australia. And if you've spent years searching for that little piece, well, you certainly sit back and confidently say that you deserve to have it.

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SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
New South Wales				
6-7 June	9.00am-5.00pm	Winter	Great Lakes	Forster Primary School Forster
6-7 June	9.00am-4.00pm	Winter	Camden-Haven	Catholic Church Hall Ocean Drive, Laurieaton
8-13 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	OSNSW	Roselands Shopping Centre Roselands
15-20 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Gosford & District	Gosford Marketplace Shopping Centre Gosford
17 June 18 June 19 June 20 June	8.30am-5.00pm 8.30am-9.00pm 8.30am-5.00pm 8.30am-3.00pm	Winter	Illawarra District	Wollongong Crown Central Wollongong
18-20 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Late Autumn	Maitland & Coalfields District	Cessnock Plaza Cessnock
20-28 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Eastern Suburbs	Carousel Shopping Centre Oxford Street Bondi Junction
24-27 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Central Coast & Lakes	Wyong Plaza Wyong
25-28 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Late Autumn	Western Suburbs	Rockdale Plaza No. 1 Rockdale Plaza Drive Rockdale
29 June- 4 July	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Fairfield District	Bass Hill Plaza Hume Highway Bass Hill
1-4 July	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Cumberland Orchid Circle	Westfield Shoppingtown North Rocks
1-4 July	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Berowra & District	Forest Way Shopping Centre Forest Way Frenchs Forest
2-4 July	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Eastwood & District Orchid Circle	Macquarie Shopping Centre North Ryde
2-4 July 5 July	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.30pm	Winter	Sutherland Shire	Catt's Nursery 80 Port Hacking Road Sylvania
3-5 July	Nursery Hours	Winter	North Shore	Catt's Nursery 237 Marsden Road Carlingford
4 July	9.00am-2.30pm	Winter	Southern Riviera	Anglican Hall Milton
9-11 July	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Campbelltown & District	Minto Mall Shopping Centre Pembroke Road Fairfield
13-18 July	9.00am-6.00pm	Winter	Fairfield District	Fairfield Forum Station Street Fairfield
17 July 18 July	12 noon-4.00pm 9.30am-4.00pm	Winter	Shoalhaven	Presbyterian Church Hall Kingham Street Nowra
21-25 July	9.00am-2.00pm	Winter	South Coast	Corrimal Court Shopping Centre Princes Highway Corrimal
22-25 July	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Parramatta & District	Seven Hills Shopping Centre Seven Hills
22-26 July	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Central Coast- Hunter Region Cym.	Lakehaven Shopping Complex Lakehaven
23-25 July	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Maitland & Coalfields District	Cessnock Market Place Wollombi Road Cessnock
30 July- 2 August	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Western Suburbs	Campsie Centre Campsie
7-9 August	8.00am-4.00pm	Winter Orchid Spectacular	Gosford & District	Gosford Showground Showground Road Gosford

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- 1538 *rothschildianum*
'The Baron' FCC/AOS x
'Charles E' FCC/AOS \$15.00
- 1593 *Phrag. longifolium* x self.
Very good clone. \$8.00
- 1591 *sukhakulii* 'Erika' HCC/AOC x
'Marie' HCC/AOC \$8.00
- 1610 *philippinense* x same \$10.00

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- 1710 *liemiana* x *sanderianum* \$15.00

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DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
7 August 8 August 9 August	10.30am-5.00pm 9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-12 noon	Winter	Sapphire Coast Orchid Club	Twyford Hall Merimbula
15 August	10.00am-4.00pm	Winter	Bellinger Valley	Uniting Church Hall Hyde Street Bellingen
Queensland				
6-8 June	TBA	Winter	Sunshine Coast	CCSA Hall Nutley Street Caloundra
11-13 June	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Pine Rivers	Aspley Hypermarket Aspley
3 July 4 July	4.00pm-10.00pm 10.00am-5.00pm	Winter	Herbert River Orchid & Allied Plant	Show Grounds Ingham
6 July 7 July	10.00am-10.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Winter	Atherton Tablelands	Merrilands Hall Robert Street Atherton
10-11 July 12 July	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Winter	Townsville	T.O.S. Hall Pioneer Park Ross River Road Condon
17-18 July 19 July	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-2.00pm	Winter	Caboolture	Caboolture Shire Civic Hall King Street Caboolture
25 July 26 July	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Winter	John Oxley District	Mt. Coot-tha Botanical Gardens Auditorium
30 July 31 July 1 August	8.30am-9.00pm 8.30am-5.00pm 8.30am-3.00pm	Winter	Darling Downs Orchid Assoc.	Wilsonton Shopping Centre Bridge Street West Toowoomba
Victoria				
5-7 June	9.00am-5.30pm	Winter	Melbourne Eastern	Glen Waverley T.A.F.E. 585 Waverley Road Glen Waverley
6-7 June	10.00am-5.00pm	Autumn	Geelong Orchid Indoor & Plant	St. Marys School Hall Myers Street Geelong
11-12 July	9.00am-5.00pm	Winter (Papheopedilum Festival)	Maribyrnong	Maribyrnong Community Centre Randall Street Maribyrnong
18-19 July	9.30am-4.30pm	Winter	Sunraysia Orchid Club	Greek Hall 312 Deaking Avenue Mildura
19-25 July	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Ringwood	Eastland Shopping Centre Maroondah Highway Ringwood
25-26 July	9.30am-4.30pm	Winter	Warringah	Red Cross Centre Austin – Repatriation Hospital Heidelberg Campus, Gate 7 Bell Street Heidelberg
1-2 August	10.00am-5.00pm	Winter	Geelong Orchid & Indoor Plant Club	St. Marys School Hall Myers Street Geelong
3-8 August	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Mornington Peninsula	Cranbourne Park Shopping Centre Cranbourne Park
South Australia				
29-30 June 4 July	N/A	Winter	Gawler Districts Orchid Club	Hollywood Plaza Winsor Street Salisbury Downs
4-5 July	9.00am-4.00pm	Winter	Pt. Lincoln Orchid Club	Kallinyalla Nursery Shaen Street Port Lincoln

SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
10 July 11-12 July	12 noon-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Winter	Murray Bridge & Districts Orchid Club	Murray Bridge Town Hall Bridge Street Murray Bridge
15-18 July	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Whyalla Orchid Club	Westland Shopping Centre Nicolson Avenue Whyalla
24-26 July	9.00am-4.00pm	Winter	Port Augusta Orchid Club	Northern Gateway Coles Shopping Complex
25-31 July- 1 August	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Orchidaceous	Castle Plaza Shopping Centre 992 South Road Edwards Town
3-8 August	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Northern & Eastern District	Marden Shopping Centre Cnr. Payneham Road & Lower Portrush Road Marden
8 August 9 August	12 noon-5.00pm 9.00am-12 noon	Winter (Inter club Competition)	Murray Bridge & Districts Orchid Club	Murray Bridge Town Hall Bridge Street Murray Bridge

Western Australia

11 July 12 July	11.30am-5.00pm 9.30am-4.00pm	Winter	Melville Districts	Roy Edinger Hall Stock Road Melville
16 July 17 July 18 July	8.30am-9.00pm 8.30am-5.30pm 8.30am-5.00pm	Winter	Peel Region Orchid Society WA	Mandurah Forum Shopping Centre Pinjarra Road Mandurah
18 July 19 July	12 noon-5.00pm 9.0am-4.00pm	Winter	Mandurah Districts Orchid Club	West Murray Community Hall Barragup Goodyear Road Barragup
23 July 24 July 25 July	8.30am-8.00pm 8.30am-5.30pm 8.30am-1.00pm	Winter	Albany	North Road Shopping Centre Albany
23-25 July	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Wanneroo	Lakeside Joondalup Shopping Centre
30-31 July- 1 August	Shopping Centre Hours	Winter	Bunbury	Bunbury Forum Shopping Centre Bunbury

New Zealand

18 July	10.00am-4.00pm	Winter	Hawke's Bay	Taradale Town Hall
25 July	9.00am-5.00pm	Winter (25th Birthday Show)	North Shore	Glenfield Leisure Centre Glenfield Auckland

Republic of South Africa

25-28 June	9.00am-7.00pm	Winter	Orchid Society of Northern Transvaal	Sunnypark Shopping Centre Sunnypark
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HOW TO JOIN A CYMBIDIUM CLUB IN YOUR STATE

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month (except December, January and February). Meetings commence 8.00 p.m.
Venue: The Bexley Masonic Hall, Forest Road, Bexley, Sydney, N.S.W.
For further details contact Secretary, Helen Schultz,
1 Cliff Avenue, Peakhurst, N.S.W.
2210 Phone: (02) 95335148
President, Mal Ferguson, Phone: (02) 9871 8993

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month (except December and January). Auditorium open from 7.00 p.m. — Beginners' Group commences 7.20 p.m.
Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.
Venue: The Burnside Community Centre, 401 Greenhill Road, Tasmore, Adelaide, S.A.
For further details contact Secretary, Graham Shevlin,
22 Australian Avenue, Clovelly Park S.A. 5042 Phone: (08) 2767652
President, Ray Brady, Phone: (08) 8254 7136

THE CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Meetings are held on the 1st Thursday of each month (except January and February). Beginners' Group commences 7.30 p.m. — Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.
Venue: Red Cliffs Hall, Morrison Road, Red Cliffs, W.A.
For further details contact Secretary, Mrs Jacqueline Davies, PO Box 40, Guildford, WA 6935 Phone: (08) 9279 4634 — President, Ron Ker, (09) 3970661 (after 6.00 p.m.) or Ezi-Gro Orchids, (09) 3432761

THE CYMBIDIUM ORCHID SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC.

Meetings are held on 2nd Tuesday of each month (except January). Popular Vote commences 7.50 p.m. — Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.
Venue: The Conference Centre, Holmesglen College of TAFE, 585 Waverley Road, Glen Waverley, Melbourne, Victoria.
For further details contact Secretary, Kevin Brown,
4 Riviera Street, Mt Waverley, Victoria 3149 Phone: (03) 98081224
President, Andy Leamon, Phone: (03) 97967935



Cymbidiums Australia

Presented by the Australian Cymbidium Society Inc



Editor's Report

Watch out for snakes

"If I had to nominate a best time to be involved with Cymbidiums it is now, for the combination of shape, colour, production and aesthetic beauty are all together and, each season now will see a succession of new and beautiful seedlings, which will bring dramatic change in existing stocks as we now know them."

The above quote was made by Alvin Bryant at the 1990 Cymbidium Club of South Australia Seminar. An exciting and dramatic statement made by the man who changed the face of Cymbidiums in Australia forever. Whose passion and devotion for Cymbidiums has seen 40 years of his life devoted to the cause of creating new and better Cymbidiums for you and I to enjoy. Thank you Alvin Bryant and congratulations on your achievements and the recognition accorded you on being the Australian Cymbidium Society's Inaugural Award of Recognition Recipient.

My fondest memory of Alvin Bryant was the very first time I met him on the 24th of July 1984. It was a cold, wet, Winters day. Guttering on the Bryant Nursery could not cope with the deluge... it had been an exceptionally wet winter in Sydney. An export deadline had to be met, more flowers were needed to fill the order. Buckets of flowers standing on the ground had been splattered with sand from the splash created from the torrent of water cascading to the ground from the over-filled gutters. Workers were running around washing the flowers under taps, then drying them with hair dryers... utter chaos prevailed.

Mary and I were travelling to Sydney for the first time, with Peter and Judy Chiles. I felt as if I was intruding at a most inconvenient time on this great man I had heard so much about. Yet despite the obvious problems being endured, we were treated with wonderful hospitality by Australia's foremost Cymbidium hybridiser.

Alvin led us on an exciting nursery tour, dashing from one shed to another to look at key parent plants, then heading off in another direction to explain features being sought and achieved. We literally had to walk the plank to negotiate some stretches of water, jumping and splashing through puddles. Wet shoes and trousers... so what! On we went through a swath of spikes, some towering over our heads, "Mind your eyes with the leaves and watch out for snakes, we had a six footer here last week", were non-consolatory words from Alvin. Nevertheless, at the end of the day it was an occasion I will never forget. I am sure there are many who have had a similar experience.

I trust you will enjoy the other excellent articles in Cymbidiums Australia. Many thanks to those who have contributed.

Dean Roesler
Editor

President's Report

Important to be at the first

Cymbidium enthusiasts will see considerable significance in our Society's forthcoming National Cymbidium Show in Sydney. Consider where Cymbidiums were first imported to Australia. Consider the pioneers of our Cymbidiums - the Sydney identities, Slattery, Vandyke, Bryant, Loader, Gulbis etc. The only World Orchid Conference to be held in Australia, also a Sydney event.

Rather fitting then that the resurgence in the popularity of Cymbidiums be recognised with our third National Cymbidium Show at the Marana Auditorium in MacMahon Street, Hurstville, Sydney, this August.

Having been part of our first National Cymbidium Show at Ararat in 1996, I can attest to the excitement and expectation that accompanies being involved with a 'first' event. This August is the 'first' National Cymbidium Show ever to be held in Sydney. Many would say "Not before time". Whatever, if you wish to view a Cymbidium spectacular, and experience the atmosphere of the first Sydney National Cymbidium Show, make sure you mark this event in your diary. August 14th, 15th and 16th 1998.

California - 1998

Earlier this year I was privileged to attend the Santa Barbara International Orchid Show, and the Cymbidium Society of America's Congress. In sharing with our Northern Hemisphere colleagues some of our experiences in establishing our Australian Cymbidium Society, it also demonstrated to me some of the objectives we could pursue in future years.

At a club level, attendance at a meeting of the Torrance Cymbidium Society was, well, "an experience". This club's culture of orchid appreciation, coupled with club member support and enjoyment was admirable. Having a 'crazy' President in Everett Stockstill is obviously a grand asset. When one of their members won Reserve Champion at the Santa Barbara Show, copious congratulatory gestures were given, and the entire club shared in the success. Winning was a pleasant surprise, not an end in itself.

This club has a 'teamwork' philosophy. It hired a truck to transport club members plants from Los Angeles to Santa Barbara. It even went to the trouble of purchasing a 'left handed' shovel for Bert Togami to use when putting in their display. Many members assisted in creating their display to benefit the Torrance Cymbidium Society. The team effort was rewarded with a Gold Medal Display. Some will view this as hard work - this group thought it was fun.

Graham Guest
President

1998 NATIONAL CYMBIDIUM SHOW SYDNEY, AUGUST 13-16

The Australian Cymbidium Society Inc. National Cymbidium Show

August 14th-15th-16th 1998

Arrangements are proceeding at an ever increasing pace as the National Cymbidium Show at the Marana Auditorium in the Sydney suburb of Hurstville draws closer. The expected record attendance should provide excellent opportunities for the further promotion of Cymbidiums.

Interest in display areas has been brisk with a number of bookings having already been received. It should be remembered that space is limited. Early bookings are advised. Exhibitors must all be financial members of a Cymbidium Society which is affiliated with the Australian Cymbidium Society Inc. Any number of exhibitors may combine to stage a display.

Application forms for sales areas may be obtained from The Correspondence Secretary. As the number of areas available is very limited, allocation will be

made on receipt of a completed application form together with a cheque for \$300 - in the order in which the applications are received.

The Show Dinner will be held on Saturday 15th August. The cost will be \$30 per head and bookings are essential. There has been strong interest shown for this event at the time of writing, so early booking is advised. Show dinners in the past have been most enjoyable events and the 1998 Show Dinner will be no exception, with some entertaining surprises planned.

There have been a number of enquiries in regard to show sponsorship and donations. With a large show schedule to fund these are always welcome, whether from commercial organisations or private individuals.

Information regarding Show Schedules,

the Show Dinner, Rules for Vendors and Sales Areas, application forms for Sales Areas and other information relevant to the Show can be obtained from:-

Mrs Karen Rochfort
Correspondence Secretary
Australian Cymbidium Society Inc.
re National Cymbidium Show
P.O. Box 639
Gosford, N.S.W. 2250
Phone: (02) 43741353

All cheques to be made out to:-
The Australian Cymbidium Society - Hurstville Show

and forwarded to the Correspondence Secretary at the above address.

Travel and accommodation details have been published in the April/May issue of the Australian Orchid Review.

AUSTRALIAN CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY INC

NATIONAL CYMBIDIUM SHOW 1998

To be held: Friday 14th August 9 am to 5 pm

Sunday 16th August 10 am to 5 pm

Venue: Marana Auditorium, MacMahon Street, Hurstville, NSW

Preliminary Show Schedule

Champion Classes	Prizes
Grand Champion of Show	\$1000 + Sash
Reserve Champion of Show	\$250 + Sash
Champion Cut Flower	\$250 + Sash
Champion Pot Plant	\$250 + Sash
Champion Large Flower	\$250 + Sash
Champion Intermediate	\$250 + Sash
Champion Miniature	\$250 + Sash
Champion Specimen	\$250 + Sash
Champion Large Flower Seedling	\$250 + Sash
Champion Intermediate Seedling	\$250 + Sash
Champion Miniature Seedling	\$250 + Sash
Champion Cut Stem	\$250 + Sash
Popular Vote	\$250 + Sash
Champion Novelty	\$250 + Sash
State Display - John Mata Challenge Award	\$250 + Sash
Most Innovative Display	\$250 + Sash

Display Incorporating a Theme (Open to Hobbyist and/or Commercial Exhibitors)

Gold - \$350

Silver - \$200

Bronze - \$150

Display Incorporating Cymbidiums and Foliage Plants Only

Commercial:

Gold - \$250

Silver - \$150

Bronze - \$100

Hobbyist:

Gold - \$250

Silver - \$150

Bronze - \$100

General Class Prize Money:**First - \$25****Second - \$15****Third - \$10****LARGE FLOWERED CYMBIDIUM**

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- Class 2 Predominantly Pink
- Class 3 Predominantly Red
- Class 4 Predominantly Yellow
- Class 5 Predominantly Green
- Class 6 Predominantly Brown
- Class 7 Pure Colour Type
- Class 8 Any Other Colour or Combination of Colours
- Class 9 Cut Flower Type
- Class 10 Pot Plant Type
- Class 11 Novelty
- Class 12 Decorative
- Class 13 Specimen (Minimum 6 inflorescence)
- Class 14(N) Seedling Shown for the 1st Time
- Class 15(N) Group of Three Different Colours (Plants to be grouped together)

INTERMEDIATE CYMBIDIUM

- Class 16 Predominantly White
- Class 17 Predominantly Pink
- Class 18 Predominantly Red
- Class 19 Predominantly Yellow
- Class 20 Predominantly Green
- Class 21 Predominantly Brown
- Class 22 Pure Colour Type
- Class 23 Any Other Colour or Combination of Colours
- Class 24 Cut Flower Type
- Class 25 Pot Plant Type
- Class 26 Novelty
- Class 27 Decorative
- Class 28 Specimen (Minimum 6 inflorescence)
- Class 29(N) Seedling Shown for the 1st Time
- Class 30(N) Group of Three Different Colours (Plants must be grouped together)

MINIATURE CYMBIDIUM

- Class 31 Predominantly White
- Class 32 Predominantly Pink
- Class 33 Predominantly Red
- Class 34 Predominantly Yellow
- Class 35 Predominantly Green
- Class 36 Predominantly Brown
- Class 37 Pure Colour Type
- Class 38 Any Other Colour or Combination of Colours
- Class 39 Pot Plant Type
- Class 40 Novelty
- Class 41 Decorative
- Class 42 Specimen (Minimum 6 inflorescence)
- Class 43(N) Seedling Shown for the 1st Time
- Class 44(N) Group of Three Different Colours (Plants to be grouped together)

SPECIAL CLASSES

- Class 45 Cymbidium Species
- Class 46(N) Antique Cymbidium - pre 1958

**CUT STEM SECTION
LARGE FLOWERED CYMBIDIUM**

- Class 47(N) Predominantly White
- Class 48(N) Predominantly Pink
- Class 49(N) Predominantly Red
- Class 50(N) Predominantly Yellow
- Class 51(N) Predominantly Green
- Class 52(N) Pastel or Blush
- Class 53(N) Pure Colour Type
- Class 54(N) Any Other Colour or Combination of Colours
- Class 55(N) Seedling Shown for the 1st Time

**CUT STEM SECTION
INTERMEDIATE CYMBIDIUM**

- Class 56(N) Predominantly White
- Class 57(N) Predominantly Pink
- Class 58(N) Predominantly Red
- Class 59(N) Predominantly Yellow
- Class 60(N) Predominantly Green
- Class 61(N) Pastel or Blush
- Class 62(N) Pure Colour Type
- Class 63(N) Any Other Colour or Combination of Colours
- Class 64(N) Seedling Shown for the 1st Time

**CUT STEM SECTION
MINIATURE CYMBIDIUM**

- Class 65(N) Predominantly White
- Class 66(N) Predominantly Pink
- Class 67(N) Predominantly Red
- Class 68(N) Predominantly Yellow
- Class 69(N) Predominantly Green
- Class 70(N) Pastel or Blush
- Class 71(N) Pure Colour Type
- Class 72(N) Any Other Colour or Combination of Colours
- Class 73(N) Seedling Shown for the 1st Time

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A final acknowledgment of all sponsors will appear in the next issue of Australian Orchid Review.



Cym. Harano Gold 'Irma' 2n (Dead Mans Curve x Erna Thurnher) A beautiful alba with a *Cym. Sleeping Beauty* ancestor from Alvin's mid-1970s cross



Cym. Dream Temple 'Limelight' 2n (Temple Court x Yamba Dream) Alvin Bryant did a lot of work to determine the inheritance of the alba genes. 50% of the *Cym. Dream Temple* cross were normal colour but the other 50% contained many superior albas. This is the third generation away from *Cym. Sleeping Beauty*



Cym. Sylvania 'Sonnet' (Early Bird x Sheba) 'Sonnet' was a cornerstone in Alvin's early hybridising. The *Cym. Sylvania* cross was made 34 years ago and the slide from which this picture was taken is 22 years old

The Australian Cym Inaugural Award

Alvin for Cym Hybrid

by Greg

People often fail to receive recognition for their achievements. The Australian Cymbidium Society took the enlightened and progressive step of establishing an Award of Recognition. The inaugural recipient of this Award at the 1997 National Cymbidium Show was Alvin Bryant. The Award was for the 40 years plus that Alvin has spent in developing and hybridising Standard Cymbidiums. For those not familiar with Alvin's contributions to the 'World of Orchids' it is worth looking at a brief synopsis of his life and achievements.

Born in Campsie (a Sydney suburb) in 1926, Alvin Richard Bryant was the youngest of three sons. George, his father, was from New Zealand and the family was forced to return to New Zealand by the economic hardships of the Great Depression before finally being able to return to Sydney.

After matriculating from school, Alvin trained to be a Manual Arts Teacher in 1944 and 1945 at Sydney Teachers College. His first teaching positions were in rural New South Wales before he was eventually transferred back to Sydney where he met his future wife. In 1951 Alvin married Joan and the following year saw the birth of the first of their four sons. It was also in 1952 that Alvin's fascination with Cymbidiums began.

1953 saw Alvin gain his Bachelor of Arts degree from Sydney University, and the construction of his first orchid greenhouse in his backyard. Around this time he decided that through hybridising it would be possible to obtain aesthetically beautiful Cymbidium flowers with the ultimate goal of developing the perfect Cymbidium. Although we can argue today that there is no perfect Cymbidium, thanks to Alvin there are some that are a lot closer to being perfect.

In combination with some other grow-

Cymbidium Society's of Recognition:

Bryant Cymbidium Breeding

Bryant

ers, Alvin started exporting Cymbidium flowers to the United States of America in 1957. The Cymbidiums were still part-time, but in 1962 he purchased land at Moorebank and built a nursery. The passion for Cymbidiums continued to grow, as had his interest in hybridising, and by 1965, at which time he was Deputy Headmaster of Campbelltown High School, Alvin was forced to choose between teaching, which he enjoyed, and the orchids that he loved. So in 1968 Alvin resigned from teaching to concentrate full-time on Cymbidiums. It should be mentioned that although he became a commercial orchid grower professionally, he always remained an enthusiast and hobby grower at heart.

New nursery developed

1969 was a landmark year as it saw the purchase of land for a nursery at Kurnell and Alvin deliver his findings on *Albinism in Cymbidiums* at the 6th World Orchid Conference in Sydney. Kurnell was chosen because of its coastal position and favourable climatic conditions for Cymbidium culture, as well as its relative proximity to Sydney International Airport.

The new nursery at Kurnell was developed to include a laboratory. This was necessary in order to continue the hybridising program and to minimise the potential for dishonesty by those doing laboratory work. Unfortunately a lot of Alvin's early hybrids, especially the albas, had been released without Alvin's permission by a person doing the laboratory service. A number of crosses actually done by Alvin were subsequently registered as having someone else as the hybridiser. The unauthorised release caused a commercial disadvantage but despite this, Alvin put the painful disappointment behind him and developed a successful nursery at Kurnell.



*Cym. Winter Wonder 'Wow' 4n (Winter Fair x Fanfare). 'Wow' has an excellent shape and labellum. However 'Josephine' has the best record of the *Cym. Winter Wonders* as a parent.*



*Cym. Poetic Winter 'Green Blush' 4n. Coming from two white parents, *Cym. Winter Wonder 'Josephine'* and *Cym. Poetic Fair 'Dolly'*, the June flowering 'Green Blush' can thank its grand-parents for its colour.*

Brief hybridising summary

It is beyond the scope of this article to give a complete overview of Alvin's hybridising. Therefore what follows is a brief summary that will try to highlight certain significant times and crosses involving select parents. An insight into the amount of progress made becomes evident.

Late in the 1950s, Alvin crossed *Cym. Sussex Dawn* 'Dorothy May' with *Cym. Durham Castle* 'Brilliance' to make the legendary *Cym. Sleeping Beauty* cross. This cross and many others helped to give an understanding of the genetic determination and inheritance of the albino factor in Cymbidiums. A bank of the alba parents

was established and crosses such as *Cym. Sleeping Glow*, *Cym. Sleeping Dawn*, *Cym. Sleeping Nymph*, *Cym. Sleeping Spring*, *Cym. Pharaoh*, *Cym. Rose Armstrong*, *Cym. Yamba*, *Cym. Yamba Dream*, *Cym. Temple Court*, *Cym. Pharaohs Gold* etc. were first made by Alvin Bryant. Many of today's alba Cymbidiums contain an Alvin Bryant hybrid in their ancestry. Most of Alvin's work with albas involved diploids. Today we see crosses (like the *Cym. Dream Temple* cross for example) producing diploid flowers with shape, size and colour, equal to, or better than, the best tetraploid alba flowers.



Cym. Stargard 'Sunset' 4n (Lone Star x Gardalvin) The *Cym. Gardalvins* gave some beautiful white flowers. 'Sunset' has excellent shape and beautiful labellum. It has proved to be a valuable parent.



Cym. Thundergod 'Thor' 4n (Stargard x Sylvan Star) 'Thor' typifies the term 'aesthetic beauty'. *Cym. Stargard* gave the good shape and colour; the compact growth and multi-spiking come from *Cym. Sylvan Star* also.

Development of early season Cymbidiums

The need for quality early season triploid and tetraploid Standard Cymbidiums had prompted Alvin to import tetraploid parent plants, such as *Cym. Early Bird* 'Pacific' 4n, from the United States of America and 1963 saw the making of the tetraploid *Cym. Sylvania* cross. *Cym. Sylvania* 'Sonnet' proved to be a valuable parent in developing early season triploid and tetraploid pinks and whites. First generation *Cym. Sylvania* crosses made in the early 1970s included the triploid *Cym. Lisa* Roses, which gave some valuable pink cut flower varieties, and the awarded, white, *Cym. Cherilyn* 'Swansea' 3n.

By the mid 1970s Alvin concentrated mainly on the development of early season tetraploids. The tetraploid *Cym. Sylvan Star* cross was made from *Cym. Sylvania* 'Sonnet' in 1976 and produced some pleasing results including blush and con-colour labellums with a lot of yellow present, compact growth, multiple spiking bulbs and even-suffused pink colour, rather than stripy pinks. Other first generation tetraploid *Cym. Sylvania* crosses included *Cym. Sylvan Globe*, *Cym. Valley Paradise*, *Cym. Eulalie* Whitely, *Cym. Sylvan Melody* and *Cym. Sylvan Flame*.

Apart from the albinos, whites and pinks, there was a need for early season yellows and greens. In 1970 Alvin crossed the tetraploid *Cym. Arcadian Melody* 'Harvest Moon' with the diploid *Cym. Coraki* 'Daffodil' to produce early season yellows. *Cym. Arcadian Sunrise* 'Golden Fleece' resulted from this cross and is still used around the world as an early cut flower variety. The mid 1970s saw Alvin use *Cym. Arcadian Melody* 'Harvest Moon' 4n with *Cym. Wallara* 'Gold Nugget' 4n to give the gold *Cym. Trinity Halls*, and with *Cym. Fanfare* 'St Francis' 4n to produce the yellow, green and cream *Cym. Tongariros*.

Landmark crosses

In retrospect, 1974 was a year in which Alvin made some of his finest crosses. As well as *Cym. Trinity Hall* and *Cym. Tongariro*, crosses such as *Cym. Lunara*, *Cym. Alvin Bryant*, *Cym. Winter Paradise*, *Cym. Poetic Fair*, *Cym. Gardalvin*, *Cym. Albert Brown* and the *Cym. Winter Wonders* were first made. All of these crosses gave results that were a significant improvement in the quality of Standard Cymbidiums.

The *Cym. Winter Paradise* cross was in fact a second generation *Cym. Sylvania* cross. It was made using *Cym. Valley Paradise* 'Douglas variety' and *Cym.*

Winter Fair 'Crystal'. The cross gave results that included non-staining clean whites early in the season. The *Cym. Sylvania* influence was evident in good shape, multiple spiking bulbs and compact growth. *Cym. Winter Fair 'Crystal'* was highly regarded by Alvin and proved to be an outstanding parent. Its desirable qualities included non-staining white colour, good flower counts, multiple spiking bulbs and flowers that were spot and cold resistant. 'Crystal' was crossed with the following:

(1) *Cym. Fanfare 'St Francis' 4n* to give the *Cym. Winter Wonders*. *Cym. Fanfare* contributed size to flowers and good flower numbers on tall spikes. Although there were some superb *Cym. Winter Wonders*, Alvin always regarded the cross as just another step in his development program.

(2) *Cym. Palaker 'Grande'* to produce the *Cym. Gardalvin* cross. The best were clean whites with big lightly marked labellums and were very productive.

(3) *Cym. Poetic 'Andre'* to give the show shape *Cym. Poetic Fairs*. They were multiple spiking, non-staining whites. The variety 'Dolly' was the best and produced an early as well as a late crop of flowers.

(4) *Cym. Valley Paradise* as already discussed, to make the *Cym. Winter Paradise* cross. Some of these have been useful cut flower varieties and parents. 'Perfection' has been significant for early compact standards and 'Dianna' for showbench shape when used in breeding.

In the late 1970s the *Cym. Cronulla* cross was first made using *Cym. Alvin Bryant 'Regal'* and the tetraploid form of *Cym. Lunagrad 'Elanora'*. The cross proved to be highly successful and was another vital step forward. Most *Cym. Cronullas* were green, but creams, pinks, polychromes and whites also resulted. The varieties of *Cym. Cronulla* that have been used in breeding have been versatile in providing qualities such as early flowering time, good shape, large flowers, long flower life, vigorous growth and beautiful clean colours.

Alvin honoured

During the 1980s Alvin was President of the Commercial Orchid Exporters Association of Australia at a time when Cymbidiums were the main cut flower exported from Australia. In 1981 Alvin Bryant received an Honorary Fellowship from the Australian Orchid Council.

Hybridising program continues

The hybridising program continued and crosses such as *Cym. Winter Alvin*, *Cym. Poetic Winter*, *Cym. Paradise Wonder*,

Cym. Wonder Arc, *Cym. Stargard*, *Cym. Lovely Angel*, *Cym. Coraki Advent*, *Cym. Fluoro*, *Cym. Miretta Wonder*, *Cym. Lunalvin*, *Cym. Green Ramp*, *Cym. Sylvan Clarisse*, *Cym. Surman's Delight*, *Cym. Evelyn Victoria*, *Cym. Sylvan Beach*, *Cym. Sylvan Khan*, *Cym. Dream Temple* etc. were made.

To pick out just one good cross is difficult, but it is worth taking a closer look at the successful *Cym. Lovely Angel* cross. This cross was made using different *Cym. Winter Paradise* varieties with different *Cym. Gardalvin* varieties. There have been some outstanding *Cym. Lovely Angels*. Take any trait such as colour, labellum.

shape, productivity, plant size or vigour and there will be a *Cym. Lovely Angel* that will rate highly in all areas. Rather than just being a 'lucky' cross it should be realised that the *Cym. Lovely Angel* cross is third generation from *Cym. Sylvania* and second generation on both sides from *Cym. Winter Fair 'Crystal'*. The *Cym. Lovely Angels* resulted from a long term plan in selective breeding. Some experts talk about *Cym. erythrostylum*, *Cym. Early Bird* or *Cym. Sylvania* hybrids and percentages of species in the ancestry. Genetics is more sophisticated than many give credit. The *Cym. Lovely Angels* are unique, complex hybrids and are com-



Cym. Trinity Gold 'Rah' 4n (Trinity Hall x Coraki) 'Rah' comes from a cross that has produced superb colour and good red-vee labellums. Capable of producing up to six spikes from a bulb, 'Rah' owes its multiple spiking to both sides of its parentage.



Cym. Khan Flame 'Sheena' 4n HCC/AOC (Cronulla x Yowie Flame) A number of the *Cym. Cronullas* have proven to be good parents. 'Sheena' is one of 'The Khan's' offspring.



Cym. Lovely Angel 'Bubbles' 4n AM/AOC (Winter Paradise x Gardalvin) 'Bubbles' is approaching the perfect shape that Alvin Bryant was seeking. The roundness and width of segments, particularly the petals, contribute to circular shape.



Cym. Yowie Rose 'Furnace' 4n (Lancashire Rose x Terama) Good hybridisers recognise the potential of certain orchids as parents, even if not from their own hybridising. Alvin made the successful, high colour *Cym. Yowie Rose* cross using tetraploid forms of 'older' parents.



Cym. Peak Progress 'Shell' 4n (Paradise Wonder x Sylvan Clarisse) Outstanding shape and big labellum make this 12.5cm flower seem small. 'Shell' is a multiple spiking, compact plant, thanks to *Cym. Winter Paradise 'Perfection'* and the *Cym. Sylvan Star* part of its ancestry. Throw in *Cym. Winter Wonder* and *Cym. Rincon* and you can see this fourth generation *Cym. Sylvania* hybrid has an excellent pedigree.

pletely different genetically to the *Cym. Early Bird* 'Pacific' ancestor. It was the talent and experience of Alvin Bryant that created beautiful Cymbidiums like *Cym. Lovely Angel* 'Bubbles' (that 'Bubbles' flowered at Bryants Orchids and not elsewhere is the luck component).

Fruition of hybridising program

The 1990s were the icing on the cake in Alvin's hybridising career. Crosses like the *Cym. Khan Flames*, *Cym. Yowie Roses* and others completed the colour spectrum for Alvin's development program. We can expect to see many Cymbidiums approaching near 'perfect' shape and colour. Over the past four decades Alvin's hybridising program selected for factors such as multiple spiking bulbs; early flowering time; compact growth habit; showbench shape; vigorous growth; bruise and spot resistant flowers; good spike habit and flower arrangement; labellums with yellow and few markings; non-staining and non-fading colour; overall aesthetic beauty.

His results speak for themselves and it is obvious why the Australian Cymbidium Society chose to honour Alvin Bryant with an Award of Recognition for Cymbidium Hybridising.

While many fine Cymbidiums have not been given Awards, the following list boasts just some of the Cymbidiums hybridised by Alvin Bryant that were Awarded. Expect to see more added to this list in the future.

Some of the Awarded Cymbidiums that were hybridised by Alvin Bryant

- Cym. Sleeping Beauty* 'Eureka' - AD/AOC
- Cym. Pharaoh* 'Highlight' - HCC/AOC
- Cym. Arcadian Sunrise* 'Golden Fleece' - HCC/AOC
- Cym. Cherilyn* 'Swansea' - AM/AOC
- Cym. Cronulla* 'The Khan' - AM/AOC
- Cym. Cronulla* 'Bexley' - HCC/AOC
- Cym. Khan Flame* 'Sheena' - HCC/AOC
- Cym. Yowie Rose* 'Vulcan' - HCC/AOC
- Cym. Yowie Rose* 'Anne' - HCC/OSCOV
- Cym. Yowie Rose* 'Joyce' - CE/CCSA
- Cym. Lovely Angel* 'Bubbles' - AM/AOC
- Cym. Fluoro* 'Kirsty' - HCC/AOC
- Cym. Regal Solana* 'Sequins' - HCC/AOC
- Cym. Lunara* 'Gold Star' - HCC/AOC
- Cym. Tongariro* 'Margaret' - HCC/AOC
- Cym. Sylvan Beach* 'Mardie' - HCC/OSCOV
- Cym. Paradise Wonder* 'Chichester' - AM/RHS
- Cym. Fair Delight* 'Polar Bear' - CE/CCSA

The function of Macro- and Micronutrients in Plant Growth

by Dr. Maurice L. Martin

As there appears to have been virtually no published work on the actual function of elements in the growth of Cymbidiums, a justifiable assumption has been made that Cymbidiums, being higher plants, would react to plant nutrients in much the same way as other higher plants.

There are sixteen elements which are essential for a higher plant to complete its life cycle. Nine elements - carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium and sulphur - are described as macronutrients because large quantities are required to control the processes within plant cells and form the compounds necessary for plant growth e.g. sugars, starch, cellulose, lignin, fats, amino acids, plant hormones, etc. The first three macronutrients, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, available to plants in carbon dioxide and water, are present in most of the hundreds of compounds formed in plants. Some of these will be mentioned when considering the functions of the other thirteen nutrients.

Seven elements - iron, zinc, copper, manganese, boron, molybdenum and chlorine - are described as micronutrients (or trace elements) because they are needed in very small concentrations for plant growth. Their function is to assist in the many complex reactions which result in the formation of the previously mentioned substances.

The presence of these elements in a plant, and the relative proportions that are required, can be determined by drying the

Profile of Author

Formerly lectured and did research in Physical Chemistry at the University of Adelaide. Has had a continuing interest in Secondary School Chemistry as a Teacher, as Chief Examiner for Matriculation Chemistry for some years, and as the Chairman of Committees preparing Chemistry and General Science Syllabi.

Since retirement has been interested in growing Cymbidiums.

plants (for convenience usually the leaves) and then analysing the dry tissue. The results vary between plants and the following table compares an average value (in parts per million) for a wide variety of higher plants with the acceptable range for Cymbidium leaves.

Dry Tissue Analysis for Higher Plants

Average value¹ in parts per million (ppm) for 29 higher plants compared with accepted range² for Cymbidium orchids.

The compounds usually supplied in solution to Cymbidium plants are also listed.

Element	Higher plants (ppm)	Cymbidium (ppm)	Compound supplied for cymbidiums
Molybdenum (Mo)	0.1	n/a	ammonium molybdate, $(\text{NH}_4)_2 \text{MoO}_4$
Copper (Cu)	6	3-8	copper sulphate, CuSO_4
Zinc (Zn)	20	20-40	zinc sulphate, ZnSO_4
Boron (B)	20	25-150	sodium borate, $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$
Manganese (Mn)	50	20-100	manganese sulphate, MnSO_4
Iron (Fe)	100	100-300	iron sulphate, FeSO_4 , or iron chelate ³
Chlorine (Cl)	100	n/a	as impurity in water or fertilizer
Sulphur (S)	1000	n/a	present in sulphur
Magnesium (Mg)	2000	1800-3000	magnesium sulphate, MgSO_4
Calcium (Ca)	5000	6000-13000	calcium sulphate, CaSO_4
			calcium dihydrogen phosphate, $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$
Phosphorus (P)	2000	1700-2300	ammonium dihydrogen phosphate, $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$
Potassium (K)	10000	18000-23000	potassium nitrate, KNO_3 , or sulphate, K_2SO_4
Nitrogen (N)	15000	20000-25000	ammonium nitrate, NH_4NO_3
			or ammonium sulphate $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$
			or urea $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$

1. Table 5-3 "Plant Physiology", Salisbury, F.B. and Ross, C.W., p 103.

2. Figures supplied by Bob Nicolle.

3. Formula is complex.



Maurice Martin surrounded by his beautiful Cymbidiums.

Within limits, the requirements are seen to be similar as might be expected because the main chemical processes that take place in all higher plants are much the same.

The essential elements are generally supplied to orchids as solutions of compounds (see list) such that the living plant tissue contains the nutrients at levels and proportions sufficient to maintain satisfactory growth and development. It is interesting to note that some nutrients can be accumulated within a plant even though their concentrations in the plant tissue are higher than those in the external solution around the roots. Some elements may be present in the natural water used to make up the solutions (e.g. Happy Valley system in South Australia: averages - Ca, 25 ppm; Mg, 18; K, 5; SO_4 , 47; Cl, 138).

With all other conditions favourable (concentration of other nutrients, temperature, light intensity, air supply, pH) the way in which the rate of growth of a plant is affected by the concentration of one particular element in the leaf tissue can be represented graphically:

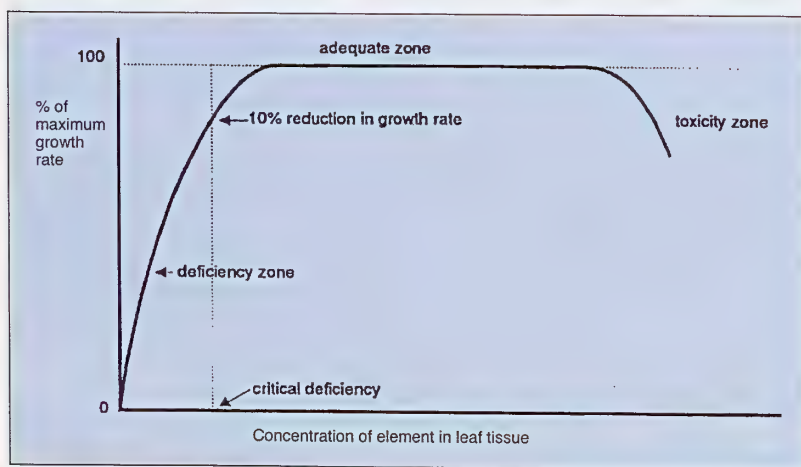


Figure 1

At low concentrations (deficient zone) the growth rate is below maximum but rapidly reaches the optimum rate as the concentration of the element in the leaf tissue increases. In the deficient zone the plant exhibits characteristic deficiency symptoms because certain plant functions are affected.

Any further concentration increase does not change the rate of growth (adequate zone) and excess nutrient becomes stored in the plant. Beyond a certain limit a continued increase in concentration of the element generally leads to a reduced rate of growth (toxic zone) and toxic effects are observed.

The range of concentration between critical deficiency and the onset of toxicity

varies considerably for the different elements and to some extent for different plants. For boron there can only be a ten-fold increase in concentration before toxic effects are observed. For macronutrients a considerably higher range of concentrations is generally tolerated by the plant.

The nutrient deficiency symptoms which are exhibited by plants include: stunted growth of leaves, stems and roots, deformities of leaves and roots, a yellowing of leaves (chlorosis) and a darkening due to the presence of dead tissue (necrosis). Just where these deficiency symptoms are first observed depends not only on the function of the element in plant growth but also on whether it can be transferred through the sap-conducting vessels (phloem) from the mature leaves to the new leaves.

Easily translocated -
N, K, P, Mg, Cl, (S)
Intermediate mobility -
Zn, Mn, Cu, Mo, (S)
Relatively immobile -
B, Fe, Ca

For example, with a magnesium defi-

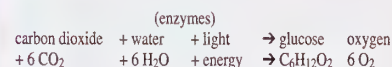
enzymes are large protein molecules, many of which contain trace elements in their structure. Other nutrients, particularly potassium and magnesium ions, activate an enzyme by changing its shape to one which enables a new compound to be formed.

Reference will be made to three main processes that take place in plants:

1. Photosynthesis

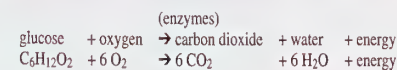
This process takes place in the chloroplasts of cells in the green leaves of plants exposed to sunlight. Carbon dioxide (enters the leaf through pores called stomata) and water (taken in through the roots), utilising light energy absorbed by the green pigment chlorophyll, are ultimately converted mainly to glucose and oxygen in a series of about fifty reactions.

This is the most important process on earth, as the sun's energy is used to replace carbon dioxide in the air with oxygen, while at the same time forming energy-rich substances necessary not only for plant growth but also, directly or indirectly, for food and fuel of all animal species.



2. Respiration

The formation of larger molecules - starch, cellulose, proteins, vitamins, DNA, RNA, hormones - requires a supply of readily available energy. This is supplied by the process called respiration that takes place in the mitochondria of plant cells. Energy-rich glucose is broken down by oxygen in some fifty distinct reactions, mainly to carbon dioxide and water with the release of energy. Much of the energy is lost as heat, some of which maintains the temperature such that the growth of the plant is stimulated even through hours of darkness. The remaining energy is used to form the large molecules mentioned above, often through other energy-rich compounds such as sugar-phosphates, particularly ATP (adenosine triphosphate).



3. Protein Synthesis

Nitrogen provided to the plant as nitrate is converted first to nitrite and then to ammonium ions which are used to synthesise amino-acids. With the genetic information provided by DNA from the nucleus and with the aid of RNA, twenty different amino-acids are combined in ribosomes in the cytoplasm in different ways to form

ciency, yellowing first appears in the old leaves because magnesium is readily transferred (translocated) to the growing leaves. With immobile iron and calcium the deficiency symptoms are first observed in the new leaves.

In discussing the function of essential elements in plants, reference will be made to the main parts of a plant cell which can be represented diagrammatically in a simple form (see Figure 2).

Hundreds of compounds are formed in a living plant by chemical reactions which ultimately lead to growth. Most of these reactions would occur at a negligible rate were it not for the presence of substances called enzymes which can increase the rate by factors between 10^8 and 10^{20} . These

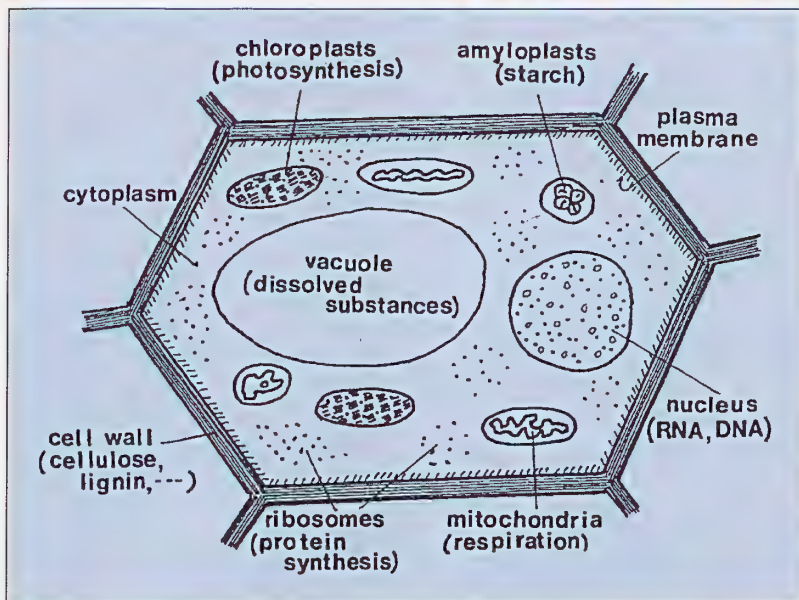


Figure 2 Simplified diagram of a plant cell.

the wide variety of proteins found in plants.

In these three plant processes and others, the macro- and micronutrients have important functions, some of which will be

referred to for each separate element in later articles.

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AOR 151

Eye-catching Orchids at Ararat

Text: Dean Roesler - Photography; Michael Matthews

Good clean green Cymbidiums have a certain eye appeal when displayed amongst a group of other colours in orchid shows. Terry Poulton, 1996 Cymbidium of The Year grower, has over the years flowered many excellent green Cymbidiums. His plant of *Cym.* (Borough Green x Wyanga) 'Tee Pee' is indicative of these. It possesses excellent shape, a well balanced, contrasting labellum, with a beautiful blend of colours - white with a dark red band on the distal end merging to a softer pink in the middle, yellow keels and lemon column on the outer side.

Cym. Khan Flame 'Dynasty' displayed by Kimberley Orchids is one of the unusual polychromes which have come from Bryants Orchids crossing of *Cym.* Cronulla x Yowie Flame. While

most of the cross have been in a range of pinks, Peter Sunderland's 'Dynasty' is basically a green heavily overlaid with red. The labellum is in keeping with the colour of the segments, dark red dominates, extending to the edges of the side lobes and even the column, however, this is highlighted by a white pollen cap and narrow white band around the edge of the labellum.

We seem to be seeing many more unusual Cymbidiums in recent years e.g. peloric, spotted, feathered and striped. John Day from the neighbouring town of Stawell, exhibited *Cym.* Valley Crucible 'Molten Glow' a lovely Novelty Standard Cymbidium from the crossing of *Cym.* Volcano x Ann Green. Segments were light pink with dark pink feathering on the tips of all petals and sepals, these

markings were quite uniform on all flowers. The labellum too was a combination of dark and light pink with red striations featured.

Atlantis Orchids displayed yet another of their very fine *Cym.* So Bolds. In the Predominantly Brown Class *Cym.* So Bold No.11 was the winner. A large and impressive red/brown with excellent shape and bright, showy labellum - cream/white and heavily marked with dark burgundy, the bright yellow keels and area below stood out, as did the white pollen cap. From the crossing of *Cym.* Claudona x Claude Pepper.

Cym. Coraki Gold '105' exhibited by Guest Orchids is one of the very best from the cross of *Cym.* Winter Hunt x Coraki. It has intense yellow colouration in the segments and displays a bright



Cym. (Borough Green x Wyanga) 'Tee Pee'



Cym. Khan Flame 'Dynasty'



Cym. Valley Crucible 'Molten Glow'

contrasting labellum, obviously derived from its *Cym. Coraki* parentage, as well it displays itself beautifully on a naturally semi-arching spike with lots of flowers (16-18), unfortunately a number of this grex lack flower count, again a trait often passed on by *Cym. Coraki*.

Not a very new Cymbidium, but one which should have caught the eye, particularly of hybridisers, was Moss Bray's *Cym. Rolf Bolin 'Red Velvet'* (Khyber Pass x Ngairé). Registered

almost 30 years ago, this tetraploid version flowered by Moss was impressive with its 13 very dark, plum/red flowers and brilliant, even darker red banded labellum, highlighted by a clean white central patch and white pollen cap. A number of its tetraploid progeny are now beginning to make their mark as parents.

Dean Roesler
Lot 14 Lawson Road
Kalbeeba, S.A. 5118



Cym. So Bold No.11



Cym. Coraki Gold '105'



Cym. Rolf Bolin 'Red Velvet' 4n

Victorian Club News

Australian Cymbidium Festival 1998

by David Allen



Organisers of the Australian Cymbidium Festival from Left to Right: David Pitches, Carolin Allen, Rob Johns, David Allen, Ken West, Glenda Coutts, John Hedger, Margaret O'Rorke, Peter O'Rorke

The Rural City of Ararat and the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria (COSV) present The Australian Cymbidium Festival. It will be held in The Arts Activity Centre, The Ararat Town Hall on the weekend of the 12th and 13th of September 1998.

Ararat was the host of the inaugural National Cymbidium Show, held in 1996, which was an outstanding success with over 50 exhibitors and 25 display stands, filling the Ararat Town Hall with over 1500 Cymbidiums. The second National Show held in 1997 saw 81 exhibitors and

26 display stands again fill the Town Hall. The Australian Cymbidium Festival offers orchid enthusiasts and the general public, Cymbidiums shown, displayed and grown to their optimum, by hobbyists and commercial growers. The Rural City of Ararat and the COSV are keen to make the Festival an annual event.

The concept of the Festival is to bring some local content into the show, with local artists and wineries taking part. The COSV aims to have exclusive Cymbidiums on sale for orchid enthusiasts and more attractions for the general public. Displays from Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and Western Australia will feature at the Festival. Negotiations are also in place to present Cymbidium exhibits and displays from Tasmania, New Zealand and South Africa. We are aiming for 100 classes just for Cymbidiums!

A dinner will be held at the Chalambar Golf Club on Saturday, 12th September. The Clubhouse, built in 1989 has Tabaret, Pokies and Bar Facilities and is licensed till 1am. The Club has a large dance floor and this year we will have a Dinner Dance concept for the Saturday night with a live band.

The Chalambar Golf Club is cradled at the foot of One Tree Hill and offers a picturesque, fully watered and superbly maintained 18-hole golf course with an abun-



The Inaugural Australian Cymbidium Festival will be held in the historical Ararat Town Hall, built 100 years ago in 1898

dance of wild life. Visitors are welcome to utilise all facilities of the Club including the gaming room. Golf course green fees apply. That is if you can fit in your golf clubs around your Cymbidiums!

We have booked the Club for Saturday the 12th of September for a Dinner Dance. The cost is \$30.00 a head, bookings can be made by contacting Dennis Scheele on (03) 9758 4092. Some people missed out on last year's dinner, so we suggest you book early. We would like you to book and pay as soon as possible.

This year the Cymbidium Club of Australia (NSW) took up their option to hold the National Cymbidium Show. It will be held in Hurstville, NSW on the 14th, 15th and 16th of August 1998.

The Rural City of Ararat advised the Club, that they were delighted with the earlier National Shows held in the City. They are confident the new Festival concept will be equally successful and excellent for Ararat and District.

The following COSV committee people recently visited Ararat to discuss the Festival concept:-

Ken West	Vice-President
Glenda Coutts	Registrar of Judges
David Allen	Editor
John Hedger	Show Marshall
Carolyn Allen	Show Marshall

They met with the following representatives of the council and to seek local support:-

Peter O'Rorke	Mayor
Margaret O'Rorke	Mayoress
Robert Johns	Chief Executive Officer
David Pitches	Acting Supervisor Parks & Gardens

Ararat is the gateway to the Grampians National Park and is a well-known wine region. Combined with the Cymbidium Festival, this area offers a great holiday destination for a long weekend. The Arts Activity Centre, The Ararat Town on the weekend of the 12th and 13th of September 1998, is the place to be for all orchid enthusiasts.

The show is open to all financial members of a Cymbidium Society affiliated with the Australian Cymbidium Society Inc. Registration forms, show schedules, exhibitors numbers and display sites can be obtained from the Secretary of the COSV:- Kevin Brown, 4 Riviera Street, Mt Waverley, Vic. 3149. For further information telephone, Kevin Brown on (03) 9808 1224 or David Allen on (03) 9789 1501. ■

David Allen
18 Wootten Crescent
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Portion of the 26 displays seen at the 1997 National Cymbidium Show held in the Ararat Town Hall

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AOR 109

Profiling – *Cym. Baltic AM*

by Bill Johnson

This is the first of an ongoing series commissioned (if that is the word) by our editor, in which it is intended to discuss the features (good and bad) of various clones used to create the modern Cymbidium hybrid. This being the first, perhaps I should make some introductory comments.

By understanding the breeding lines that have produced today's quality clones it is much easier to assess the potential of seedlings offered in current and future catalogues. Unless we have access to that knowledge all we are doing is guessing or relying entirely on the information provided in those catalogues.

Because many would be unfamiliar with some of the 'grandparents' of today's hybrids I have adopted the view that we should commence with the foundations first and gradually work our way towards the top of the structure. This series will be devoted solely to showbench orchids so my comments must be construed within that area and that area alone, however, if and when it is warranted, I may offer a comment or two on a clone's value for other purposes.

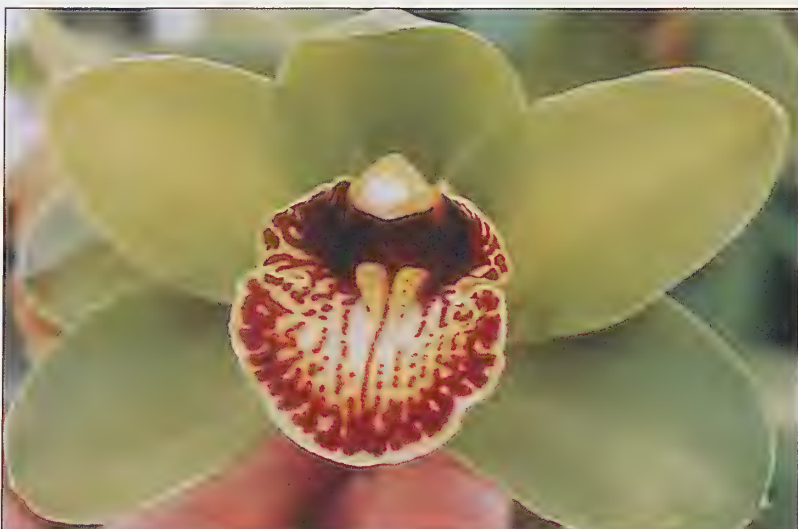
For some strange reason many seem to view the cross descriptions in seedling catalogues as works of fiction. If my experiences of the past are any indication, that may well be a wise thing to do, however, the intention here is to provide some assistance in sorting fact from fiction. If I may digress, I was recently researching the background of some plants I intended using for breeding and I found that although a registered name for a grex was quoted on the label I could not find any sign of that registration in Sanders. This has happened more than once now, so it pays to check before accepting any name as being correct. So be warned, sometimes all is not what it seems - as will be discussed later on. If anyone is contemplating hybridising remember these two words: **Research and Verification!**

If we go back in time and read catalogues issued in the 1970s and the '80s and compare the stated expectancy for the seedlings on offer with the actual outcome, then we will find that very few made it onto the showbench and an awful lot were

consigned to the incinerator! So why did those crossings fail to meet the expected outcome? My guess is that the breeder did not fully understand his stud stock or genetics. Unlike Mendel who laid down the basics of genetics many years ago we modern hybridisers are working with very

complex genetics and those who intend buying the product of our hybridising should realise that they too must understand breeding and genetics.

That then is what this series is all about - genetics. The end result, I hope, will be that all who buy seedlings will in time



Cym. Baltic AM



Cym. Valley Gratitude 'Glenwood' (Lunagrad x Baltic). In most of this 1st generation cross, the shape was somewhat open, but some like this clone showed improvement beyond that of either parent.

acquire sufficient knowledge to eliminate most of the guess-work from buying their seedlings.

The first point I must reiterate is this: the fact that a cross has been registered as X crossed with Y may not be true. Some past hybridisers, whether from accident (which can happen at any stage of the process of growing plants) or from a lack of scruples, may not have registered the cross correctly.

Since the clone *Cym. Baltic* is the subject of our first 'profile' it presents us with an example about which I have serious doubts, namely the variety *Cym. Baltic* 'Leanne Sessions' - if this is correctly named then I will be most surprised. *Cym. Baltic* AM has consistently produced late flowering intense yellows but 'Leanne Sessions' 2n is a May flowering soft pink with a hint of *Cym. erythrostylum* about it (which would explain the early flowering and its moderate foliage size, etc.) and it produces whites and pastel pinks even when crossed with a green such as *Cym. Lunagrad* 'Elanora'.

Both these *Cym. Baltic* clones have been used extensively in hybridising. Both were originally diploids but both have since been converted to tetraploids. Both



Cym. Baltic Rose (Baltic x Vieux). Shape in this first generation cross is not wonderful, but the lip colouration is worth exploiting.

clones were crossed with *Cym. Lunagrad* to produce (supposedly) the grex *Cym. Valley Gratitude*. I have flowered both versions and they do not share any common characteristics (except that they are *Cymbidiums*!).

The *Cym. Valley Gratitude* grex made using *Cym. Baltic* AM produced very

clear intense yellow, and yellow green shades, whereas the 'Leanne Sessions' cross was a mixture ranging from soft yellow to dull pink. Totally different from the other result, and exactly as I would expect if *Cym. Lunagrad* were crossed with a pink devoid of yellow genes. In fact, I have flowered other crosses from *Cym. Lunagrad* where I have crossed it with a pink devoid of yellow genes and the results tend to confirm my suspicions.

If I am correct, then we now have a mess, because unless we know which *Cym. Baltic* was used the genetic outcome of any cross will be completely unpredictable for several generations. The annoying fact is, 'Leanne Sessions' is producing excellent results. When crossed with other clones having *Cym. erythrostylum* in their background the shape improves substantially (again as I would expect). So I will proceed on the basis that we have two different clones and that the reader can make his or her own judgement.

The cross of *Cym. Baltic* is derived from *Cym. (Midas x Riga)*. The chart for it (Fig.1) sets out its genetic structure and that confirms that there is no early flowering parent involved. *Cym. Baltic* AM has a low flower count (indicative of *Cym. eburneum*) and like its parent *Cym. Riga* is a very intense yellow and carries some *Cym. insigne* genes. *Cym. Midas* on the other hand would carry some white/pink genes as well as green and yellow colour genes. The dominant colour genes should be green from *Cym. lowianum* and *Cym. grandiflorum* (now known as *Cym. hooke-rianum*). The crosses made with it that are traceable all failed to produce pink (even when crossed with *Cym. Vieux Rose*). They have all been yellows, greens or amber.

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Cym. (Valley Gratitude x Valley Zenith) 'Milawa'. Shape has been substantially enhanced in this and other 2nd generation crosses. Colour range was greens to yellows.

Other hybrids registered with *Cym.* Baltic as a parent include:-
 Borough Green (x Nicky),
 Aruma (x Balkis),
 Fort William (x Pearlbel),
 Sea Gem (x Miretta),
 Selkirk (x Defiant),
 Baltic Rose (x Vieux Rose) 4n,
 Baltic Knight (x Green Knight),
 Fort George (x York Meredith),
 Valley Gratitude (x Lunagrad
 'Elanora') 4n,
 Judy Martin (x Wallara),
 Magic Isles (x Mauritius).
 Crosses made with *Cym.* Baltic
 'Leanne Sessions' include:
 Sylvan Star (x Sylvania)
 Valley Gratitude (x Lunagrad
 'Elanora' 4n)

The only pinks produced came from the 'Leanne Sessions' crosses. The fact that no pinks appeared from the cross of *Cym.* Baltic AM with *Cym.* Vieux Rose 'Dell Park' lends further weight to my suspicions. During the 1980s the variety 'Leanne Sessions' became available as a tetraploid and then the pinks and whites and very delicate pinks began to appear (e.g. *Cym.* Sylvan Star) and the flower shape, flower substance were unlike any of the other *Cym.* Baltic progeny.

The *Cym.* Valley Gratitude clones from *Cym.* Baltic AM 4n which I flowered were not remarkable for their shape but the flowers were almost 150 mm wide and the colour was very clean. I crossed them with *Cym.* Operettas and *Cym.* Valley Zeniths to improve their shape, flower size and flower count, with some outstanding results. (See photos). *Cym.* Baltic AM clones have produced some outstanding results in second and third generation progeny, one has only to look at what has come out of *Cym.* Borough Green

'Conference' to confirm that - for brilliant yellow and/or green breeding they offer great potential.

Few tetraploid clones have appeared from *Cym.* Baltic AM. It was converted to tetraploid status in the late 1970s, but few successful crosses seem to have been

made with it. I have an *Cym.* Aruma bought as a 3n seedling which is a chance tetraploid and I am awaiting the result of trial crossings before proceeding with further breeding with it.

Those seeking seedlings which will produce brilliant, clear yellows or greens can be certain that if *Cym.* Baltic AM genes are in the cross then that is what you will get. Shape has improved substantially in just two generations e.g. *Cym.* Jubilation, *Cym.* Masquerade, *Cym.* (Valley Zenith x Valley Gratitude), *Cym.* (Operetta x Valley Gratitude) and others.

Presuming that the intending hybridiser will be using a clone bred from *Cym.* Baltic AM - what should he be concerned about? Firstly, flower count. *Cym.* Baltic AM produces between 7 and 10 flowers on a mature plant, so the other parent must carry in the order of 16 to 20 (adding the two parents flower count together and dividing by two is a rough guide to possible outcome). The raceme needs to be strong and erect. Foliage size is not really a problem as *Cym.* Baltic AM is a moderate grower. Its petals are a touch short giving it a triangular appearance, and it is somewhat open in shape by

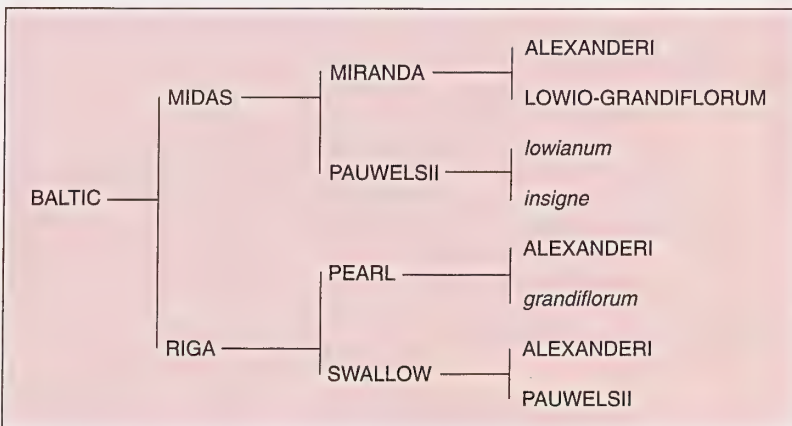


Figure 1

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LETTER

today's standards. Its faults must continue to be bred out for at least two more generations. For a guide, study *Cym. Borough Green 'Conference'* and its progeny. The *Cym. Baltic AM* version of *Cym. Valley Gratitude* produced much larger flowers than in the 'Leanne Sessions' cross but both versions have produced excellent shape in their progeny.

At this time I would like to introduce the inexperienced to two technical terms which I will use from time to time in the future and which must be understood, namely, **Pure Bred** and **Cross Bred**. A clone which is **Pure Bred** is one which has a consistent gene for one or more characteristics in its genetic make up. For example: if each of the parents, grandparents and the great grandparents of a clone were all pinks then that clone would be a pure-bred pink. If a pink clone's parentage consisted of a mixture of yellows, greens, pinks, whites and blues then it would be cross-bred pink.

A clone can be cross-bred for colour but pure bred for other characteristics, such as red lips, spike habit or flowering time. Therefore if the requirement is to produce 100% pinks then the parents should be pure bred pinks. If cross bred pink parents were used then the result would be a wide mixture of colours. On the other hand to produce new colours we use cross-breed-ing.

Obviously it will take many more profiles before a comprehensive picture begins to emerge. To ensure these profiles are beneficial our editor, Dean Roesler, will be seeking some assistance from others to contribute photographs of past parents from time to time. If you can help your assistance will be most welcome, as will be your comments.

Bill Johnson
1265 Western Port Highway
Langwarrin, Victoria 3910

Dear Sir,

I felt the first National Cymbidium Show at Ararat was very impressive, not only because of the quality of the flowers shown, but also of the standard set in running and staging the event. Reports indicate that the second show staged in 1997 was equally as good in all regards.

Despite the obvious success of the concept and its, hopefully, growing to become bigger and better in years to come, I was a little surprised by the comments attributed to James Rowe from the USA about the show becoming something to rival the Tokyo Dome show and Santa Barbara, and echoed by various other people.

There are some major differences between the two shows mentioned and the concept of a National Cymbidium Show. Firstly, neither of those shows are exclusively *Cymbidium*, but rather, feature all genera. These shows also have an economic and population base which we in Australia cannot match. A population as big as the whole of Australia lives within a few hours travel from these shows, with other huge population centres also within easy reach. With these huge population numbers comes huge economic possibilities. These are countries where everything is done on a much bigger budget than over here. Where in Australia are we going to find sponsors to provide the sort of money these shows have at their disposal? They spend more on a week-long orchid show than major companies here pay a top sportsperson for endorsements.

Likewise, in the area of presentation and displays, we haven't the money or time to produce the glittering towers of orchid flowers, the tropical rain forest mountains, etc. which feature in shows like the Tokyo Dome. Hobby growers can't afford the time or money to do that, and, in Australia, the returns to commercial nurseries wouldn't make it worthwhile. At shows

such as these, or the Chelsea Flower Show, major nurseries spend weeks and small and large fortunes on their displays.

If, on the other hand, we want to talk about the quality of the flowers hybridised, grown and displayed in Australia, then I believe we can match any show in the world. We might not have the dollars or the glitz, but when it comes down to it, the orchids are what make the show and are the reason for it in the first place.

Certainly, let's aim high as far as our show is concerned, but let's build on our strengths, the friendliness, the enthusiasm and the quality of the flowers. Let's do something uniquely Australian. Let's celebrate what we produce and feature and reward it as much as possible, but let's not become a pale, low budget, second rate version of what others do in their countries. The Tokyo Dome is intrinsically Japanese in flavour, Santa Barbara is American, the Chelsea Flower Show is oh so British! We don't need even bigger and bigger dollars to have a successful show.



Let's be different and have a show famous for the quality of the orchids, the atmosphere and the interaction of the people, not famous for the size of the prize cheques.

Let's attract overseas growers, nurseries and speakers because of the prestige of being at our show, not because there's a quid to be made from the prize schedule. Let's publicise the results overseas and whet some appetites. We could learn something from the New Zealanders in that regard. They are masters of self-publicity. After all, they have to be – there aren't enough people over there to keep the few nurseries they have going. Each edition of the USA *Cymbidium* publication *The Orchid Advocate* is half-filled with news from New Zealand, and Andy Easton is probably better known in California or Australia than he is back home, and he may well spend more time in those places than he does in New Zealand!

Finally, it's nice of James and Andy to tell us we could become the third great *Cymbidium* show in the world (patronising but nice), but why would we want to be when we can be the best. We're certainly already the only *Cymbidium*-only show on this scale now.

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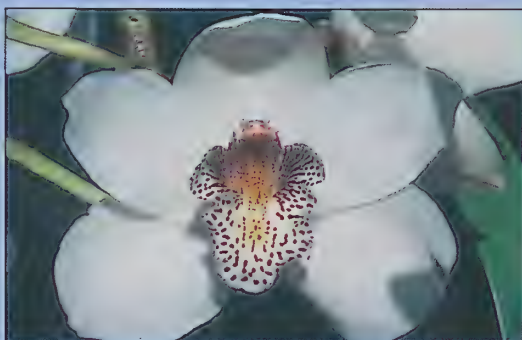
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BIG CYMBIDIUM FEATURE
Orchids of the Forgotten Land

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OUR COVER



Angraecum magdalenae Schltr. 1925.
This beautiful orchid comes from
Madagascar. Photo: Rod Rice. See
"Orchids from the Forgotten Land" on
page 4.



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Volume 63 — No. 4

August/September 1998

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Aeranthus arachnites

The angraecoids of Africa, Madagascar and surrounding Macrene Islands, are a very mystical and romantic group, of very interesting and unique orchids.

The term 'angraecoid' comes from the genus name *Angraecum* Bory. Which is the largest genus of the angraecoids with as many as 220 species. There are approximately 1100 species in about 55 genera, under the banner angraecoid. However, I have been informed, that very recently quite a large number of new taxa from many genera, have been discovered in Madagascar. And there is now, presently, a Kew botanist working on this *in situ* full time.

The angraecoids are exclusively Madagascan and African. With approximately 90% being endemic to Madagascar itself.

There is not a single species from any of the angraecoid genera, that occurs both on main land Africa and also on Madagascar or surrounding islands.

All species are highly specialised and individual to their immediate habitat and microclimate, and can often only occur on a certain side of a particular mountain. Or only on a certain species of tree or definite types of rock outcrops, etc. While others may be wide spread over the islands and Madagascar, or through different countries of Africa.

The flowers are almost exclusively pure white in colour, but sometimes with or in different shades of green, as in the genus *Aeranthus* Lindl. Very few display shades of orange or reds as in *Diaphan-anthe rutila* Rehb.f. and or pinky salmon to brownny bronze as in *Angraecum viguieri* Schltr.

The angraecoids all have a distinctive nectary or spur attached to the underneath of the column, at the back of the flower. This spur in some species can reach 40cm long as in *Angraecum superbum* var. *longicalcar* Bosser, or be as short as 7-8mm long as in *Aerangis hyaloides* Schltr.

The flowers on different species and genera, can be fairly long lived up to 3-4 weeks and sometimes longer. But species of *Aeranthus* for instance, the flower may only last 7-10 days. But they are produced in succession over a period of months.

The majority of the angraecoid, particularly *Aerangis* Rehb.f. *Angraecum*, *Cyrtorchis* Schltr and *Jumellea* Schltr, produce very sweet perfumes in the

Orchids



of the Forgotten Land

Text and photography by Rod Rice

early hours of the evening. I have found generally most noticeable between 8 pm and 11 pm during prime moth activity. As it is by moths from which they are pollinated, (Darwin). Interestingly enough though, one of the largest genus of angraecoid, *Aeranthes* with approximately 45 species or more, as far as I know and have observed, do not produce any perfume at all.

Reading all this, you may think the culture of angraecoids is difficult. In fact quite the opposite. Provided you follow a few basic rules, very little maintenance is required.

- * Excellent air movement is absolutely critical at all times.
- * High humidity during the growing season essential.
- * A drop between day and night temperatures of between 7-10 degrees C. during the growing season is highly beneficial. This is easily accomplished by growing the angraecoids in an unheated structure, during summer etc.
- * General recommended minimum winter temperature at night 10-12 degrees C.
- * Warm to hot day time temperatures during summer with plenty of water with regular weak fertiliser is best for growth. The more growth you put on, the more flowers you get and the bigger they will be. But do not go mad with the fertiliser, or your plant will end up with some very serious problems.
- * Watering during peak summer, is best in the morning and also in the early evening, with regular automated misting during the day. Or retain high humidity via other means.
- * You should allow these orchids to dry out for a few days at least, between watering in winter. Except for *Aeranthes* spp.
- * Grow in medium to coarse bark for excellent drainage, or mounted on to portugal cork (*Quercus suber*), or in a slatted basket with or without live *Sphagnum*.

Most species of angraecoid with the exception of the genera *Aerangis* (species from Madagascar only) and *Aeranthes* prefer medium to strongish light. In this type of culture it is imperative you maintain high humidity, especially during the growing season when the sun is strong, and ensure excellent air movement all year round.

If you do not maintain high humidity and excellent air movement during summer, your plants can quickly burn, and they can be set back for years, or even die.

Aeranthes species should be grown moister the year round than most other angraecoid. They should not be allowed to dry out too much.

Further, I have discovered through trial and error, that *Aerangis* species from Africa must be grown on slabs, without *Sphagnum*. They seem to resent regular watering in contrast to their Madagascan sisters. Allow them to dry out at least 2-3 days between watering, preferably longer if you can maintain high humidity. They also tend to prefer higher light than the Madagascan *Aerangis* species.

Most species of angraecoid do best under intermediate to warm temperatures, with the exception of some, including the following. But unfortunately these following species may not be very easy to acquire. Should you be lucky enough to purchase any of these, they can be grown in the protected bush house any where in coastal or frost free western Sydney and or a cool glasshouse in Melbourne.

Cool growing Angraecoids

Aerangis coriacea *A. thompsonii*, *Angraecum compactum*, *A. equitans*, *A. magdaleneae*, *A. protensum*, *A. rutenbergianum*, *A. sedifolium*, *A. sorium*, *A. striatum*, *Jumellea ibidyana*, *J. rigida*. *Cyrtorchis arcuata* and *Angraecum didieri* coastal Sydney only, with protection from wind. Most other species should have intermediate to warm temperatures in cultivation.



Aerangis articulata



Aerangis modesta



Aerangis citrata



Aerangis mystacidii

A selection of intermediate to cool, or warm growing Agraecoids

Aerangis articulata Schltr 1914.

Syn: *Angraecum articulatum* Rchb.f. *Angraecum desendens* Rchb.f.

This very beautiful, not often seen species, has a stem that eventually grows to about 25-30cm long. It produces an inflorescence of up to 15-25cm long, with up to 18-20 pure white flowers. The flowers are nicely perfumed, and reach up to 7cm across. This is an easy to grow species under intermediate temperatures, with lower light levels and plenty of moisture during growth. It comes from the east coast of Madagascar.

Aerangis citrata (Thou) Schltr. 1822.

Syn: *Angraecum citratum* Du Petit-Thouars, *Aerobion citratum* Sprgl. *Angorchis citrata* O. Ktze. *Rhaphidorrhynchus citratus* Finet.

This very easy growing taxon, grows very close to the ground, and in some places it grows so thick, I am told you can not help but walk on the plants. As they are basically a ground cover, epiphytically amongst leaf litter at the base of rocks, and low down on branches and twigs, and always in shade. The potentially many inflorescence, that are produced from a well grown mature plant, reach up to 20-25cm long. With as many as 15-20 flowers growing to 1.5-1.7cm across. Although, I have seen a clone with flowers that reach 2cm across. A happy plant can flower a couple of times per year. This species loves to be near water, and won't live long without it. It hails from Madagascar, from sea level to 1500 metres in altitude.

Aerangis modesta Schltr 1914.

Syn: *Angraecum modestum* Hook. f., *Angorchis modesta* O. Ktze, *Rhaphidorrhynchus modesta* Finet.

This is one of the smaller to medium growing *Aerangis* taxa, with a stem not usually exceeding 7cm long. The leaves are quite broad and shiny, reaching up to 16cm long x 4cm wide, with a reddish margin. The 15-20 flowers are pure white, and grow to 4.5cm wide x 3.5cm tall, on a quite long raceme of up to 45cm long. A well grown plant may have 2-3 racemes out at once. I recently flowered several clones of this taxon from flask, and much to my delight, one of them had a pink spur and the top half of all the floral segments were also pink. I am told this is extremely rare and highly unusual (I hope to make this available at a later date). According to Hillerman (1986), there are 4 distinct forms of *A. modesta*, more detail can be read in "An Introduction To The Cultivated Angraecoid Orchids Of Madagascar". An easy grower on a slab with live *Sphagnum* at its roots, under medium to very low shade with intermediate to warm temperatures. It hails from Madagascar at altitudes from 100-1200 metres, from the northern, eastern and central sectors of the island.

Aerangis hyaloides (Schltr) Stewart 1918.

Syn: *Aerangis pumilio* Schltr.

This is definitely a dwarf growing orchid, flowering at only 2-3cm tall, and capable of sending out as many as 5-7 inflorescence, at that size. The plant stem, eventually reaches after many years, maybe 7-8cm tall. It forms small clumps and should never out grow a 2-3 inch pot. Indeed a great space saver. The beautiful crystal white flowers only reach 1cm across, and are borne on short racemes of up to 5-8cm long, with between 12-25 flowers. They open in succession from the tip back down towards the plant. This fantastic species comes from Eastern Madagascar.

Aerangis mystacidii (Rchb.f) Schltr. 1917.

Syn: *Angraecum mystacidii* Rchb.f. *A. saundersiae* Bol.

This wonderful species, is a African representative of the

genus. It occurs in fairly shady areas, at low elevations, in riverine forest, from Tanzania East Africa south wards into South Africa. An older well grown plant forms clumps, but will take quite some years to do so. A plant of such proportions may have between 8-12 flower stems out at once. With between 5 and 12 flowers, per inflorescence. The pure white flowers measure 2-2.5 cm across x 1.8-2.0 cm tall. The spur reaches 5cm long. Grows best under intermediate to warm conditions.

***Aeranthes arachnites* Lindl. 1824.**

This species is endemic to Reunion Island in the Macrene. It occurs as an epiphyte at low elevations up to 700-800 metres. It prefers a bit more light than most *Aeranthes*, but no more than medium levels (1000-2000 foot candles). It produces 3-4 green flowers successively, on the same inflorescence. A well grown plant can have 5-6 inflorescence. The flowers are approximately 3.5cm wide and 5cm tall. Keep moist the year round in intermediate to warm temperatures.

***Aeranthes grandiflora* Lindl. 1824.**

This is the largest flowered species of the genus, it occurs as an epiphyte on tree trunks at elevations up to 1200 metres, in damp forest, in central and eastern Madagascar. The flowers are capable of reaching 12-13cm long and 8-10cm wide. Many flowers can be produced in succession for up to 6 months, they are a greenish yellow in colour. The inflorescence is as thin as fuse wire, and can reach 120cm long. A very easy to grow species preferring lower light (750-1200 foot candles) and intermediate temperatures.

***Aeranthes ramosa* Rolfe. 1901.**

There is quite a bit of confusion surrounding this species. As there is as many 5 different plants, getting around under this label. It is thought that the true *A. ramosa*, is of the smaller flowered form as described in Hillerman. A dedicated revision is needed, and these other plants presently known as forms or varieties of *A. ramosa* may in fact prove to be other species.

But moving right along, *A. ramosa* is a very beautiful species with very very green flowers. They reach 7cm across and about 5-6cm tall. The inflorescence can grow to 150cm long, and they branch freely, producing many flowers along the internodes on the stem. It prefers intermediate to warm temperatures under low to medium light levels (400-1400 foot candles). It occurs as an epiphyte on tree trunks up to 1400 metres in elevation in east central Madagascar. Where it receives abundant rain fall and constantly high humidity all year round.

***Angraecum bicallosum* H. Perr. 1938.**

This very rare species, is one of the most elite in this genus. It is a dwarf grower, and it will start flowering on plants only about 4-5cm tall with a 9-10cm leaf span. It is capable of flowering 2-3 times a year under the right conditions. The whiteish green, single flowers, reach up to 8cm across x 10cm tall, with a spur 10-12cm long. This is an easy to grow orchid, in the bush house in temperate to cool, frost free climates(not cold). In cooler areas an intermediate hot house would be needed. This species is endemic as an epiphyte in moss forest, on tree trunks on Montagne d'Ambre (Amber Mountain) in northern Madagascar at about 1000 metres in altitude.

***Angraecum calceolus* Thou 1822.**

Syn: *Aeranthus calceolus* S. Moore, *Angraecum rhopaloceras* Schltr, *Epidorchis calceolus* O. Ktze, *Macroleptrium calceolus* Finet, *Mystacidium calceolus* Cordem.

This is a very vigorous orchid, and highly adaptable, to different temperature ranges. However, it grows and flowers to full



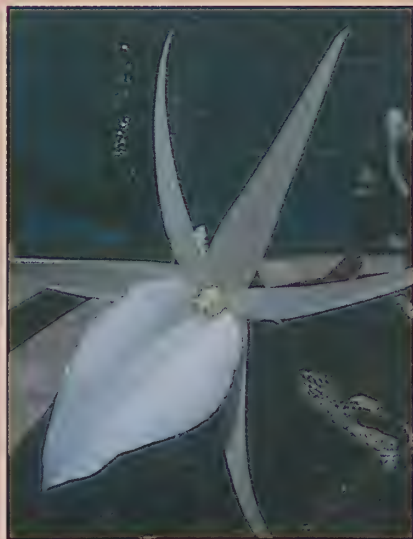
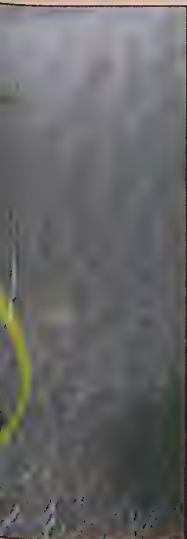
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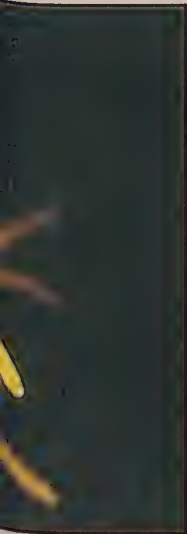
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Angraecum distichum



Angraecum sesquipedale

potential, in the intermediate to warm house. Although it will grow cooler, it won't flower as often. It forms small clumps, and is consistently in flower when grown warmer. The flowers are green, and only reach 1.5-2cm across, and 3-6 flowers are produced on an inflorescence up to 30cm long. A well grown plant, may have several flower stems. This orchid is another great space saver, rarely out growing a 3-4 inch pot. It is quite a common orchid, and it is wide spread throughout Madagascar and surrounding islands, at elevations from 100-1800 metres (hence its adaptability to different microclimates in culture).

Angraecum distichum Lindl. 1836.

A very interesting little plant from Africa. With its closely set, almost succulent (Crassifoliacea) leaves, on clumping, long curving stems. It produces small, single flowers from the leaf axils during the warmer months. Flowers reach 10mm across x 6mm tall, they are pure white. This species is best grown in intermediate to warm conditions, with shade and high humidity, and excellent air movement.

Angraecum equitans Schltr 1916.

This is quite a rare orchid in culture, and sometimes confused with *A. compactum* Schltr. It is a dwarf grower, eventually reaching a stem height of 12-15cm tall. It also has a habit of sometimes branching at the base. The flowers are pure white, and grow to 3.5-5.5cm across. It has a very spicy perfume in the evening (as most of them do). This taxon grows very easily in the bush house in temperate to cool climates, and a intermediate hot house in cold areas. It occurs as an outer branch epiphyte, in lichen and moss forest on Tsaratanana Massif, Madagascar at about 2000 metres.

Angraecum magdalenae Schltr. 1925

This is a very beautiful, and easily grown orchid from Madagascar. It eventually may attain a height of up to 35cm in very old plants. The plant occurs naturally on boulders in deep leaf litter, exposed to strong light. It can form clumps, however, it is generally fairly slow growing. The glorious flowers reaching up to 10cm across x 10 cm long, are borne on an inflorescence up to 10cm long, producing between 1 and 3 flowers. This species is known as "The Queen of Angraecums". This orchid grows well in intermediate to cool conditions, and has huge potential as a landscape plant.

Angraecum sesquipedale Thou. 1822.

Syn: *Aeranthus sesquipedalis* Lindl. *Angorchis sesquipedalis* O. Ktze. *Macroplectron sesquipedale* Pfitz. *Mystacidium sesquipedale* Rolfe.

This species is one of the most commonly grown of all angraecoids. It is also one of the largest growing vegetatively up to 120cm tall. It also has probably the largest flowers of all angraecoids, reaching 22cm wide and about 20cm long (not including the spur). Certainly the largest in the genus *Angraecum*, next to *A. infundibulare* Lindl. a rare species from Africa. Flowers open whitish green and go a yellowy white colour within a few days. Flower stems arise from the leaf axils, and the inflorescence can often carry 4 flowers very rarely 6. The flowers are very thick, and waxy in texture, lasting 3-4 weeks. A superb species, deserving of its nick name "The king of Angraecums". An epiphyte, rarely lithophyte, preferring high light and intermediate to warm temperatures, with basically no resting period and moisture the year round. A big feeder, with plenty of water during the warmer months. Occurs at low levels from eastern Madagascar and Sainte-Marie Island.

• Continued in October/November AOR.

Rod Rice, P.O. Box 21,
Dora Creek, N.S.W. 2264.

Miscellaneous *Goodyerinae* Studies

by Paul Ormerod

L*udisia discolor* (Ker-Gawl.) A. Rich. is a species which epitomises the image of a "Jewel Orchid" to most people because of its velvety metallic-veined leaves. This plant also happens to be the most commonly in the Subtribe cultivated of its group. The majority of its congeners in the Subtribe *Goodyerinae* are however plain-leaved and respond poorly to cultivation.

About 28 genera of Subtribe *Goodyerinae* occur in the S.E. Asian area, few of which have borne full taxonomic scrutiny. Hopefully the various observations below will encourage further research on the group.

Chamaegastrodia Makino & Maekawa

Seidenfaden (1994) revised this genus accepting five species and finding the illegitimate *Ervardia* Gagnep. 1932 [non Adans. 1763] congeneric. All members of *Chamaegastrodia* appear leafless due to the leaves being reduced to sheathing scales. The absence of well-developed leaves seems to be the only character which distinguishes the genus from the closely related *Odontochilus* Blume.

Chamaegastrodia has not been previously recorded from Burma but at Kew I found a collection [Samuel 13578] of *C. poilanei* (Gagnep) Seidenf. & A.N.Rao from the Maymyo area. This taxon also occurs in S.W. China, Thailand, Vietnam and Japan.

Chamaegastrodia exigua (Rolfe) Maekawa ex Ormd., comb. nov.

Basionym: *Spiranthes exigua* Rolfe, Kew Bull.: 200, 1896.

Syn.: *Hetaeria exigua* (Rolfe) Schltr., Fedde Rep., Beih. 4:177, 1919; *Ervardianthe exigua* (Rolfe) Rauschert, Fedde Rep. 94, 7-8:433, 1983.

Type: China – Hupei, Henry 6585 (holo. K°).

Distribution: S. W. China.

Notes: Maekawa (Wild Orch. Jap.: 464, 1971) first published the combination *C. exigua* but without proper citation of the basionym and therefore invalid under ICBN rules. I have compared the holotypes of *Aphyllorchis vaginata* Hook.f. and *Spiranthes exigua* and cannot agree with Seidenfaden that they are conspecific. *Chamaegastrodia vaginata* (Hook.f.) Seidenf. is a much larger plant, with its flowers nearly three times the size of those of *C. exigua*. Dr. L. A. Garay (in Seidenf.

Abstract

Literature and herbarium studies of various S.E. Asian orchid genera in the Subtribe *Goodyerinae* has revealed that some of their constituent species are inappropriately placed. Apart from the consequent correctional proposals, additional notes are made on the genus *Rhomboda* previously treated by the author. Nine new combinations are proposed, viz. *Chamaegastrodia exigua*, *Cheirostylis merrillii*, *Myrmechis grandiflora*, *Odontochilus reniformis*, *Rhomboda blackii*, *R. pauciflora*, *R. petelottii*, *R. tokioi* and *Zeuxine lancifolia*.

1994) also noted relative differences in the lengths of sheaths and internodes, differently shaped petals and a normal(?) instead of peloric labellum between the two taxa.

Cheirostylis Blume.

Seidenfaden (1978) estimates that there are 20-25 species in this genus which is spread from Africa to New Caledonia. To these I add the following taxon from the Philippines.

Cheirostylis merrillii (Ames & Quis.) Ormd., comb. nov.

Basionym: *Adenostylis merrillii* Ames & Quis., Philipp. J. Sci. 44: 370, fig., 1931.

Type: Philippines – Luzon, Baguio, ex Mrs. Day, 1600m, cult. Bur. Sci. orchid house, 12-03-1930, Quisumbing 6040 (holo. PNH*, iso. AMES!).

Notes: This species is another of those troublesome aberrant entities that have their generic characters obscured by teratological developments in the flower. In *C. merrillii* the labellum lacks internal appendages and resembles two of the petals fused together by the inner halves. On the column, the extensions of the lateral stigma lobes which are characteristic of *Cheirostylis* are evidently aborted. However the remnants of the extensions can still be observed on the type specimen. In the published figure these remnants were overlooked by the artist.

Cheirostylis merrillii with its few relatively large flowers (tepals 12mm long) is related to *C. nemorosa* Fukuyama from Taiwan and a soon to be described Bhutanese plant.

Myrmechis Blume

There are about 15 taxa in this genus distributed from S.E. Asia to New Guinea.

Schuiteman (1996) found *Tubilabium* J.J.Sm. to be congeneric and clarified the occurrence of *Myrmechis* in eastern Malesia (ie. Sulawesi, Moluccas and New Guinea).

Myrmechis grandiflora (Lindl.) Ormd., comb. nov.

Basionym: *Rhamphidia grandiflora* Lindl., J. Linn. Soc., Bot. 1:182, 1857.

Type: Java – Lobb 192 (holo. K-L!, iso. BM!).

Syn.: *Myrmechis glabra* Blume, Fl. Jav. Orch.: 65, T.21, fig. 3, 1858; *Anoectochilus glabrum* (Blume) Miq., Fl. Ind. Bat. 3:733, 1859.

Type: Java – Pangerango, van Hasselt s.n. = HLB 2, 903 – 1026 (holo. L.).

Distribution: Java.

Occurrence: Java – Pangerango, 1220-1830m, herb. de Vries s.n. (L.).

Notes: Bentham (1881) was probably the first to note that *Rhamphidia grandiflora* and *Myrmechis glabra* were conspecific but strangely the priority of Lindley's taxon was ignored by subsequent authors. I have only seen photocopies of the Leiden collections cited. This species appears to be rare or infrequently collected.

Odontochilus Blume

There are probably less than 20 valid taxa in *Odontochilus* but this would increase to nearly 40 species if it is found that *Pristiglottis* Cretz. & j. J. Sm. [Syn.: *Cystopus* Blume] is congeneric. I have not found any characters that satisfactorily delimit the two genera, already Bentham (1881) was of the same opinion.

Odontochilus reniformis (Hook.f.) Ormd., comb. nov.

Basionym: *Zeuxine reniformis* Hook.f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 6:107, 1890.

Type: Peninsular Malaysia – Perak, Scortechini s.n. (holo. K!).

Distribution: Peninsular Malaysia.

Notes: The floral structure exactly matches that of *Odontochilus* except that the lateral flange on the claw of the labellum is entire instead of dentate or lacerate. See Seidenfaden & Wood (1992) for an illustration of this species.

Rhomboda Lindl.

Mostly ignored since its establishment in 1857, this genus was only recently reinstated (Ormerod 1995). At that time I

recognised 22 species and one variety. Another four taxa are added here, plus some overlooked nomenclatural synonyms and two gaps in the geographic distribution of the genus are also filled.

***Rhomboda blackii* (Ames) Ormd.,
comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Hetaeria blackii* Ames, Orch. 5:43, 1915.

Type: Philippines – Mindanao, Davao, ca. 01 – 1912, Black s.m. (holo. AMES!).

Distribution: Philippines – Mindanao.

Occurrence: Mindanao – Lake Lanao, Camp Keithley, 03-1906, M. S. Clemens 439 (AMES).

Notes: This entity is very similar to *R. weberi* (Ames) Ormd. but is a more slender plant with slightly smaller flowers. I suspect that *R. blackii* and *R. weberi* will prove to be conspecific but there are currently not enough collections to conclude as such.

***Rhomboda lanceolata* (Lindl.) Ormd.,
Orchadian 11, 7:329, 1995.**

Syn.: *Macodes lanceolata* (Lindl.) Rchb.f., Xen. Orch. 1:226, 1858; *Odontochilus pomrangianus* (Seidenf.) Szlach., Fragm. Flor. Geobot., Suppl. 3:115, 1995.

Notes: I overlooked the above synonyms in my 1995 paper.

***Rhomboda pauciflora* (Ridl.) Ormd.,
comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Hetaeria pauciflora* Ridl., J. Fed. Mal. St. Mus. 4:73, 1909.

Type: Peninsula Malaysia – Telom, Ridley s.n. (holo. SING n.v., icon K!).

Distribution: Peninsula Malaysia and Vietnam (?).

Notes: As observed in 1995, I think this will prove to be the earlier name for *R. angustifolia* (C.E.Carr) Ormd. from Borneo.

***Rhomboda petelottii* (Gagn.) Ormd.,
comb. nov.**

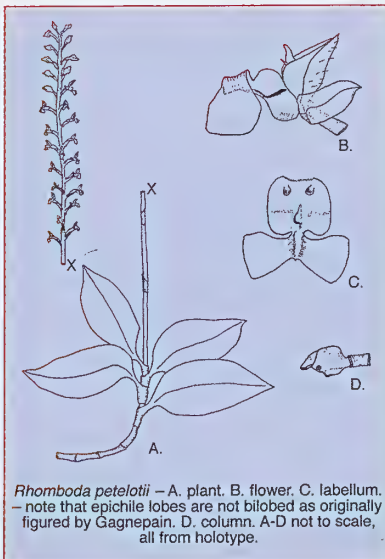
Basionym: *Haemaria petelottii* Gagn., Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 80:349, 1933.

Syn.: *Odontochilus petelottii* (Gagn.) Tang & Wang, Act. Phytotax. Sin. 1, 1:71, 1951; *Anoectochilus petelottii* (Gagn.) Seidenf., Contr. Orch. C.L.V:7, 1975.

Type: Vietnam – Tonkin, Chapa, 1500-1600m, Petelot 5166 (holo. P n.v., iso C⁰).

Distribution: Vietnam.

Notes: This taxon was overlooked in my 1995 paper, mainly due to several authors citing it in the synonymy of *Ludisia discolor* (Ker-Gawl.) A. Rich. Examination of Gagnepain's drawings (in Lecomte, Fl. Gen. Indoch. 6:T.52, fig. 14-19, 1934) and a flower from the type show that *Rhomboda petelottii* is closely related to the Chinese *R. fanjingensis* Ormd. but differing in the larger lobes of the labellum epichile. It is the first species definitely reported from Vietnam.



***Rhomboda polygonoides* (F.Muell.)
Ormd., Orchadian 11, 7:333, 1995.**

Syn.: *Epipactis polygonoides* (F.Muell.) A.A. Eaton, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 21:65, 1908.

Distribution: Australia – N. E. Queensland; New Guinea; Indonesia – N. Moluccas.

Occurrence: Indonesia – N. Moluccas, Bacan Isl., Gunung Sibela near Waiaua, 1250m, 23-10-1974, de Vogel 3587 (L); same area, 1350m, de Vogel 3589 p.p. (L).

Notes: This is a first record of the genus *Rhomboda* from the Moluccas. Bacon is a small island just south-east of Halmahera. Added above is an overlooked nomenclatural synonym. Also, an earlier record from Pete's Creek near Gordonvale in North Queensland is apparently wrongly labelled. The specimen was more likely collected on Saddle Mountain near Kuranda.

***Rhomboda tokioi* (Fukuyama) Ormd.,
comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Hetaeria tokioi* Fukuyama, Bot. Mag. Tokyo 48:434, 1934.

Syn.: *Hetaeria cristata* Blume var. *tokioi* (Fukuyama) Ying, Col. Illustr. Pl. Taiwan 2:468, 1977.

Type: Taiwan – Taikohu Praef., near Urai, 09-1932, Suzuki-Tokio 4128 (holo. TI n.v.).

Distribution: Japan – Kyushu, Yakusima, Ryuku Islands; Taiwan.

Occurrence: Japan – Kyushu, Kagoshima Praef., 14-11-1976, Furuse 11888 (K); Ryukyu Islands, Okinawa, Mt. Yonohadake, 450m, 23-10-1970, Nackejima s.n. (K).

Notes: I earlier wrongly combined this taxon with *R. yakusimensis* (Masamune) Ormd. The latter has an ovate-cymbiform labellum without a defined epichile whilst *R. tokioi* has an oblong-quadrate labellum

with a distinct, obovate-epiphitic epichile.

Most plants called *Hetaeria yakusimensis* (Masamune) Masamune and *Hetaeria cristata* Blume in the Japanese and Taiwanese literature are referable to *Rhomboda tokioi*. For example, I earlier supposed that the plants called *Hetaeria cristata* by Garay & Sweet (1974:91) might be my *Rhomboda confusa*. However drawings since received from Dr. Garay show that these Ryukyu Island plants are rather *R. tokioi*.

***Zeuxine* Lindl.**

Some 150 entities have been ascribed to this genus, about 35 of these now belong to other genera, about 60-70 are good species and the rest synonyms. Most species of *Zeuxine* occur in the India-Pacific region with a few outliers in Africa and Madagascar. *Zeuxine strateumatice* (L.) Schltr. occurs as an escape in parts of North America.

***Zeuxine lancifolia* (Ames) Ormd.,
comb. nov.**

Basionym: *Hetaeria lancifolia* Ames, Orch. 5:44, 1915.

Type: Philippines – Mindanao, Apayo Subprov., Abulug to Narig trail, 75m, 25-01-1912, Weber 327 (holo. AMES!).

Distribution: Philippines – Mindanao.

Notes: This taxon has resupinate flowers with the floral structure typical of that found in most *Zeuxine* species and therefore cannot be included in *Hetaeria* which has non-resupinate flowers.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Dr. L. A. Garay, G. Romero (AMES), G. Seidenfaden and J. J. Vermeulen (L) for their help on various matters. Herbarium and library staff kindly assisted at BM and K. AMES herbarium graciously loaned material for study.

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Actually, there are another 30 odd species in the genus, and the following *Trichoglottis* are species that do well in North Queensland. There are basically two types of *Trichoglottis*, one has thin pendulous stems with small flowers along the stem and includes the Australian species, *T. australiensis* and the occasionally seen *T. lancesepala* and *T. brevircema*. The second type are erect growing plants, much like Vandas etc, and listed below are some species of this section in cultivation in North Queensland.

From the Philippines;

T. brachiata has 5cm heavy textured flowers of rich red purple, the lip white and purple, sometimes referred to as the Black Orchid. The flowers are produced along the stem. A climber requiring something to clamber up. *T. philippinense*

is the pale yellow, brown form of *T. brachiata*, with flowers to 4cm, pale yellow around the edges, lip white.

T. cunelabris has a branched spike of many 3cm flowers, yellow, blotched and barred redbrown. The lip is heart shaped and white. Similar to *T. ionosma*, this name may not be correct, due to the normal hap-hazard naming by the original export Nursery in the Philippines. This species was originally imported mixed in with plants of *T. ionosma*, all labelled *T. luzonense*, a species which is quite different vegetatively.

T. ionosma also has a branched spike habit, with 3cm yellow flowers, blotched and spotted brown. The lip is cross shaped, red brown. A Philippine and Formosan species. Like *T. cunelabris*, these do best in pots or a basket as they do not climb.

And Trich

Text and Photos

T. luzonense is a plant with wider leaves and is slow growing. The branched spikes carry numerous 4cm flowers, yellow barred red brown, much like a small *Arachnis* flower. Another non climber, so basket/pot culture is used.



T. brachiata



T. ionosma



T. cunelabris



T. tomenosa (sagarikii)

ther glottis

by Ian Walters

T.wenzellii, a rampant grower, has green yellow flowers with concentric red veins, the lip is long and white. A climber, requiring something to clamber up. Very fragrant, well worth growing for the perfume.

T.loheriana, also known as *T.davisii* in

the Philippines orchid trade, is another non climber, with thick fleshy leaves, which are curved and longer than those of the other species. Its distinctive green and black spotted flowers easily distinguish it from the other Philippine species.

The following species come from South East Asia, all climbers requiring something to clamber up.

T.retusa, a smaller grower, had 2cm yellow green flowers with brown blotches, produced along the stem, the lip is white, hairy.

T.tomenosa (sagarikii), a very pretty species with 3cm flowers, yellow with redbrown blotches, the lip is white and purple.

T.fasciata, grown locally for half a century, was also known as *Stauropsis fasciata*. This species produces short spikes of

3 or 4 flowers, each about 5cm long, white outside, inside yellow green with wide bars of redbrown, the lip white.

All the *Trichoglottis* grow well either in a bushhouse or outdoors, with broken sunlight and protection from direct hot sunlight. The climbers need something to clamber up, and can be kept manageable by cutting tops and replanting at the base of the support for a specimen clump. They like plenty of water and benefit from regular fertilizing. They mostly flower at different times, some are particularly fragrant and all flower regularly, so there is usually a *Trichoglottis* somewhere in flower, another one!

Ian Walters
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T. fasciata



T. wenzellii



T. luzonense



T. loheriana

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Habenaria propinquior

Reichb.f.

This species was previously known as *H.ferdinandii* Schltr., however work by David Jones a few years ago showed that it is different from the true *H.ferdinandii* which is restricted to the top end of the Northern Territory. This being the case, the next available name was *H.propinquior* Reichb.f.

The range of *Habenaria propinquior* is interesting in that there is uncertainty about the northern and southern limits. It is known to occur on Saibai Island at the extreme northern edge of Torres Strait, where it is quite abundant. Given the fact that Saibai is only a matter of six kilometres from the mainland of New Guinea, it would seem most likely that it also occurs there. Searches should be carried out in the Western Province along coastal areas west from Daru. The southern limit is also interesting. John Clarkson in 1976 identified a specimen from near Lake Cooroibah (near Noosa) as being *H.ferdinandii*. However the plants have been very shy flowerers since. The plant illustrated by Alan Logan in the Orchadian in September 1996 is clearly not *H.propinquior*. It looks very similar to the variable *H.xanthantha*. However it seems possible that two species were present originally and that *H.propinquior* was one of them. Prior to this the southern limit of this species was thought to be in the vicinity of Rockhampton.

With a range possibly extending from New Guinea to Noosa, this is a very widespread species. It is often locally abundant,

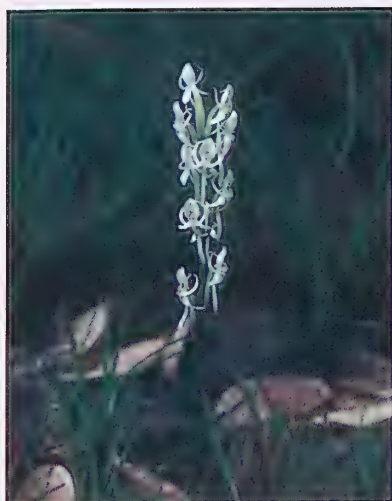


The author photographing in a large colony of *H.propinquior* near Bamaga

forming large colonies. It appears not to vary much over the range and plants from Proserpine are virtually identical to plants from Saibai. The habitat is predominantly coastal forests of *Melaleuca viridiflora* in areas with impeded drainage, although it also occurs in open eucalypt woodlands where there is a low understorey, but not in tall open eucalypt forests with an understorey of tall grass. The habitat is typically wet with soggy soil from January to April, then gradually drying out to the point that it may be as hard and dry as concrete from August to December. In the wet season the habitat is incredibly hot and humid and home to innumerable biting animals rang-

ing from mosquitoes to crocodiles.

The plants produce their leaves in December to February depending on the



Plant of *H.propinquior*



Flowers of *H.propinquior*

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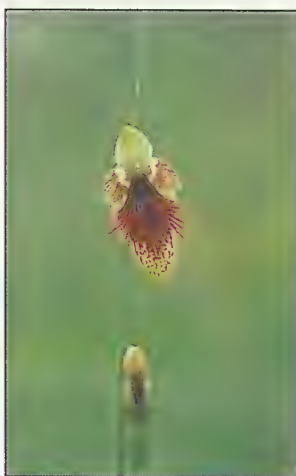
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Habitat of *H. propinqua* near Cardwell



Calochilus caeruleus a species which often grows with *H. propinqua*

onset of the wet season. The flowers follow two or three weeks later and the plants are usually in full bloom by mid to late February, lasting more than a month as the flowers progressively open. New plants come into flower over a period of about a month but by May few flowers are left and the leaves wither as the dry season becomes established in July. Flowering is extremely irregular with massive flowering every few years moderate flowering in others and virtually none in some years. This may be related to the onset of the wet season – if it is delayed to March as sometimes happens, there are virtually no flowers. If it starts early in December and continues, flowering is increased, but I sometimes wonder if this effect may be related to the previous wet season as much as it is to the current conditions. The *Melaleuca* forests are subject to fire and this also plays a part. The plants do not flower well if the undergrowth is thick, and regular cleaning out by fires seems to promote flowering.

H. propinqua is a most attractive ground orchid. The flowers have a glistening appearance and when a large colony is encountered it is well worth stopping to admire. I have never attempted to grow this species, but it is reputedly easy, as long as it is given a well drained terrestrial mix and is kept dry from May to November.

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Restrepia schizosepala Luer & Hirtz. 1996

Etymology: From the Greek *schizosepalum*, “a split sepal”, in reference to the deeply split synsepal

The genus *Restrepia* H.B.K. is from the subtribe *Pleurothallidinae*. Recent taxonomic revision by Luer and Escobar, now presents us with a genus, of approximately 48 very colourful and interesting species which are distributed from Mexico in Central America down into the high Andes of South America. Most species occur at elevations of approximately 2000-3000 metres or more, and are found mainly in Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia.

Restrepia schizosepala is a very rare, and recent discovery. With the only recorded collection being that of the holotype, by J. Del Hierro, from the province of Sucumbios near La Bonita, in the very north eastern corner of Ecuador. It was flowered in cultivation by Alex Hirtz in 1995.

It is a medium sized growing *Restrepia*, reaching heights of approximately 11-18cm or more, including the leaves. The leaves reach 4-7.5cm long x 2-4.2cm wide. The flowers according to Luer grow to 25mm x 6mm wide, and are produced in succession, on an inflorescence arising from the back of the leaf, up to 4cm long.

This species is related to the variable *R. contorta* (Ruiz & Pavon) Luer complex. However, it is easily distinguished by its very deeply split synsepal, as no other species in the genus displays this characteristic. Some taxa show a slight split at the end, but no where near as deep or as consistent as *R. schizosepala*.

Luer also writes that this species is characterised by the sepals being orange in colour with small spots below the middle. The free portions being unmarked in orange. Colour is now used in the genus *Restrepia* as one of the aids to help determine a taxon's true status. How much one should rely on this, or how much of a role colour should play, I am not sure. Clearly some species can be defined this way. But others are indeed variable, e.g. *R. brachypus* Rchb.f., *R. guttulata* Lindl. *R. trichoglossa* F. Lehm. Ex Sander.

The clone pictured, has a base colour of yellow, and completely, and very heavily spotted and blotched in red-purple, from the base to the tips of the sepals, and also covering the entire lip. The dorsal sepal and also the petals are heavily striped. Although this colour regime is contradictory to Luer's colour description, morpho-

logically the lip etc. are identical to Luer's physical description. Further, the flowers on this clone pictured, reached 27mm long x 6-8mm wide, on an inflorescence 6-8cm long. It is also a larger growing plant than the type. Indeed a superior clone in size, colour and display of its flowers.



Based on Luer's criteria, this clone could be given sub-species status, as it is indeed unique in its colour regime. In particular, the very large size of the spots and blotches, is almost unique to the genus in this clone, with the exception perhaps, of the colour variable *R. lansbergii* Rchb.f. & Wagener and *R. muscifera* (Lindl.) Rchb.f. ex Lindl. Further to this, the larger size of the flowers, also under Luer's criteria, plays a significant role for determination of taxonomic status in this genus. As Luer uses flower size to separate some species. However, such a move here may contribute to already abundant confusion and I feel it is best kept at this stage as a superior cultivated variety, which I am calling “*rubra-punctata*”.

Like all *Restrepias*, it grows well in cool to intermediate conditions. However, *Restrepia* species generally, are also very heat tolerant, as far as *Pleurothallids* go. Plant owned and photographed by the author.

Bibliography:

Luer, Carlyle A. & Rodrigo Escobar Restrepo. 1996. ICONES PLEUROTHALLIDINARUM XIII. SYSTEMATICS OF RESTREPIA (ORCHIDACEAE). Missouri Botanical Garden.

Pridgeon, Alec. 1992. *What Orchid Is That?* Weldon.

• EDITORS NOTE: Look for a major feature on *Restrepia schizosepala* in a future AOR.

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AOR 013

6th Asia Pacific Orchid Conference

Keynote speaker at the 6th Asia Pacific Orchid Conference to be held in Townsville in September 1998 will be Jim Comber. Jim is considered an expert on Malaysian orchid species and registrants will have a chance of meeting and conversing with him during the course of the Conference.

The son and grandson of eminent plantsmen, J.B. Comber enrolled as a student at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in 1952. Put in charge of the orchids as part of the course, Jim commenced his orchid photography; thus was initiated a lifelong interest. After graduation he went to a position on a remote plantation in Sabah where he spent twelve years before taking up employment with CIBA-GEIGY Agrochemicals. He spent the next thirteen years in Java, then two years in Sumatra, and retired to the

U.K. after eight years in Thailand, making a total of 35 years of observing and photographing orchids in south-east Asia.

Jim has been a regular contributor to various orchid magazines, and in 1981 published *Wayside Orchids of Southeast Asia*, in which his excellent photographs provide a useful guide to travellers. In 1990 he published, through Kew, *The Orchids of Java*, which gives an account of 731 species, all the species then known to occur wild in the island, illustrated by more than 700 colour photographs. Now in retirement, he will soon be publishing *The Orchids of Sumatra*, "a much bigger task", which will be in two volumes.

This work will be reviewed in the A.O.R. as soon as a copy is to hand.

Len Lawler
P.O. Box 659
Tolga, Qld. 4882



Phalaenopsis Amabilis ex P.N.G. Photo by Jim Comber



Phaius Tankervilleae ex N. Sumatra 5300'. Photo by Jim Comber

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The 33rd Tropical Queensland Orchid Council Conference

The thirty-third Tropical Queensland Orchid Council Conference was held in Townsville over the Queen's Birthday long weekend. For a while it seemed we may cancel the conference because the 6th Asia Pacific Orchid Conference '98 is to be hosted by the Townsville Orchid Society Inc. in September, but as committee elections were due it went ahead on a lesser scale than usual.

We still had close to one hundred registrants and all who participated enjoyed the social events as well as benefiting from the knowledge imparted by our four lecturers, all experienced northern growers, Mick Keith (Townsville), Rod Shoesmith (Mackay), Jim Allen (Mareeba) and Merv Cockrell (Ingham).

The accompanying orchid and foliage show was at least equal to previous conferences with the Frank Slattery Trophy for Grand Champion Orchid being awarded to Wal and Jean Nicholson for *Paphiopedilum* Shireen. They also won the Rod Shoesmith Trophy for highest aggregate points. Reserve Champion was won by Clara Sewell who also took the Champion Foliage with Champion Floral Art going to June Roggero. Pat Tracey of Bowen won the Best Novice Floral Art Award.

Unfortunately our patron since inauguration thirty-three years ago, Frank Slattery and wife



Grand Champion *Paph. Shireen*

Jean were unable to attend (on Frank's Doctor's advice) for the first time. The only redeeming feature about Frank's absence was that he didn't have the opportunity to rub salt into the wounds over the New South Wales defeat of our Queensland State of Origin Rugby League team. These games usually coincide with our conference, as did this one, and lead to much stirring between Frank and the Queenslanders.

Now for the big one – the 6th Asia Pacific Orchid Conference 8-15 September 1998

Wal Nicholson

28 Brookhurst, Kirwan 4817

Sutherland Shire Orchid Society

Sutherland Shire Orchid Society held its Winter Show at Catt's Nursery at Sylvania. It was wonderful to see the quantity and quality of plants presented to the judges and general public at this show considering the poor growing conditions this season has produced. Potting demonstrations, sales table, information booth and raffle were all part of a successful show. It is gratifying to see a number of new growers in the Society which I am sure speaks well for its future.

The major prize winners were:– Grand Champion of show and Champion *Paphiopedilum* was *Paph. Sunny Tears* x *Paph. Winston Churchill* owned by Mr S.T. Ho. This is a lovely standard spotted flower of excellent shape and colour. Reserve Champion of show and Champion Species was a specimen plant of *Onc. cheirophorum* owned by Mrs Joy Bell. This plant had ten inflorescences with hundreds of butter cup yellow flowers. A difficult and rarely seen species, beautifully grown.

Champion *Cymbidium* was *Cym. Lancashire Khan* 'Eve' shown by Greg Bryant. A standard red with three spikes of beautiful flowers with wonderful substance and texture. Champion Other Orchid was *Masd. urosalpinx* x *Masd. gilbertoi* owned by Neville Roper. A lovely white flower with yellow tails and centre. Neville also won Champion Native with a flowering of *Den. Lustrous* ... a brilliant purple and cream combination on a large flower. Champion Cattleya was *Blc. Mount Sylvan* 'Susan' owned by John Hart. A large pink flower with a beautiful yellow throat.

Champion Intermediate Exhibit was *Dgmra. Winter Wonder* 'White Fairy' owned by H. Mar. A lovely mixture of white and mauve on a large flower. Champion Novice/Junior was *P. Wheeler* with an ever attractive flowering of *Den. Hilda Poxon*.

This year the winter show had some lovely *paphiopedilums* and species orchids supported well by all other sections. *Paphs.* included Gaymaid 'The Princess', *Malvena Sasso* 'Edna

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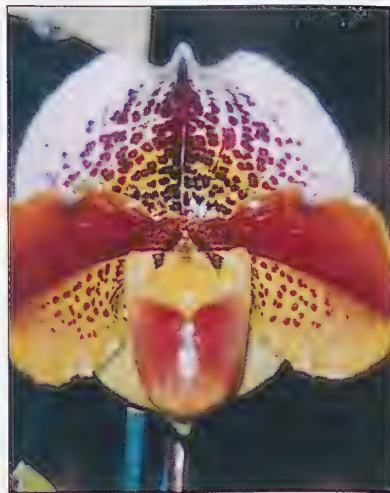
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Grand Champion and *Paphiopedilum* – *Paph. Sunny Tears* x *Paph. Winston Churchill*

May' Transvaal, Iluka Queen and many others. Species of note were *Euanthe sanderiana*, *Odm. cirrhosum* Paph. *villosum* and *leucochilum* as well as many others.

In all it was a most successful show and we now all look forward to our Spring show. ■

Gary Hart

Orchid Society of NSW

The OS NSW Ltd held its Winter Show at the usual venue of Roselands Shopping Centre in June.

Ten affiliated societies participating, by setting up competitive displays, nine in class 1, one in class 2 and two tabletop displays.

The Grand Champion, Champion Paphiopedilum and Champion Seedling was owned and bred by Wal Rhodes of Camira Orchids.

The Champion Standard Cymbidium was owned and bred by Judy and Neville Schaefer of Schaefer's Orchids.

The main results are as follows:

Grand Champion Orchid of Show Paph. (Sheila Verde x Althea Verde) x Tommie Haynes) x Country Fair 'Bambi', owner W. Rhodes.

Reserve Champion of Show Paph. Orchilla 'Chilton', owner S.T. Ho.

Champion Std. Paphiopedilum Hybrid Paph. (Sheila Verde x Althea Verde) x Tommie Haynes) x Country Fair 'Bambi', owner W. Rhodes.

Champion Novelty Paphiopedilum Paph. Maudiae 'The Queen', owner G. Giles.

Champion Standard Cymbidium Cym. Royale Fare x Foxfire, owned by N. & J. Schaefer.

Champion Inter/Mini. Cymbidium Cym. Jessie Winevale, owned by H. & J. Palmer.

Champion Laelinae Sub-Tribe Hybrid Slc. Jillian Lee 'Bette', owned by T. & E. Price.

Champion Vandaceous or Phalaenopsis Hybrid Ascid. Fiftieth State Beauty 'Orchidglade', owned by J. & L. Ellul.

Champion Oncidiinae Hybrid Onc. Golden 'Jacqui', owned by J. & L. Ellul.

Champion Orchid Hybrid (not specified) Masd. (Stella x Instar) x Harlequin, owned by K. Hipkins.

Champion Exotic Species *Rossiglossum grande*, owned by J. & M. Gulbis.

Champion Australian Native Species *Liparis angustilabris*, owned by M. Harrison.

Champion Australian Native Hybrid Den. x Hilda Poxon, owned by D. Bird.

Champion Seedling of Show Paph. (Sheila Verde x Althea Verde) x Tommie Haynes x Country Fair 'Bambi', owned by W. Rhodes.

Champion Orchid Exhibited by Novice or Junior Paph. *insigne*, owned by R. Murch.

Class 1: Displays by an Affiliated Society – 12 sq.m. 1st Sutherland Shire Orchid Society. 2nd Ku-ring-gai Orchid Society. 3rd Parramatta & District Orchid Society.

Class 2: Displays by an Affiliated Society – 6 sq.m. 1st A.N.O.S. Sydney Group.

Class 6: Tabletop of Orchids. 1st R. Zeller. 2nd R. McCue and A. Browne.

Class 7: Group of Four Paphiopedilums. 1st and 2nd W. Rhodes. ■

THE R.D. FITZGERALD TROPHY FOR AUSTRALIAN NATIVE ORCHID SPECIES

The Ira Butler Trophy Committee felt that a trophy should be given from time to time, for work done for Australian Native Orchid Species and it was decided to name it after one of our earliest native orchid enthusiasts, R.D. Fitzgerald.

This trophy is to be presented for major contributions to the advancement, conservation or propagation of **Australian Native Orchid Species**. The trophies are engraved silver plaques of R.D. Fitzgerald's drawing of *Sarcophilus fitzgeraldii* mounted on polished timber and suitably inscribed.

Robert D. Fitzgerald 1830-1892

R.D. Fitzgerald was an Irish engineer who migrated to Australia in 1856 to join the staff of the Surveyor-General in the N.S.W. Lands Department. His first introduction to Australian orchids was at Wallis Lake where he was with friends collecting bird specimens when he saw some enormous clumps of "rock lillies". On looking around they found a number of other orchid species, some of which they collected. Later they collected a clump of the *Dendrobium speciosum* as well. This he later established in his home at Hunter's Hill.

In the course of his work as a surveyor and engineer he was able to collect many orchid species, and was in regular contact with Ferdinand von Mueller who named *Sarcophilus fitzgeraldii* in his honour. An accomplished artist he was able to make lithographs of his plants and hand paint them so that in 1882 the first volume of "Australian Orchids" was published. In all he completed 200 plates and won many medals in International Exhibitions.

He was also able to ensure that some of our spectacular bushland such as Wentworth Falls, part of Katoomba, Leura and other scenic areas were preserved as public reservations. As Mr. J.J. Betts says in his introduction to a reprint of Fitzgerald's work "At a time when the collection of exotic orchids had burst on Europe as a new and expanding commercial enterprise, Robert David Fitzgerald was hard at work in Hunter's Hill, Sydney, growing, studying, describing and drawing Australian orchids. This is his contribution to Australia and to the world of orchids today".

Guidelines for Submission

1. A submission may be made by the Nominator(s) to the Ira Butler Trophy Committee through one of the following:
 - (a) an ANOS Group or Associated Native Orchid Society, through to ANOS Council.
 - (b) a State or OSCOV Affiliated Society, through its State Society or OSCOV.
2. The submission must be formally prepared, signed by the nominators, approved and signed by an officer of each of the Societies concerned.
3. The submission should provide enough evidence to convince the members of the Ira Butler Committee that the nominee has made a contribution to the advancement, conservation or propagation of Australian orchid species. The submission should be prepared on the assumption that the Committee members know nothing of the work of the nominee, either from firsthand knowledge or by reputation, and that the members must be persuaded to grant the Trophy from that position. It should not be just a simple overview of the nominee's career.
4. A submission could include, for example,
 - (a) results of species breeding programmes.
 - or (b) details of articles published or papers delivered by the nominee, advancing the knowledge of native orchid species.
 - or (c) results of experimentation to improve growing or propagation techniques:
 - or (d) activities which encourage the growing of conservation of Australian orchid species.
5. The submission could include details of the involvement of the nominee with local, State or National orchid bodies. Colour slides or other photographic evidence would be a valuable contribution to the submission.
6. The Ira Butler Trophy Committee reserves the right to reproduce any details of any nomination as it sees fit, after clearance of copyright of any published works.

The process for submission by the nominator(s) is to:

1. an Orchid Society local to the nominee and then to
2. either ANOS Council or a State or OSCOV Society which sends it to
3. The Secretary of the Ira Butler Trophy Committee. ■

Ruth Rudkin
18 Lyle Ave.
Lindfield NSW 2070

Attention AOR readers and Orchid Societies

"This and That" is a regular feature of the Australian Orchid Review and readers and Orchid Societies are invited to contribute any small news items of interest to Orchid lovers.

The deadline for items can be found on page 3.

Address all correspondence to the Editor. "This and That", Australian Orchid Review, 14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049.

12th Annual Central Coast Orchidfest

All orchid growers are indeed in debt to Kevin Hipkins of ROYALE ORCHIDS – PEATS RIDGE. This year being the 12th ORCHIDFEST was definitely one of the best. The weather was superb as Kevin had made arrangements with the gods to produce two sunny days.

By seven in the morning the crowds started to arrive. By lunchtime it was standing room

only. Sunday was the same story.

The vendor stalls this year carried all the latest seedlings of all genera. The latest orchid literature was available. Paphs from the island with the long white cloud, *Phals.* from the sunny state as well as the Johnson collection from the state of the flying crows. Victoria was well represented by the best of the cool growing nurseries. Royales display shed was indeed a picture. All who saw remarked – how lovely!

After a fabulous weekend we orchid growers say thank you to Kevin!! See you next year. – Miriam Ann Orchids

Charity Festival

Dayboro the venue of CHARITY FESTIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN NATIVE ORCHIDS is a sleepy little village about one hour from the centre of Brisbane on the north side via Petrie. The Bush BBQ will be running on the day of the Festival and boasts billy tea and damper along with plenty of top tucker.

This will be Festival No. 5 and our beneficiary this year will be Cystic Fibrosis North Brisbane Region. It is the only show exclusively of Australia's own native orchids in Queensland. Native orchids range in size from the tiny *Sarcochilus* some 40mm to the giant *Tankerville* over 2 metres.

Potting demonstrations along with curly questions answered by experts and some of the

best in Australia will be there. Orchid seedlings will be on sale from some of the top nurseries in their field.

Sunday October 4 from 10am-3.00pm Dayboro Showgrounds Mt Mee Road, Dayboro. For further information phone Bev or Frank (07) 5498 2195.

Spring Show

The North Brisbane Orchid Society Inc. will stage its 1998 Annual Spring Orchid Show in the Auditorium, Brisbane Botanic Gardens, Mt Coot-tha on Saturday and Sunday 29th and 30th August.

As this is the first of the Spring Shows for the year it should provide a spectacular display of both Australian and exotic orchids as well as ferns, bromeliads and foliage plants.

The Show will also feature floral art displays and sales, a wide range of orchid plants for sale, from seedlings to flowering plants, daily raffles and an art union.

Continual potting demonstrations will be conducted and expert advice will be given on general culture.

Refreshments will be available including morning and afternoon teas.

The show will open from 9.00am to 5.00pm on Saturday and from 9.00am to 4.30pm on Sunday. Presentation of trophies and prizes will be conducted at the conclusion of the show on Sunday.

Silver Anniversary

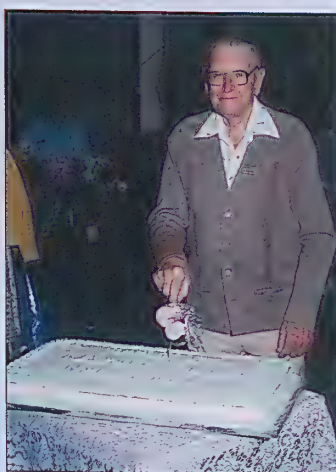


Grand Champion *Blc.* Donna Kimura 'Paradise'

The Woodburn Orchid Society Inc. celebrated their silver anniversary with the staging of a special commemorative show.

For the first time in twenty years, the society held an autumn show, and also the first official opening of any show conducted by the society, this honour went to Mr. Greg McPhee, a well known local radio gardening guru. Mr. Clarrie Davis, foundation, life and oldest active member at 95 years then cut the anniversary cake for all to try.

The show was run over three days with over 400 entries from 34 growers. The Grand Champion, *Blc.* Donna Kimura 'Paradise Tami' owned by G. Tilbrook. The Reserve Champion also owned by G. Tilbrook, a well grown *Renanthera*. Memorabilia of the past twenty five years adorned the walls of the hall for visitors to peruse at their leisure while many and var-



95 year old, Life member, C. Davis cutting the cake.

ied comments were entered in the visitors book.

Showbench entries were received from as far south as Bellingen, to Ballina in the north.

Overall, the show was a success and I would like to thank all those people involved in making it a success.

Ken Woods
President

Woodburn O/S Inc.

6th Asia Pacific Orchid Conference '98 Report

Since publication of our proposed list of Lecturers there have been a couple of changes due to withdrawals on medical grounds, but with a couple of very interesting additions.

Marvin Gerber, President of the American Orchid Society told that he considered a conference as prestigious as the A.P.O.C. deserved representation from the A.O.S. Marvin will be speaking on the subject of *Brassavola* Hybridising. Another notable American, Don Herman, Editor of the *Orchid Digest*, has also joined the lecture programme.

Those of you who are interested in philately keep your eyes open from 6 August when we understand Australia Post will launch four stamps to coincide with our conference. We would have preferred an early September launch but must be appreciative even if they have taken advice from the scientists to change the name of our state floral emblem.

See you in Townsville in September.

Wal Nicholson, Chairman 6th A.P.O.C. '98 Committee. Townsville Orchid Society Inc. Tel: 07 4773 4208. Fax: 07 4723 5245. Email - jean@ultra.net.au

Free Exhibition – World's Wild Orchids

The Orchid Species Society Inc. will host The First Free Exhibition of the World's Wild Orchids on the weekend of 5-6 September, 1998, at the Brisbane Botanic Gardens Auditorium, Mt Coot-tha.

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of

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Proudly wish to announce the purchase of:



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We have been involved in the Orchid world for some 20 years now, growing, breeding and showing a wide variety of species and hybrids across many genera. Whilst we intend to continue this work, we are proud to announce this exciting new era in our development, concentrating on Australian Native Orchids.

With expert advice and ongoing tutelage from Neil & Meg Finch, we are confident of carrying on their outstanding work which leads the world in the development of superior line bred species and exceptional new hybrids, and in particular the TROPICCOOL™ hybrids.

In 1997, 12 of the 39 nominations for the prestigious national Ira Butler Trophy for Champion Australian Native Hybrid were bred by Down Under Native Orchids and numerous other awards and prizes granted to their hybrids. Whilst in the Bill Murdoch Trophy for Champion Native Orchid Species, 3 of the 12 nominations were from Down Under Native Orchids and the winner for the year being one of their line bred species: *D. kingianum* "Valdon" HCC/TAS.

From Neil & Meg Finch: We wish to thank all those who have supported us over the years and assure you we feel very confident that with Phena & Brian's enthusiasm and vast knowledge, and our ongoing support P&B will continue to produce plants of superior quality for all lovers of our unique and beautiful Australian Native Orchids, and we urge you to continue to support the new home of TROPICCOOL™ hybrids.

For a free catalogue, write phone or fax us on:

PO Box 3630, Wamberal, New South Wales, 2260.

Phone: (02) 43854552

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For Nursery inspection please ring us for an appointment on the above number.

The Free Exhibition will feature the judging of 19 classes of orchid species plants from around the world and the displays of four guest societies and five commercial grower members.

As is always the case with the Society's once a year show, visitors will be surprised and delighted by the diversity of the forms, colours and perfumes of the flowering plants that will fill the auditorium.

Special features will include the display of recently discovered species of Australian terrestrial orchids by one of Australia's foremost field botanists, Society member Ralph Crane.

Lovers of the mass flowering *Den. speciosum* and *Den. kingianum* will be delighted at the planned displays of Ross and Rhonda Harvey of Cedarvale Orchids, while those with a passion for fountains of *Phalaenopsis* will not be disappointed with the efforts of the Cheng family of Phong Ping Orchids.

Orchid enthusiasts are reminded that this an open show with total prize value at around \$2000, due to the generosity of the nearly forty commercial growers and horticultural suppliers who support the Society.

Novice and champion growers will find treasures amongst the more than \$20,000 worth of plants, both species orchids and hybrids on sale, and will have a chance to win valuable raffle prizes.

The Free Exhibition will be open from 9.00am to 4.00pm on Saturday 5th September, and from 9.00am to 3.30pm on Sunday 6th September. Orchid Society and any other bus tours are welcome and satisfying refreshments will be available.

Visitors to the Free Exhibition should consider making a day of it, bringing a picnic to the beautiful Mt Coot-tha Botanic gardens and then travel just the few kilometres to the summit of Mt Coot-tha for some of the best views over Brisbane.

For further information phone the Vice-President and Show Marshal John Blyth on (07) 3394 2152 a.h.

Badges for Sale

The Sydney Orchid Society has for sale a limited quantity of specially struck 50th anniversary and normal badges for sale.

They may be obtained at a cost of \$5 each (plus 45c postage) from Secretary, Mrs B. Clare, 75 Quigg Street, Lakemba 2195.

The Orchid Society of WA (Inc) Shows and Activities

- Winter State Championship Show 29th July to 1st August at The Park Centre, Albany Highway, East Victoria Park, WA – on display plants – huge variety of orchid genera, floral art and sale of plants on Saturday morning 1st August Orchid Society info.
- Spring State Championship Orchid Show 16th to 19th September at the Metro Maddington Shopping Centre, Burslem Drive, Maddington – on display plants – huge variety of orchid genera, including

native terrestrial orchids, floral art and sale of plants on Saturday morning 1st August. Orchid Society information, members present to answer questions.

- An information, photographic and floral art display at the Ruth Faulkner Library, Belmont, WA, from Saturday 3rd to Saturday 17th October '98 (open library hours).
- Workshop for repotting orchids – Sunday 18th October '98 at the Collins Street Centre Hall, cnr Collins and Shaftsbury Streets, South Perth, from 10.00am until 3.00pm. Entry \$2, pensioners and children free. Activities to include repotting of orchid plants – minimum cost to cover potting mix and pot (supplied by OSWA), speakers – will be speaking on a variety of orchid genera, sale of orchid plants, orchid fertilizer, orchid potting mix, orchid mix, orchid books, badges, etc. Morning and afternoon teas, sausage sizzle, photographic display. Just a really fun day to talk to orchid enthusiasts and to learn how to repot orchids. The aim is to encourage those people who only have a few plants to come along and have their plans repotted for a small fee – Mrs Rosemary McGrath, Secretary.

Spring Show

The Macarthur and District Group Anos Inc. Spring Show will be held 18-20th September 1998 and will be held at, and sponsored by Tim's Garden Centre, Narellan Road, next to Mount Annan, Botanic Gardens entrance. Why not visit the gardens after the show.

For further details contact R.N. Young, Honorary Secretary, 02 4626 5473.

Orchids 2000

The Waikato Orchid Society will be hosting the 4th New Zealand International Orchid Expo on behalf of the Orchid Council of New Zealand in the city of Hamilton during the month of September in the year 2000. This event, consisting of a competitive Show and Conference to be known as 'ORCHIDS 2000', will lead the way into the new millennium for the world of orchids.

Programme:

Mounting of displays: Monday 4th Sept, Tuesday 5th Sept.

Judging and Expo opening: Wednesday 6th Sept, Thursday 7th Sept.

Open to Public: Friday 8th Sept, Saturday 9th Sept and Sunday 10th Sept.

Dismantle Expo: Monday 11th Sept.

(Note that the above dates precede the Olympic Games in Sydney from Sept 15th to Oct 1st, also the 15th Australian Orchid Conference in Burnie, Tasmania from 12th to 15th of Oct.)

Additionally, Conference events such as a Banquet, Social night, Lectures and Local Garden and Orchid Greenhouse Tours have yet to be finalised and will be available to Registrants.

Venue:

Orchids 2000 Expo will be held at the Waikato Events Centre (also known as the Claudelands Showgrounds) in the heart of the

city. This venue consists of three large adjoining halls with an area exceeding 5000m² plus ample car and bus parking facilities.

Display Stands:

Orchid Societies and individuals are encouraged to mount displays of orchids for competition in the various classes of the show. A range of stand sizes are available for displays and bookings may be made with the Chairman.

Participants:

In addition to the Orchid Show and Conference, kindred Waikato Societies will be participating as follows:

Northern Daffodil Club will be holding its North Island National Convention.

Waikato branch of the Camellia Society will mount a display.

Waikato Patchwork and Quilters' Guild will mount a display.

Hamilton Cake Decorating Club will hold a national competition featuring orchids.

Waikato Floral Art groups will mount a spectacular floral display.

Also, commercial enterprises pertaining to horticulture will be participating with trade displays and sales stands.

Accommodation:

Over 300 beds have been reserved in motels and hotels within easy walking distance of the venue. Listings will be made available to registrants later.

Travel:

Negotiations are underway to appoint an airline for travel concessions.

Internet:

The web address is:

<http://www.hamilton.events.co.nz>

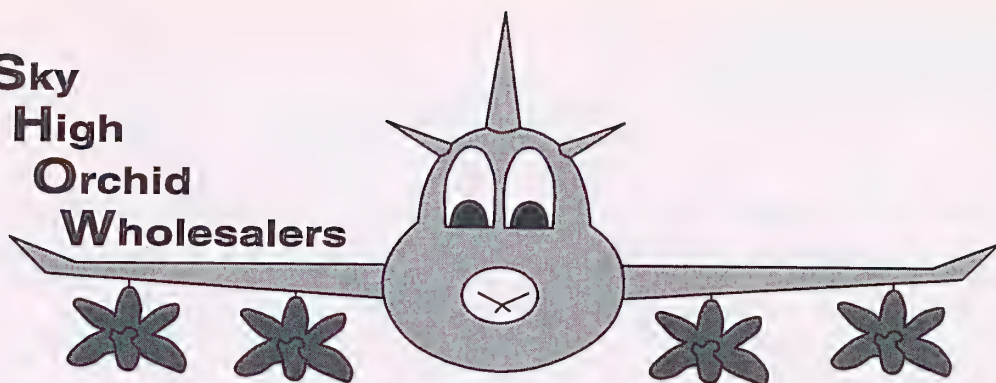
Events Management:

Enquiries welcome to:

Margaret Liddell
19 Kiritaki Railway Rd
Morrinsville New Zealand
Phone 07-889 6149
Fax 07-889 6118
Public Relations:
Ray Albiston
101 Cambridge Rd
Hamilton New Zealand
Phone 07 856 1116
Fax 07-856 8730
Email ray.albiston@extra.co.nz

Hamilton is the 4th largest city in New Zealand with a population in excess of 100,000 people. The city straddles the Waikato river which at 425km in length is a major influence on agriculture, forestry and hydro electric power generation. The Waikato area together with adjacent plains are amongst the world's top producers of dairy cattle and thoroughbred horses. The New Zealand Dairy Group based in Hamilton produces over half the country's dairy exports, marketing the world famous Anchor brand. The city is also famous for its Ruakura research and development facilities for meat, livestock and soils. Two major institutes, the University and Polytechnic each have in excess of 10,000 students and provide for the education needs of the district. The regional airport caters for Boeing 737 standard national and international services. Nearby attractions include the Waitomo caves and the tourist parks of Rotorua and Taupo.

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LOOKING BACK

Fifty-five Years Ago

An article by T. Taylor of Maknade, near Ingham, on *Phalaenopsis rosenstromii* contains a detailed account of this splendid orchid when it was still common in the bush. Mr. Taylor wrote of the Seaview Range, stating that the orchid could be found in trees along the creeks in the dense scrub of the eastern slope. Most of the plants were found some five metres above ground, but ranged from one metre to the very treetops. "The plants are usually found in colonies of as many as thirty," he wrote, "and occasionally eight or ten are clustered together, not as one plant, but as a family of plants with their roots entwined." We are informed that those plants in dense shade have large, green leaves and are shy bloomers, while 'plants which receive filtered sunlight are comparatively smaller with lighter coloured leaves and bloom well, while those that are exposed to full sunlight are in most cases small with short, stiff yellow tinted leaves, the flowers being small also'.

This orchid had a wide but sparse distribution in north-eastern Queensland from north of Townsville to at least Iron Range, with two luxuriant congregations, one about Daintree, where it was known as 'the Daintree orchid', and one about the Paluma Range, where it was known as 'the Mt. Spec Orchid'. Its popularity as a horticultural subject has caused it to become very rare if not endangered. It is still to be found in certain areas, but those that we know don't tell. Around 1950 it acquired a rather grim reputation following the death of George Nix, secretary of the North Queensland Orchid Society, who was killed by a rock fall while searching for the orchid in a creek bed in the Seaview Range.

Dendrobium ophioglossum was the name given by H.G. Reichenbach to a plant collected near Somerset by Moseley in 1874, which has not been seen since. An offering from C.T. White describes a plant from the Solomons which appears similar, under the heading "Has *Dendrobium ophioglossum* been rediscovered?" This taxon is now accepted as a synonym of *D. capituliflorum*, while Moseley's plant has been shown by Lavarack to be a young plant of *D. smilliae*. Despite the occa-

sional report of the finding of *D. capituliflorum* on Cape York Peninsula, no specimens have been lodged. I have participated in two of the several A.O.F. expeditions to Cape York, none of which has located this orchid.

Orchid growers serving in the forces got a mention. Gunner Ron Stewart was a grateful recipient of hospitality from Queensland orchidists while in Brisbane heading north, and D.C. Geddes was enjoying a leave in Melbourne, catching up on his repotting, after his ship had been sunk in the Pacific.

"Should Orchids Have Neighbours?" is the title of a piece contributed by H.B. Stevens of Brisbane. The pros and cons of providing company for one's orchids in the bushhouse have been argued back and forth since ever I have been growing orchids. With some members of The Atherton Tableland Orchid Society building new bushhouses the discussion has begun anew here and is generating a certain amount of heat – quite enough I suspect to see the cookies and goldies over the winter. Mr. Stevens was of the opinion that orchids in a house should be intermingled with ferns and other foliage plants, either in pots or hanging baskets. He pointed out that when growing in nature orchids always have neighbours of one kind or another, which supply humidity and food from decaying leaves. Those in the opposite camp swear that neighbours bring pests and diseases. While there are many points for each side, the 'no neighbours' case is winning here and the new houses feature anti-weed plastic under benches and gravel or concrete paths.

A list of plants exhibited at meetings of the Orchid Society of N.S.W. may be of interest (shown at November and December 1942 meetings): *Brassocattleya* x *Melrose*; *Cypripedium haynaldianum*; *Dendrobium chrysotoxum*, *D. devonianum*; *D. fimbriatum*, *D. lituiflorum*, *D. macrophyllum*, *D. parishii*, *D. pulchellum*; *Lycaste deppei*; *Miltonia* hybrids (unnamed); *Odontoglossum* x *Jason*; *Oncidium kramerianum*, *Renanthera imshootiana*.

**Len Lawler
 P.O. Box 659
 Tola 4882**

New Orchid Hybrids

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1997 REGISTRATIONS

Supplied by the Royal Horticultural Society as International Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
(O/U = Originator unknown)		
AERIDES		
Pixie	<i>Aër. flabellata</i> x <i>Aër. mitrata</i>	J.Majewski
ALEXANDERARA		
Neil Armstrong	<i>Wils. Spaceman</i> x <i>Brs. caudata</i>	A.Klehm
ALICEARA		
Millenium Falcon	<i>Brsdm. Gilded Urchin</i> x <i>Milt. Belle Glade</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(M.G.Harris)
ASCOCENDA		
Crownfox Citron Beauty	<i>V. Fuchs Sunbeam</i> x <i>Ascda. Jiraprapa</i>	R.F.Orchids
Crownfox Flambeau	<i>Ascda. David Foster</i> x <i>Ascda. Yip Sum Wah</i>	R.F.Orchids
Crownfox Golden Dawn	<i>Ascda. Fuchs Harvest Moon</i> x <i>Ascda. Guo Chia Long</i>	R.F.Orchids
Crownfox Honey Bear	<i>Ascda. Pete Balasky</i> x <i>Ascda. Udomchai</i>	R.F.Orchids
Crownfox Moonlight	<i>V. sanderiana</i> x <i>Ascda. Tubtim Velvet</i>	R.F.Orchids
Crownfox Spotted Glory	<i>Ascda. Fuchs Harvest Moon</i> x <i>Ascda. Fuchs Baby Doll</i>	R.F.Orchids
Jackson Majewski	<i>Ascda. Norma Majewski</i> x <i>Ascda. Tubtim Velvet</i>	J.Majewski
Jane Majewski	<i>Ascda. Matthew Majewski</i> x <i>Ascda. Tubtim Velvet</i>	J.Majewski
BRASSOCATTELEYA		
Hawaiian Accolade	<i>Bc. Donna Kimura</i> x <i>C. Inez Okimoto</i>	Kodama
Ivy Williams	<i>C. Gene May</i> x <i>Bc. Maikai</i>	C.L.A.N.Trop.(J.Kingsbury)
Memoria Doctor Perez	<i>C. warneri</i> x <i>B. glauca</i>	Orch. by Eli
Memoria Hermogenes Felarca	<i>C. Old Whitey</i> x <i>Bc. Hawaiian Prince</i>	Kodama
Pink Chiffon	<i>C. Memoria William Cobb</i> x <i>Bc. Mount Hood</i>	L.Sakrzewski(Fame Orch.)
Punakea	<i>C. Lulu</i> x <i>Bc. Maikai</i>	J.Otis(H & R)
BRASSOLAELOCATTELEYA		
Ablaze Medal	<i>Blc. Toshie Aoki</i> x <i>Blc. Gold of Tainan</i>	W.H.Huang
Angel Clark	<i>Lc. Angel Love</i> x <i>Blc. Marjorie Clark</i>	Kokusai
Bandstand	<i>Blc. Gary Sheldon</i> x <i>Lc. Drumbeat</i>	L.Sakrzewski(Fame Orch.)
Barbara Boyer	<i>Blc. Xanthedo</i> x <i>Blc. Fortune</i>	C.Caswell(Gubler)
Beaux Boutons	<i>C. Bow Bells</i> x <i>Blc. Bouton D'Or</i>	Country Estate(O/U)
Carol Baughman	<i>Bc. Pink Debutante</i> x <i>Lc. Casitas Spring</i>	J.& C.Baughman
Chanting Beauty	<i>Blc. Miyamoto Beauty</i> x <i>Blc. War Chant</i>	A.Klehm(Miyamoto)
Chelsey Nakanishi	<i>Blc. Waianae King</i> x <i>C. Horace</i>	L.Nakanishi
Collette Haunani Hanlon	<i>Blc. Greenwich</i> x <i>Blc. Sea Swirl</i>	F.Booth
Corporal Bolte	<i>Blc. Chanting Beauty</i> x <i>Blc. Memoria Susan Hawkins</i>	A.Klehm
Dal's Joy	<i>Blc. Erin Kobayashi</i> x <i>Lc. Aussie Sunset</i>	D.& B.Littman
Dearest Dolly	<i>Blc. Patricia Purves</i> x <i>Lc. Empress Elizabeth</i>	C.Caswell(Gubler)
Erin's Emerald	<i>Blc. Memoria Helen Brown</i> x <i>Blc. Erin Kobayashi</i>	L.Sakrzewski(Fame Orch.)
Grand Lavende	<i>Blc. Amy Wakasugi</i> x <i>Blc. Warm Springs</i>	N.Moore(O/U)
Hawaiian Benefit	<i>Lc. Lisa Ann</i> x <i>Blc. Hawaiian Success</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Charm	<i>Blc. Fred Stewart</i> x <i>Lc. Prophecy</i>	Kodama(Carmela)
Hawaiian Connection	<i>Blc. Orglade's Full House</i> x <i>Blc. California Girl</i>	Kodama(Carmela)
Hawaiian Hula Girl	<i>Blc. Memoria Roselyn Reisman</i> x <i>Blc. Fred Stewart</i>	Kodama(Carmela)
Hawaiian Lilac	<i>Blc. Hawaiian Princess</i> x <i>Blc. Norman's Bay</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Menehune	<i>Blc. Waianae Coast</i> x <i>Blc. Ocone</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Midnight	<i>Lc. Hawaiian Pirate</i> x <i>Blc. Ocone</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Night Life	<i>Blc. Ronald's Canyon</i> x <i>Blc. Good News</i>	Kodama(Carmela)
Hawaiian Origin	<i>Blc. Sweet Anniversary</i> x <i>Blc. Memoria Crispin Rosales</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Ovation	<i>Blc. Bryce Canyon</i> x <i>Blc. Fred Stewart</i>	Kodama(Carmela)
Hawaiian Raspberry	<i>Blc. Ohkami</i> x <i>Blc. Bryce Canyon</i>	Kodama(G.Y.Izumi)
Hawaiian Reflection	<i>Blc. Meditation</i> x <i>Lc. Memoria Dale Hutchison</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Secret	<i>Blc. Hawaiian Princess</i> x <i>C. Horace</i>	Kodama

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
BRASSOLAEILOCATTLEYA (continued)		
Hawaiian Superstar	<i>Blc.</i> Bryce Canyon x <i>C.</i> Princess Bells	Kodama
Island of Debbie	<i>C.</i> Porcia x <i>Blc.</i> Debbie Miyao	Kokusai(J.Shimazaki)
Jeannie Hooper	<i>Blc.</i> Linda Streety-Sines x <i>C.</i> Horace	C.Caswell(Gubler)
Jerry Gmoser	<i>Lc.</i> George Thomas x <i>Blc.</i> Memoria Crispin Rosales	C.Caswell(Gubler)
Kaye Ballard	<i>Blc.</i> Grand Lavende x <i>Lc.</i> Pirate King	N.Moore
Koyama Akiko	<i>Blc.</i> South Ghyll x <i>Lc.</i> Gitche Manito	K.Koyama
Koyama Yoriko	<i>Blc.</i> Memoria Crispin Rosales x <i>Lc.</i> Governor Gore	K.Koyama(Saeki Nurs.)
Kristi Sellers	<i>C.</i> <i>bowringiana</i> x <i>Blc.</i> Ronald Hausermann	C.L.A.N.Trop.(J.Kingsbury)
Laine Sellers	<i>Blc.</i> Eve Marie Barnett x <i>C.</i> Hawaiian Variable	C.L.A.N.Trop.(J.Kingsbury)
Latest Attraction	<i>C.</i> Thule x <i>Blc.</i> Sylvia Fry	Don Massey
Linda Streety-Sines	<i>Blc.</i> Jerry Gmoser x <i>Blc.</i> Memoria Muriel Caswell	C.Caswell(Gubler)
Lucille Lundberg	<i>Blc.</i> Hausermann's Symphony x <i>Blc.</i> Port Royal Sound	Hausermann
Margarita Puyat Bondoc	<i>Blc.</i> Arabesque x <i>Blc.</i> Norman's Bay	Kodama
Memoria Muriel Caswell	<i>Lc.</i> Sargoss x <i>Blc.</i> Mac Holmes	C.Caswell(Gubler)
Miva Emperor	<i>Bc.</i> Pastoral x <i>Lc.</i> Miva Royal Chocolate	Michel Vacherot
My Little Pixie	<i>Blc.</i> Canyon Splendor x <i>C.</i> Nigrella	C.Caswell(Gubler)
Orient Nova	<i>Blc.</i> Memoria Helen Brown x <i>C.</i> Chocolate Drop	W.H.Huang
Redlands Beauty	<i>Blc.</i> Chinese Beauty x <i>Lc.</i> Mari's Song	L.Sakrzewski(Fame Orch.)
Rosie Seman	<i>Lc.</i> Cecile Simmons x <i>Blc.</i> Bryce Canyon	Grezaifi Orch.
Ruth Iwata	<i>Blc.</i> Hawaiian Princess x <i>Blc.</i> Cornerstone	Akatsuka Orch.Gdns.
Serene Sunset	<i>C.</i> Memoria William Cobb x <i>Blc.</i> Waikiki Sunset	L.Sakrzewski(Fame Orch.)
Sheldon Sunset	<i>Blc.</i> Gary Sheldon x <i>Lc.</i> Aussie Sunset	L.Sakrzewski(Fame Orch.)
Sunset Mel	<i>Blc.</i> Waikiki Sunset x <i>Lc.</i> Paradise Mel	L.Sakrzewski(Fame Orch.)
Tropic Queen	<i>C.</i> <i>labiata</i> x <i>Blc.</i> Oconee	C.Alford
Tulsa Tangerine	<i>Blc.</i> Honolulu Sunset x <i>Blc.</i> Dinh Thuy Yen	D.Howe(O/U)
Waikiki Jungle	<i>Blc.</i> Waikiki Gold x <i>Lc.</i> Jungle Elf	H & R
Zul	<i>C.</i> <i>skinneri</i> x <i>Blc.</i> Orange Nuggett	Z.Ibrahim
CATTKERIA		
Cosmo-Walklinder	<i>C.</i> <i>walkeriana</i> x <i>Bark.</i> <i>lindleyana</i>	Kokusai
CATTLEYA		
Blue Port	<i>C.</i> Portia x <i>C.</i> Valentine	A.Klehm
Fantasy King	<i>C.</i> Bebe White x <i>C.</i> Cynthia Martel Utuado	Orch. by Eli
Glo Streeter	<i>C.</i> Rembrandt x <i>C.</i> <i>loddigesii</i>	R.Streeter
Haiku Rose	<i>C.</i> Ruth Gee x <i>C.</i> Horace	Exotic Orchids
Hawaiian Tiding	<i>C.</i> Old Whitey x <i>C.</i> Hawaiian Wedding Song	Kodama
Hawaiian White Wave	<i>C.</i> Angel Bells x <i>C.</i> Pearl Harbor	Kodama
Little Intermezzo	<i>C.</i> Acker's Lovely x <i>C.</i> Interglossa	A.Klehm
On Song	<i>C.</i> Hawaiian Wedding Song x <i>C.</i> Tiffin Bells	L.Sakrzewski(Fame Orch.)
Redlands Snow	<i>C.</i> Tiffin Bells x <i>C.</i> Lynn Spencer	L.Sakrzewski(Fame Orch.)
Ruth Hagan	<i>C.</i> <i>walkeriana</i> x <i>C.</i> Interau	J.Palermo
CATTLEYTONIA		
Miva Mi	<i>C.</i> Angela Verdura Cordomi x <i>Ctna.</i> Keith Roth	Michel Vacherot
CHRISTIEARA		
Ngo Kim Lien	<i>Ascda.</i> Arabesque x <i>Aër.</i> <i>quinquevulnerum</i>	Nguyen Orch.(O/U)
Norma's Sweetie Pie	<i>Aër.</i> <i>lawrenceae</i> x <i>Ascda.</i> Norma Majewski	J.Majewski
Tyler Majewski	<i>Aër.</i> <i>lawrenceae</i> x <i>Ascda.</i> Fuchs Yellow Snow	J.Majewski
CIRRHOPETALUM		
Fantasia	<i>Cirr.</i> Fascination x <i>Cirr.</i> <i>fascinator</i>	H & R(W.A.Chang)
COLMANARA		
Olga Hambühren	<i>Odn.</i> Olga x <i>Odcdm.</i> Tiger Hambühren	E.Perrott(Geyserland)
CYCNOCHES		
Mass Confusion	<i>Cyc.</i> <i>chlorochilon</i> x <i>Cyc.</i> <i>warscewiczii</i>	G.Carr(C.Clouse)
CYMBIDIUM		
Champagne Pass	<i>Cym.</i> Pink Champagne x <i>Cym.</i> Khyber Pass	Orchids Royale
Cucaracha	<i>Cym.</i> Sola x <i>Cym.</i> Tethys	G.W.Cole
Dark Tzar	<i>Cym.</i> Colour Parade x <i>Cym.</i> Sensation	Barrita
Ellalong	<i>Cym.</i> Musely x <i>Cym.</i> Lunagrad	J.Hestelow
Flying Colors	<i>Cym.</i> Prettipink x <i>Cym.</i> Showoff	Cal-Orchid(Geyserland)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>CYMBIDIUM</i> (continued)		
Garden Music	<i>Cym. erythrostylus</i> x <i>Cym. Balkis</i>	K.Zushi
Jinjerra	<i>Cym. Jubilation</i> x <i>Cym. Ovation</i>	B.Blackley(Hodgins)
Jipang	<i>Cym. Hiroshima Golden Cup</i> x <i>Cym. Golden Elf</i>	K.Zushi
Juicy Fruits	<i>Cym. Sleeping Beauty</i> x <i>Cym. Alexanderi</i>	K.Zushi
Kalingo	<i>Cym. Poetic</i> x <i>Cym. Zumma Boyd</i>	J.Hestelow
Kauai	<i>Cym. Golden Elf</i> x <i>Cym. Sleeping Dawn</i>	D.Olivas
Love in Gold	<i>Cym. Hiroshima Golden Cup</i> x <i>Cym. Alexanderi</i>	K.Zushi
Margaret's Ranch	<i>Cym. Jean Slattery</i> x <i>Cym. Zumma Boyd</i>	J.Hestelow
Memorial Collection	<i>Cym. Stanley Pearlbel</i> x <i>Cym. Hiroshima Lady</i>	K.Zushi
Million Hit	<i>Cym. Dorama</i> x <i>Cym. Sleeping Beauty</i>	K.Zushi
Rustic Tones	<i>Cym. Valley Crimson</i> x <i>Cym. Sensation</i>	Barrita
Sylvakiss	<i>Cym. Balkis</i> x <i>Cym. Sylvamae</i>	Barrita
Sylvamoon	<i>Cym. Kyeaker</i> x <i>Cym. Moonraker</i>	Barrita
Volunteer John	<i>Cym. Sleeping Giant</i> x <i>Cym. Pure Lamb</i>	G.Mason
Yowie Dragon	<i>Cym. Pendragon</i> x <i>Cym. Yowie Flame</i>	K.Rickard(G.Brooks)
<i>DENDROBIUM</i>		
Angel Kiss	<i>Den. Benchamin</i> x <i>Den. Sakuragari</i>	K.Amano
Angel Smile	<i>Den. Benikujyaku</i> x <i>Den. Comet King</i>	J.Yamamoto
Beautiful Sunset	<i>Den. Yellow Hope</i> x <i>Den. Yellow Tsuden</i>	J.Yamamoto
Beni Hope	<i>Den. Japanese Dream</i> x <i>Den. Beniotome</i>	J.Yamamoto
Bronze Belle	<i>Den. fuliginosum</i> † x <i>Den. Julie Skillicorn</i>	G.Leafberg
Canon	<i>Den. Casiflake</i> x <i>Den. Utopia</i>	N.Asai
Century Hope	<i>Den. Pink Doll</i> x <i>Den. Pink Rabbit</i>	J.Yamamoto
Cheek Dance	<i>Den. Fancy Dress</i> x <i>Den. Fresh Girl</i>	J.Yamamoto
Civic Crown	<i>Den. Ringham</i> x <i>Den. Madonna</i>	J.Yamamoto
Cupid's Pearls	<i>Den. Cupid's Charm</i> x <i>Den. Ise</i>	H & R
Cute Baby	<i>Den. Comet King</i> x <i>Den. Fancy Cake</i>	J.Yamamoto
Doncaster Surprise	<i>Den. Colonial Surprise</i> x <i>Den. Star of Gold</i>	Florafest(I.Klein)
Easter Bell	<i>Den. Koraku Park</i> x <i>Den. Yellow Tsuden</i>	J.Yamamoto
Elegant Beauty	<i>Den. Fantasia</i> x <i>Den. Yellow Tsuden</i>	J.Yamamoto
Endless Love	<i>Den. Wong Yit Hoe</i> x <i>Den. Trudy Brandt</i>	Hiew Woie Ling(How Wai Ron)
Gillieston Gold	<i>Den. Karen Nair</i> x <i>Den. Star of Riverdene</i>	W.Skillicorn
Gillieston Magic	<i>Den. Suzanne</i> x <i>Den. Lynette Banks</i>	W.Skillicorn
Hakurei	<i>Den. Snow Boy</i> x <i>Den. Silky White</i>	J.Yamamoto
Happy Romance	<i>Den. Utopia</i> x <i>Den. Benikujyaku</i>	K.Amano
Irene Hee	<i>Den. Yong Kok Wah</i> x <i>Den. Anching Lubag</i>	Law Moi Hwa
Jonquil	<i>Den. Jombock</i> x <i>Den. canaliculatum</i>	W.T.Upton
Line Dance	<i>Den. Winter Vacation</i> x <i>Den. Lilyan</i>	J.Yamamoto
Lucky Angel	<i>Den. Holy Night</i> x <i>Den. Eilen Beauty</i>	J.Yamamoto
Mari Marutani	<i>Den. superbiens</i> x <i>Den. Manoa Beauty</i>	Univ.of Hawaii
Mother Teresa	<i>Den. White Fairy</i> x <i>Den. Candy Stripe</i>	Neo Tuan Hong
Najib Tun Razak	<i>Den. Bulbul</i> x <i>Den. gouldii</i>	Lim Mok-Hai(H.Watanabe)
Neo Dream	<i>Den. Fujikomachi</i> x <i>Den. Oriental Jewel</i>	J.Yamamoto
New Century	<i>Den. Wave King</i> x <i>Den. Beniotome</i>	J.Yamamoto
Spring Moon	<i>Den. Yellow Tsuden</i> x <i>Den. Love Call</i>	J.Yamamoto
Sunrise Sunset	<i>Den. Oriental Paradise</i> x <i>Den. Papiyon</i>	N.Asai
Tropical Delight	<i>Den. Imelda Romualdez</i> x <i>Den. canaliculatum</i>	Impact Orchids(O/U)
Tropical Girls	<i>Den. Diane Kouchi</i> x <i>Den. Linda</i>	Impact Orchids(K.Kamiya)
Tropical Lass	<i>Den. Tropical Girls</i> x <i>Den. lasianthera</i>	Impact Orchids(K.Kamiya)
Tropical Nights	<i>Den. Sianne Velvet</i> x <i>Den. Lipstick</i>	Impact Orchids(O/U)
Victorian Tetra	<i>Den. Kathking</i> x <i>Den. tetragonum</i>	W.Turville
Victory Shuu	<i>Den. Momoyama</i> x <i>Den. Japanese Dream</i>	J.Yamamoto
White Princess	<i>Den. Silky White</i> x <i>Den. Dancing Emily</i>	J.Yamamoto
Wind Bell	<i>Den. Miyuki</i> x <i>Den. Sweetheart</i>	N.Asai
<i>DORITAENOPSIS</i>		
Ancient Memory	<i>Dtps. Happy Valentine</i> x <i>Phal. Hawaiian Rose</i>	Kokubunji
Ariel Pink	<i>Dtps. Ancient Memory</i> x <i>Dtps. Happy Rose</i>	Kokubunji
Artair	<i>Dtps. Ariel Pink</i> x <i>Dtps. Taida Sucorella</i>	Kokubunji
Bedford Happy	<i>Phal. Miniflash</i> x <i>Dtps. William Hackney</i>	H.Ginsberg
Brad's Jasmine	<i>Dtps. Gold Happy</i> x <i>Phal. Hausermann's Goldcup</i>	Hausermann
Canadian Snow	<i>Phal. Hatsuyuki</i> x <i>Dtps. Hudson Bay</i>	Hausermann
Cherub's Blush	<i>Phal. White Heat</i> x <i>Dtps. Blushing Heat</i>	Hausermann
Classic Turn	<i>Phal. Head Turner</i> x <i>Dtps. Hausermann's Classic</i>	Hausermann
Eric Smith	<i>Dtps. Tequila Sunrise</i> x <i>Phal. Rainbow Spectrum</i>	Hausermann

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
DORITAENOPSIS (continued)		
Ernst Krueckeberg	<i>Dtps. Candy Harbor x Phal. Cherokee Chief</i>	Hausermann
Ever Spring Designer	<i>Phal. Golden Pecker x Dtps. Liu Neng-Dow</i>	Ever Spring O.N.
Ever Spring Pioneer	<i>Phal. Golden Pecker x Dtps. Happy Valentine</i>	Ever Spring O.N.
Ever Spring Prince	<i>Phal. Golden Pecker x Dtps. Taisuco Beauty</i>	Ever Spring O.N.
Happy Fantasy	<i>Dtps. Hisa Fantasy x Dtps. Happy Valentine</i>	Kokubunji(O/U)
Ice Shelf	<i>Dtps. Happy Fantasy x Dtps. City Girl</i>	Kokubunji
Leong Dorothy	<i>Phal. Ida Fukumura x Dtps. Sussex Valentine</i>	R.Leong
Lunar Romance	<i>Phal. Lunar Eclipse x Dtps. Happy Rainbow</i>	Kokubunji
Magic Morgenrot	<i>Phal. Morgenrot x Dtps. King Shiang's Rose</i>	W.Bohne
Malibu Allure	<i>Dtps. Veracruz x Phal. Zuma's Pixie</i>	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Lamplight	<i>Dtps. Kiska x Phal. venosa</i>	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Lorelei	<i>Dtps. Spuyten Duyvil x Phal. Crystal Veil</i>	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Matron	<i>Phal. Nancy Reagan x Dtps. Glenayle</i>	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Mirage	<i>Dtps. Alice Loeb x Phal. amabilis</i>	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Mission	<i>Dtps. Zuma White Puff x Phal. Villa Rey</i>	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Moonlight	<i>Dtps. White Wonder x Phal. Villa Rey</i>	Zuma Canyon
Manuel and Irma	<i>Phal. Special Glow x Dtps. Blushing Heat</i>	Hausermann
Mark Packard	<i>Dtps. Royal Welcome x Phal. Soroa Delight</i>	Hausermann
Minho Kingbeauty	<i>Dtps. King Shiang's Rose x Dtps. Taisuco Happybeauty</i>	H.Ginsberg(Min-Ho)
Orihime	<i>Dtps. Happy Valentine x Phal. Hinamatsuri</i>	Kokubunji
Perseus	<i>Phal. Musashino x Dtps. City Girl</i>	Kokubunji
Phabulous Gold	<i>Dtps. Gorgeous Gold x Phal. Star of Florida</i>	Phab.Ph(al).(O/U)
Porcelain Ribbon	<i>Phal. Pink Porcelain x Dtps. Color Ribbon</i>	Hausermann
Renaissance Maiden	<i>Phal. Claude Gendreau x Dtps. Maid Marian</i>	Hausermann
Roberto Lopez	<i>Dtps. Candy Surprise x Phal. Sensational Opening</i>	Hausermann
Ruby Heart	<i>Phal. Sea Breeze x Dtps. Unique Opening</i>	Hausermann
Starry Heavens	<i>Dtps. Happy Rainbow x Dtps. Happy Valentine</i>	Kokubunji
Thomas Packard	<i>Phal. Seminole x Dtps. Lavender Lace</i>	Hausermann
White Chalk	<i>Phal. Pale Dove x Dtps. Hudson Bay</i>	Hausermann
DRACULA		
Nightshade	<i>Drac. vampira x Drac. robledorum</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
DRACUVALLIA		
Fleur	<i>Masd. veitchiana x Drac. gigas</i>	F.Malcolm(Hillsview)
EPIDENDRUM		
Angel Kiss	<i>Epi. radicans x Epi. imatophyllum</i>	Dogashima
Memoria Marie Selby	<i>Epi. crinitum x Epi. ciliare</i>	M.Selby Bot.Gdns.(J.Keen)
Spring Time	<i>Epi. Angel Kiss x Epi. Joseph Lii</i>	Dogashima
GALEANDRA		
Honey Dobrow	<i>Gal. Beth Stubbings x Gal. leptoceras</i>	J.Stubbings
KIRCHARA		
Tampa Dixie	<i>Slc. Dixie Jewels x Epi. tampense</i>	A.Klehm
LAELIA		
Fenland Sprite	<i>L. albida x L. pumila</i>	K.& B.Beale
LAELIOCATTLEYA		
Aussie Splash	<i>C. Penny Kuroda x Lc. Aussie Sunset</i>	L.Sakrzewski(Fame Orch.)
Beauty Holiday Utuado	<i>L. rubescens x C. Cynthia Martel Utuado</i>	Orch. by Eli
Bonzabeth	<i>Lc. Bonanza x Lc. Elizabeth Off</i>	M.Mineta(O/U)
Chocolate Mountain	<i>Lc. Indian Mountain x C. Chocolate Drop</i>	A.Klehm
Christina Caswell	<i>Lc. Tom Kitayama x C. Ursula Adam</i>	C.Caswell(Gubler)
City Lights	<i>Lc. Royal Emperor x C. Little Dipper</i>	Gold Country
Court Jester	<i>L. jongheana x C. Little Dipper</i>	Gold Country
Fenland Firecrest	<i>L. Queada x C. forbesii</i>	K.& B.Beale
Fenland Sunset	<i>Lc. Rojo x C. chocoensis</i>	K.& B.Beale
Hawaiian Ace	<i>Lc. Robon x Lc. Bonanza</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Bonnet	<i>Lc. Mariner x Lc. Mary Elizabeth Bohn</i>	Kodama
Koyama Akira	<i>C. Gloriette x Lc. Antonetta Mahan</i>	K.Koyama(Saeki Nurs.)
Lulu's Song	<i>C. Lulu x Lc. Mari's Song</i>	L.Sakrzewski(Fame Orch.)
Maui Treasure	<i>Lc. Persepolis x C. Horace</i>	Exotic Orchids
Memoria Maxine Muhs	<i>Lc. Bright Night x C. guttata</i>	C.Caswell(Gubler)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
LAELIOCATTLEYA (continued)		
Millapa	<i>L. milleri</i> x <i>Lc. Jalapa</i>	M.Mineta(O/U)
Sierra Splash	<i>C. Penny Kuroda</i> x <i>Lc. Love Knot</i>	Gold Country
Tahoe Rose	<i>C. walkeriana</i> x <i>L. purpurata</i>	Gold Country
LOWARA		
Naomi Furuichi	<i>Sl. Gratrixiae</i> x <i>Bl. Richard Mueller</i>	T.Inoue
LYCASTE		
Island of Peaklena	<i>Lyc. Highland Peak</i> x <i>Lyc. Koolena</i>	Kokusai(J.Shimazaki)
MACLELLANARA		
Margaret Lomas	<i>McIna. Pagan Lovesong</i> x <i>Odcdm. Golden Trident</i>	Phab.Phal.(O/U)
MASDEVALLIA		
Andean Prince	<i>Masd. welischii</i> x <i>Masd. panguiensis</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Andean Princess	<i>Masd. coccinea</i> x <i>Masd. panguiensis</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Curly George	<i>Masd. notosibirica</i> x <i>Masd. caudivolvula</i>	W.Burton
Earl Bishop	<i>Masd. Fraseri</i> x <i>Masd. Marguerite</i>	Allen Clark(D.Harvey)
Maui Jewel	<i>Masd. tonduzii</i> x <i>Masd. glandulosa</i>	I.Komoda
Red Sun	<i>Masd. welischii</i> x <i>Masd. Urubamba</i>	W.Miles(O/U)
Soufflé	<i>Masd. Angel Tang</i> x <i>Masd. tonduzii</i>	Dr B.C.Berliner
MILTASSIA		
Bonneroo	<i>Brs. arcuigera</i> x <i>Milt. schroederiana</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(M.G.Harris)
Charlie Loo	<i>Mtssa. Charles M. Fitch</i> x <i>Brs. Edvah Loo</i>	J.& C.Baughman (Rod McLellan Co.)
Orchid Man	<i>Brs. verrucosa</i> x <i>Milt. Earl Dunn</i>	J.Palermo(O/U)
Spider Man	<i>Brs. Spider's Feast</i> x <i>Mtssa. Orchid Man</i>	J.Palermo
MILTONIA		
Angel Falls	<i>Milt. santanaei</i> x <i>Milt. phalaenopsis</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(M.G.Harris)
Bermuda Pink	<i>Milt. Boris Jochelson</i> x <i>Milt. Spinnaker</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(M.G.Harris)
Islandia	<i>Milt. Hamburg</i> x <i>Milt. Anamaria Baptista</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(M.G.Harris)
Jeanne Rose	<i>Milt. Jean Carlson</i> x <i>Milt. roezlii</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(M.G.Harris)
Maui Sunrise	<i>Milt. Alison Tom</i> x <i>Milt. Lorene</i>	I.Komoda(Hajime Ono)
Memoria Dale Carlson	<i>Milt. Limelight</i> x <i>Milt. Red Tide</i>	E.Carlson
Moonlighter	<i>Milt. Bleuana</i> x <i>Milt. santanaei</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(M.G.Harris)
Morning Glory	<i>Milt. Lynne Waihee</i> x <i>Milt. Alysno Ono</i>	I.Komoda(Hajime Ono)
Rainbow Bay	<i>Milt. Goodnews Bay</i> x <i>Milt. Rainbow Falls</i>	E.Carlson
Salida del Sol	<i>Milt. Tyreka</i> x <i>Milt. Bleuana</i>	Castle Rock Orchids (M.G.Harris)
Snow Bird	<i>Milt. Lynne Waihee</i> x <i>Milt. roezlii</i>	I.Komoda(Hajime Ono)
Spinnaker	<i>Milt. Doctor Ruth Ono</i> x <i>Milt. Bleuana</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(J.McCully)
MILTONIDIUM		
Hawaiian Sunset	<i>Mtdm. Pupukea Sunset</i> x <i>Milt. warszewiczii</i>	H & R
Rosy Sunset	<i>Mtdm. Pupukea Sunset</i> x <i>Onc. ornithorhynchum</i>	H & R
MOKARA		
Marina Mahathir	<i>Mkra. Khaw Phaik Suan</i> x <i>V. Amphai</i>	Hew Nursery(Lum Chin Orchids)
*NEOAËRISTYLIS (Nrst.)		
Dale Mettler	<i>Aër. lawrenceae</i> x <i>Neost. Fuchs Ocean Spray</i>	J.Majewski
ODONTIODA		
Cranberry Leopard	<i>Oda. Marie Antoinette</i> x <i>Oda. San Elijo Joy</i>	Orchid Zone(R.Dugger)
Cranberry Marble	<i>Oda. Calico Lady</i> x <i>Oda. Cranberry Leopard</i>	Orchid Zone(E.Carlson)
Quedlinburg	<i>Oda. Countess</i> x <i>Odm. Burkhard Holm</i>	D.Lambrecht(D.Schmidt)
ODONTOCIDIUM		
Lynn Jessmon	<i>Odm. bictoniense</i> x <i>Onc. Pauoa Gold</i>	A.Klehm
Paula Hausermann	<i>Odcdm. Tiger Hambühren</i> x <i>Odcdm. Sheer-Kahn</i>	Hausermann
Volcano Love	<i>Odm. Red Nugget</i> x <i>Odcdm. Solana</i>	Akatsuka Orch.Gdns.
ODONTOGLOSSUM		
Spotted Leopard	<i>Odm. Hallio-Crispum</i> x <i>Odm. maculatum</i>	S.Cutone(Robert Hamilton)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
ONCIDIUM		
Aloha Sun	<i>Onc. Alohi</i> x <i>Onc. Kinsei</i>	Aloha Orchids
Cadmium Light	<i>Onc. sylvestre</i> x <i>Onc. Robsan</i>	Dr/Mrs K.Wilson
Elfin Pride	<i>Onc. Memoria</i> Ralph Yagi x <i>Onc. Esther</i> Oka	K.Oka
Elfin Song	<i>Onc. Louise</i> Elmore x <i>Onc. Carol</i> Oka	K.Oka
Elfin Wish	<i>Onc. Till</i> Then x <i>Onc. Carol</i> Oka	K.Oka
Hickory Hollow	<i>Onc. Cynthia</i> Morton x <i>Onc. Tender</i> Love	J.Molenock
Lavender Snow	<i>Onc. pulchellum</i> x <i>Onc. Lavender</i> Mist	Dr/Mrs K.Wilson
Maple Hollow	<i>Onc. Tafsan</i> x <i>Onc. Private</i> Stock	J.Molenock
Raspberry Glow	<i>Onc. Angel</i> Mist x <i>Onc. Robsan</i>	Dr/Mrs K.Wilson
Spruce Hollow	<i>Onc. Angel</i> Face x <i>Onc. Wave</i> Dancer	J.Molenock
Tafsan	<i>Onc. Taffy</i> x <i>Onc. Robsan</i>	J.Molenock(Richella)
OPSISANDRA		
Demon Monster	<i>Vdps. undulata</i> x <i>V. denisoniana</i>	Liu Fang-Yuan
OTAARA		
Bea Sellers	<i>Blc. Jane</i> Helton x <i>Ctna. Keith</i> Roth	C.L.A.N.Trop.(J.Kingsbury)
*PALERMOARA (Pal.)		
Toothpick Fantasy	<i>Gmda. Admaste</i> x <i>Comp. speciosa</i>	J.Palermo
PAPHIOPEDILUM		
Argubull	<i>Paph. bullenianum</i> x <i>Paph. argus</i>	A.Klehm
Arlene Marie	<i>Paph. Transvaal</i> x <i>Paph. malipoense</i>	Hausermann
Black Marble	<i>Paph. Oriental</i> Marble x <i>Paph. Maudiae</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Charlie's Star	<i>Paph. charlesworthii</i> x <i>Paph. Starr</i> Beam	A.Klehm
Chet Byers	<i>Paph. victoria-regina</i> x <i>Paph. glanduliferum</i>	C/J's Orch.
Chi Chi Fair	<i>Paph. Faire-Maud</i> x <i>Paph. Chiara</i>	A.Klehm
China Breeze	<i>Paph. gratrixianum</i> x <i>Paph. purpuratum</i>	D.Pulley
Cicada's Secret	<i>Paph. Jewelled</i> Cicada x <i>Paph. Oriental</i> Mystique	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Cicada's Song	<i>Paph. Goultenianum</i> x <i>Paph. Jewelled</i> Cicada	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Cousin Doell	<i>Paph. Prime</i> Child x <i>Paph. niveum</i>	A.Klehm
Dealer's Choice	<i>Paph. fairrieianum</i> x <i>Paph. Treevill</i> Winston	Orchids Royale
Dragonsong	<i>Paph. Red</i> Maude x <i>Paph. sanderianum</i>	Orchid Zone(T.Root)
Fanatic's Surprise	<i>Paph. Kevin's</i> Wine x <i>Paph. Fremont</i> Peak	I.Snyder(Paphanatics)
Fantastic Adventure	<i>Paph. Fantastic</i> Feline x <i>Paph. Small</i> World	F.R.Haynes
Galadriel	<i>Paph. delenatii</i> x <i>Paph. Skip</i> Bartlett	Castle Rock Orchids(W.Sinkler)
Golden Jubilee	<i>Paph. Acclamation</i> x <i>Paph. armeniacum</i>	Orchids Royale
Green Earth	<i>Paph. Golden</i> Child x <i>Paph. Sheila</i> Hanes	Orchid Zone(T.Root)
Hamana Island	<i>Paph. Hamana</i> Dream x <i>Paph. Hamana</i> Egret	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Junty	<i>Paph. Keyeshill</i> x <i>Paph. Tree</i> of Glory	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Knight	<i>Paph. Hamana</i> Dream x <i>Paph. Skip</i> Bartlett	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Sweet	<i>Paph. Hamana</i> Sea x <i>Paph. Jolly</i> Green Gem	Saeki Nurs.
Hampshire Barber	<i>Paph. Onyx</i> x <i>Paph. barbatum</i>	A.Klehm
Hampshire Harvest	<i>Paph. Danella</i> x <i>Paph. Valwin</i>	A.Klehm
Hampshire Hawk	<i>Paph. Makuli</i> x <i>Paph. Redhawk</i>	A.Klehm
Hanes Pistachio	<i>Paph. Hanes</i> Red x <i>Paph. malipoense</i>	A.Klehm(J.Hanes)
Hanes Red	<i>Paph. Jean</i> Wilcox x <i>Paph. Red</i> Splendor	A.Klehm(J.Hanes)
Hot Stuff	<i>Paph. Golden</i> Chalice x <i>Paph. armeniacum</i>	Orchids Royale
Iceberg	<i>Paph. Response</i> x <i>Paph. Saint</i> Quens Bay	Orchids Royale
Lemon Pepper	<i>Paph. Gege</i> Hughes x <i>Paph. godefroyae</i>	Orchid Zone(T.Root)
Marsh Light	<i>Paph. Emerald</i> Forest x <i>Paph. bellatulum</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(W.Sinkler)
Meadowglow	<i>Paph. Tanya</i> x <i>Paph. Meadowlark</i>	Orchid Zone(T.Root)
Memoria Allen Brown	<i>Paph. Joanne's</i> Wine x <i>Paph. Mario</i> Palmieri	Florafest
Mesmerized	<i>Paph. Pandemonium</i> x <i>Paph. Vixen</i>	Orchids Royale
Mythic Quest	<i>Paph. Via</i> Quatal x <i>Paph. Oriental</i> Marble	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Mythic Way	<i>Paph. Raisin</i> Eyes x <i>Paph. Via</i> Quatal	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Nightarrow	<i>Paph. Jolly</i> Roger x <i>Paph. Voodoo</i> Magic	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Oriental Cavort	<i>Paph. Alma</i> Gavaert x <i>Paph. Oriental</i> Artist	A.Klehm
Pamela Pavlik	<i>Paph. Jack</i> Tonkin x <i>Paph. Bell</i> O'Ireland	A.Klehm
Pan Pacific	<i>Paph. Pacific</i> Ocean x <i>Paph. Algonquin</i>	Orchid Zone(T.Root)
Pathfinder Atlas	<i>Paph. Startler</i> x <i>Paph. Rosemary</i> Upton	S.Condon
Pathfinder Austere	<i>Paph. Peter</i> Black x <i>Paph. Copperware</i>	S.Condon
Pathfinder Celebrity	<i>Paph. Eileen</i> Condon x <i>Paph. Winston</i> Churchill	S.Condon
Pathfinder Icarus	<i>Paph. Personella</i> x <i>Paph. Nowara</i>	S.Condon
Pathfinder Repose	<i>Paph. Honey</i> Plume x <i>Paph. Toney</i>	S.Condon(Ratcliffe)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PAPHIOPEDILUM (continued)		
Rioja	<i>Paph. A. de Lairese</i> x <i>Paph. Goultenianum</i>	F.R.Haynes
Rosewater	<i>Paph. Personella</i> x <i>Paph. Colonist</i>	Adelaide
Royale Times	<i>Paph. Royal Anthem</i> x <i>Paph. spicerianum</i>	Orchids Royale
Silver Cherub	<i>Paph. Maudiae</i> x <i>Paph. Silvara</i>	F.R.Haynes
Sthree Hunt	<i>Paph. Mario Palmieri</i> x <i>Paph. Colorbox</i>	Florafest
Stokemoore	<i>Paph. Chardmoore</i> x <i>Paph. Stoke Poges</i>	V.De Rosa(O/U)
Tantanoola	<i>Paph. Rampion</i> x <i>Paph. Cross-Bow</i>	Adelaide
Thunder Cat	<i>Paph. Jenna Marie</i> x <i>Paph. Pandemonium</i>	Orchids Royale
Tiger Hill	<i>Paph. Tiger Top</i> x <i>Paph. Keyeshill</i>	Orchids Royale
Tumby Bay	<i>Paph. Galahad</i> x <i>Paph. Harmotome</i>	Adelaide
Velveteen	<i>Paph. Edward Marshall Boehm</i> x <i>Paph. Jenna Marie</i>	Orchids Royale
Wössner Black Apple	<i>Paph. appletonianum</i> x <i>Paph. Knock Knock</i>	F.Glanz
Wössner Cilium	<i>Paph. ciliolare</i> x <i>Paph. emersonii</i>	F.Glanz
Wössner Henrycolor	<i>Paph. concolor</i> x <i>Paph. henryanum</i>	F.Glanz
Wössner Liemipar	<i>Paph. liemianum</i> x <i>Paph. parishii</i>	F.Glanz
Wössner Sprinter	<i>Paph. Franz Glanz</i> x <i>Paph. Conco-bellatulum</i>	F.Glanz
Wössner White Cup	<i>Paph. Gloriosum</i> x <i>Paph. Yerba Buena</i>	F.Glanz
PARACHILUS		
Cherry Cheer	<i>Sarco. Ruby</i> x <i>Psarco. hirticalcar</i>	R.Clement
Selcher	<i>Prcls. Selwyn</i> x <i>Sarco. Cherie</i>	W.T.Upton
PHAIOCALANTHE		
Peter Shaw	<i>Phaius Gravesiae</i> x <i>Cal. vestita</i>	B.Southwood
PHALAEOPSIS		
Adam's Welcome	<i>Phal. Welcome Home</i> x <i>Phal. Hausermann's Adam</i>	Hausermann
Alberto Perez	<i>Phal. Hausermann's Treasure</i> x <i>Phal. equestris</i>	Hausermann
Amanda Wagner	<i>Phal. Prairie Dancer</i> x <i>Phal. Hausermann's Tempter</i>	Hausermann
American Seraphin	<i>Phal. Memoria Thekla Johnson</i> x <i>Phal. Hakalau Queen</i>	P.Dulong(A & P Orch.)
Angela Hampton	<i>Phal. Angela Dumas</i> x <i>Phal. Hamptons Pride</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(W.Sinkler)
Arctic Treat	<i>Phal. Ice Treat</i> x <i>Phal. Smile Maker</i>	Hausermann
Aries	<i>Phal. Elinor Shaffer</i> x <i>Phal. Musashino</i>	Kokubunji
Bluequill Fire Fly	<i>Phal. Cordova</i> x <i>Phal. George Vasquez</i>	W.Bohne
Bluequill Girl	<i>Phal. Lily Lan</i> x <i>Phal. Penang Girl</i>	W.Bohne
Bluequill Matchless	<i>Phal. Red-Hot Chili</i> x <i>Phal. George Vasquez</i>	W.Bohne
Brian Robert Morse	<i>Phal. All Aglow</i> x <i>Phal. Ed Schnell</i>	Hausermann
Brother Heather	<i>Phal. Brother Delight</i> x <i>Phal. Carmela's Spots</i>	G.Alm(Brother)
Buena Sunspot	<i>Phal. Buena Cerise Sparks</i> x <i>Phal. Goldberry</i>	Oceanside
Burnished Bronze	<i>Phal. Goldiana</i> x <i>Phal. venosa</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(M.Heck)
Charity Gala	<i>Phal. Hausermann's Charity</i>	
	x <i>Phal. Sensational Opening</i>	Hausermann
Charlie Horse	<i>Phal. Penguin</i> x <i>Phal. Hatsuyuki</i>	Hausermann
Cygnus	<i>Phal. Tokyo Bridal</i> x <i>Phal. Silky Moon</i>	Kokubunji
Daniel Fujii	<i>Phal. Sandra Tullis Galaxy</i>	
	x <i>Phal. Hausermann's Goldcup</i>	Hausermann
Dawn Ghost	<i>Phal. Alice Gloria</i> x <i>Phal. Dawn Promise</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(W.Sinkler)
Diana's Smile	<i>Phal. Royal Fantasy</i> x <i>Phal. Gallant Beau</i>	Kokubunji
Dorothy Belle	<i>Phal. Dorothy Hobson</i> x <i>Phal. amboinensis</i>	W.Tippit
Eagle's Summit	<i>Phal. White Eagle</i> x <i>Phal. Taisuco Kaalagance</i>	Hausermann
Eldorado Sands	<i>Phal. Sand Pebbles</i> x <i>Phal. Rousserole</i>	Gold Country
Ever Spring Delight	<i>Phal. New Glad</i> x <i>Phal. Golden Peoker</i>	Ever Spring O.N.
Ever Spring Fairy	<i>Phal. Taisuco Kochdian</i> x <i>Phal. Golden Peoker</i>	Ever Spring O.N.
Ever Spring Gentle	<i>Phal. Maki Watanabe</i> x <i>Phal. Golden Peoker</i>	Ever Spring O.N.
Ever Spring Perfect	<i>Phal. Golden Peoker</i> x <i>Phal. Wedding Waltz</i>	Ever Spring O.N.
Ever Spring Sunshine	<i>Phal. Golden Peoker</i> x <i>Phal. Super Stupid</i>	Ever Spring O.N.
Felipe Flores	<i>Phal. Tasha Rose</i> x <i>Phal. Angel Dancer</i>	Hausermann
Frozen Polaris	<i>Phal. Tokyo Bridal</i> x <i>Phal. Shirayukihime</i>	Kokubunji
Giant Princess	<i>Phal. Kung's Princess</i> x <i>Phal. gigantea</i>	Orchid Connection(O/U)
Glad Dawn	<i>Phal. Be Glad</i> x <i>Phal. Dawn Treader</i>	Gold Country
Gloria Hampton	<i>Phal. Hamptons Pride</i> x <i>Phal. Alice Gloria</i>	Castle Rock Orchids(W.Sinkler)
Hamana Idol	<i>Phal. Ace</i> x <i>Phal. Zuma Urchin</i>	Saeki Nurs.
Hamptons Treat	<i>Phal. Hamptons Pride</i> x <i>Phal. Ice Treat</i>	Hausermann
Jazzy	<i>Phal. Brazilian Legend</i>	
	x <i>Phal. Massachusetts Stripe</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Jovial Beginnings	<i>Phal. Beginner's Champ</i> x <i>Phal. Smile Maker</i>	Hausermann

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PHALAEENOPSIS (continued)		
Jovial Dreams	<i>Phal.</i> Smile Maker x <i>Phal.</i> Cool Whip	Hausermann
Kathleen Marie Strong	<i>Phal.</i> Sea Breeze x <i>Phal.</i> Desert Star	Hausermann
Kilby Cassiola	<i>Phal.</i> Cassandra x <i>Phal.</i> <i>violacea</i>	C.Taylor
Koloa Stripe	<i>Phal.</i> Chih Shang's Stripes x <i>Phal.</i> Matou Stripe	A.Sugano(Norman's Orchids)
Little Bebe	<i>Phal.</i> Little Netsuke x <i>Phal.</i> Deventeriana	W.Tippit
Lunar Eclipse	<i>Phal.</i> Muriel Turner x <i>Phal.</i> Grace Palm	Kokubunji
Malibu Algold	<i>Phal.</i> Alysha's Delight x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Class	<i>Phal.</i> Prince Takamado x <i>Phal.</i> Be Tris	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Crown	<i>Phal.</i> Gato x <i>Phal.</i> Prince Takamado	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Dart	<i>Phal.</i> Sherose x <i>Phal.</i> Zuma's Pixie	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Fireball	<i>Phal.</i> Cardinal x <i>Phal.</i> <i>violacea</i>	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Gnome	<i>Phal.</i> Artemis x <i>Phal.</i> <i>equestris</i>	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Karma	<i>Phal.</i> Fairy Tales x <i>Phal.</i> Kathleen Ai	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Knockout	<i>Phal.</i> Yolanda Josefa Wever x <i>Phal.</i> Iroquois	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Majesty	<i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Wild Thing x <i>Phal.</i> Rousserole	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Memoir	<i>Phal.</i> Little Hal x <i>Phal.</i> Zuma's Pixie	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Merit	<i>Phal.</i> Nancy Am x <i>Phal.</i> Timothy Christopher	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Minute	<i>Phal.</i> Be Tris x <i>Phal.</i> Zuma's Pixie	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Papoose	<i>Phal.</i> Via Malibu x <i>Phal.</i> Zuma's Pixie	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Pioneer	<i>Phal.</i> <i>sanderiana</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Zuma's Pixie	Zuma Canyon
Melanie Fujii	<i>Phal.</i> Enchantress x <i>Phal.</i> Chapel White	Hausermann
Memoria Karen Sale	<i>Phal.</i> Heart of Gold x <i>Phal.</i> <i>equestris</i>	Hausermann
Moon Jacker	<i>Phal.</i> Lunar Eclipse x <i>Phal.</i> Musashino	Kokubunji
Moon Over Soroa	<i>Phal.</i> Moonlit Snow x <i>Phal.</i> Soroa Delight	Hausermann
Morning Sun	<i>Phal.</i> Jungle Warrior x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Wonder	C.Alford
Northern Cross	<i>Phal.</i> Paper Moon x <i>Phal.</i> Lunar Eclipse	Kokubunji
Orchid Man's Spot	<i>Phal.</i> Mivac Sweetissimo x <i>Phal.</i> Moving Day	J.Palermo
Parade Lady Neal	<i>Phal.</i> Parade Ruffant x <i>Phal.</i> Parade Arctic Dream	Parade Orchids
Parade Oranchamp	<i>Phal.</i> William of Orange x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Champion	Parade Orchids
Peggy Champion	<i>Phal.</i> Alysha's Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Wild Thing	Hausermann
Pepper Queen	<i>Phal.</i> Pepper Wild x <i>Phal.</i> Martin's Queen	Hausermann
Pink on Pink	<i>Phal.</i> Arlene Andrews	Castle Rock Orchids
Pot of Gold	x <i>Phal.</i> Memoria Scarlet Obruener	(W.Sinkler)
Prairie Berry	<i>Phal.</i> <i>amboinensis</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Gift	W.Tippit
Radiant Eyes	<i>Phal.</i> Prairie Du Sac x <i>Phal.</i> Iceberry	Hausermann
Ruth's Smile	<i>Phal.</i> Starry Eyes x <i>Phal.</i> Radiant Rosewood	Hausermann
Shameless	<i>Phal.</i> Smile Maker x <i>Phal.</i> Ruth Edelman	Hausermann
Snow Champion	<i>Phal.</i> Alysha's Rose x <i>Phal.</i> First Blush	C.Alford
South Pacific Stripes	<i>Phal.</i> Snow Mountain x <i>Phal.</i> Hime Shirayuki	N.Carr(O/U)
Spring Lamb	<i>Phal.</i> Coral Lake x <i>Phal.</i> Chih Shang's Stripes	South Pacific(Autumn Water)
Sugar Crystal	<i>Phal.</i> Memoria Thekla Johnson x <i>Phal.</i> Colombiana	C.Alford
Sweet Grass Sundance	<i>Phal.</i> Powdered Sugar x <i>Phal.</i> Smile Maker	Hausermann
Tokyo Bridal	<i>Phal.</i> Sonnenfleck x <i>Phal.</i> George Vasquez	W.Bohne
Western Blush	<i>Phal.</i> Hakalau Queen x <i>Phal.</i> Mount Kaala	Kokubunji(Tokyo O.N.)
Western Daybreak	<i>Phal.</i> Western Light x <i>Phal.</i> Rothschildiana	Omaha Orch.(O/U)
Western Light	<i>Phal.</i> Western Dawn x <i>Phal.</i> <i>stuartiana</i>	Omaha Orch.(O/U)
White Ibis	<i>Phal.</i> Western Daybreak x <i>Phal.</i> Gladrose	Omaha Orch.(O/U)
	<i>Phal.</i> Memoria Thekla Johnson x <i>Phal.</i> White Tower	C.Alford
PHRAGMIPEDIUM		
Evy Finegan	<i>Phrag.</i> Grande x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>caricinum</i>	Woodstream
Moche	<i>Phrag.</i> <i>sargentianum</i> x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>klotzschianum</i>	G.Baese(L.Hegedus)
Moon Shadow	<i>Phrag.</i> Calurum x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>warscewiczianum</i> †	D.Olivas
*PORTERARA (Prta.)		
Blue Boy	Strts. Blue Knob x <i>V. coerulea</i>	W.T.Upton
POTINARA		
Bill Coppenhaver	<i>Pot.</i> Haystack Mountains x <i>Pot.</i> David Sellers	C.L.A.N.Trop.
Bold Tapestry	<i>Blc.</i> Memoria Benigno Aquino x <i>Sc.</i> Batemanniana	C.Alford(Carmela)
Bradford Craig Lundberg	<i>Lc.</i> Acker's Madison x <i>Pot.</i> Hausermann's Treasure	Hausermann
Carol Jean	<i>Pot.</i> Afternoon Delight x <i>Blc.</i> Kurt Hausermann	Hausermann
Coccispirit	<i>Soph.</i> <i>coccinea</i> x <i>Pot.</i> Free Spirit	Kokusai
Hawaiian Spectacular	<i>Pot.</i> Alyce Kaiser x <i>Blc.</i> Edisto	Kodama(Carmela)
Koyama Naoko	<i>Lc.</i> Elissa x <i>Pot.</i> Medea	K.Koyama(Saeki Nurs.)
Lea Ruth	<i>Pot.</i> Salmon Splendor x <i>Slc.</i> George Hausermann	Hausermann

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
POTINARA (continued)		
Lost Matchmaker	<i>Slc.</i> Falcon x <i>Blc.</i> Gold Wood	M.Mineta(O/U)
Memoria Hide Akatsuka	<i>Pot.</i> Sally Taylor x <i>Pot.</i> Memoria Wang Tzu-Chang	Akatsuka Orch.Gdns.
Memoria Yoshi Tsubaki	<i>Blc.</i> Jeremy Island x <i>Pot.</i> Hisako Akatsuka	Akatsuka Orch.Gdns (H.Nishiguchi)
Miva Do	<i>C.</i> Angela Verdura Cordoní x <i>Pot.</i> Orglade's Tradition	Michel Vacherot
Nancy Jean	<i>Slc.</i> Naomi Kerns x <i>Pot.</i> Doctor David Brown	M.Buquoi
Rajah's Fire	<i>Low.</i> Spitfire x <i>Slc.</i> Rajah's Ruby	Gold Country
Rosalinda Muhs	<i>Slc.</i> Anthony Muhs x <i>Bc.</i> Gattón Lily	C.Caswell(Gubler)
Sweet Lorraine	<i>Blc.</i> Memoria Helen Brown x <i>Slc.</i> California Apricot	Gold Country
Tangerine Sunset	<i>Slc.</i> Tangerine Jewel x <i>Blc.</i> Waikiki Sunset	L.Sakrzewski(Fame Orch.)
Wössner Goldi	<i>Pot.</i> Wössner Koralle x <i>C.</i> Fascelis	F.Glanz
PROMENAEA		
Florafest Gold	<i>Prom.</i> <i>xanthina</i> x <i>Prom.</i> Samsu	Florafest
Florafest Sparkler	<i>Prom.</i> Colmaniana x <i>Prom.</i> Samsu	Florafest
RENANCENTRUM		
Buddhas' Blessings	<i>Ren.</i> Kalsom x <i>Asctm.</i> Sagarik Gold	How Wai Ron
RHINOCHILUS		
Yellow Cascades	<i>Sarco.</i> Canary x <i>Rhincs.</i> Dorothy	Florafest(L.Fagg)
RODRICIDIUM		
Choice Red	<i>Rdcm.</i> Robsan's Choice x <i>Onc.</i> Spiffy	J.Molenock(Richella)
Sissy	<i>Rdcm.</i> Spicey x <i>Onc.</i> Missy	J.Molenock(Richella)
SARCOCHILUS		
Highton Magic	<i>Sarco.</i> Pinkhart x <i>Sarco.</i> <i>fitzgeraldii</i>	Florafest(L.Fagg)
Highton Sparkle	<i>Sarco.</i> Bongeon x <i>Sarco.</i> <i>fitzgeraldii</i>	Florafest(L.Fagg)
Pink Cascades	<i>Sarco.</i> Shooting Star x <i>Sarco.</i> <i>fitzgeraldii</i>	Florafest(L.Fagg)
Red Cascades	<i>Sarco.</i> Pinky x <i>Sarco.</i> <i>fitzgeraldii</i>	Florafest(L.Fagg)
SARTYLIS		
Toowoomba Sparkle	<i>Sarco.</i> Fitzhart x <i>Rhy.</i> <i>retusa</i>	Florafest
*SIGMACIDIUM (<i>Sgdm.</i>)		
Arnold Klehm	<i>Onc.</i> <i>isthmi</i> x <i>Sgm.</i> <i>picturatisissima</i> †	A.Klehm
SOPHROCATTLEYA		
Dal's Good One	<i>Sc.</i> Beaufort x <i>Sc.</i> Memoria Ellen Littman	D.& B.Littman
SOPHROLAELIOCATTLEYA		
Anthony Muhs	<i>Slc.</i> Naomi Kerns x <i>Lc.</i> Memoria Maxine Muhs	C.Caswell(Gubler)
Chiyo Kubota	<i>Sl.</i> Pole Star x <i>Lc.</i> Bonanzabeth	M.Mineta
Dal's Angel	<i>Lc.</i> Angel Love x <i>Sc.</i> Lana Coryell	D.& B.Littman
Dixie Pearl	<i>Slc.</i> Dixie Jewels x <i>Slc.</i> Pearl Spencer	L.Sakrzewski(Fame Orch.)
Felspar	<i>Slc.</i> Helen Veliz x <i>Lc.</i> Susan Holguin	C.Caswell(O/U)
Phyllis Kaplan	<i>Sl.</i> Roya Evelyn x <i>Lc.</i> Mini Purple	A.Kaplan(Arbec)
Rosy Glow	<i>Sl.</i> Orpetii x <i>C.</i> Lynn Spencer	H & R
Streeter's Sunset	<i>Slc.</i> Tangerine Imp x <i>C.</i> <i>loddigesii</i>	R.Streeter
Tome Nakamura	<i>Lc.</i> Millapa x <i>Slc.</i> Jeweler's Art	M.Mineta
SPATHOGLOTTIS		
Bill Southwood	<i>Spa.</i> <i>kimballiana</i> x <i>Spa.</i> <i>bulbosa</i> †	B.Southwood
Ted Green	<i>Spa.</i> <i>kimballiana</i> x <i>Spa.</i> <i>tomentosa</i>	B.Southwood
STAALARA		
Sunset Scan	<i>Sl.</i> Sunset Glow x <i>Bark.</i> <i>scandens</i>	Kokusai
*TRISULOARA (<i>Tsla.</i>)		
Loman Trisulo	<i>Staal.</i> Gerardus x <i>Yam.</i> Madeira	W.Trisulo
VANDA		
Sophia Rose Stallone	<i>V.</i> Fuchs Violetta x <i>V.</i> Fuchs Magic	R.F.Orchids

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
VUYLSTEKEARA Glyndebourne Barbarina	<i>Odt</i> na. Mena x <i>Oda</i> . Dalmar	Charlesworth Div.McBean's
WILSONARA Hawaiian Connection	<i>Onc</i> . Honolulu x <i>Oda</i> . Alliance	Phab.Phal.(O/U)
YAMADARA Ernie Woods Orange Zip Tampa Gold	<i>Blc</i> . Golden Tang x <i>Epi</i> . <i>cordigerum</i> <i>Yam</i> . Zip x <i>C</i> . <i>aurantiaca</i> <i>Blc</i> . Benigno's Fortune x <i>Epi</i> . <i>tampense</i>	E.Woods A.Kiehm A.Kiehm
*YEEPENGARA (<i>Ypga</i> .) Wong Yit Hoe	<i>Prra</i> . Luke Thai x <i>Phal</i> . <i>denevei</i>	How Yee Peng
ZYGOCASTE Northwest Passage	<i>Z</i> . Artur Elle x <i>Lyc</i> . <i>skinneri</i>	Orchid Zone(R.Hull)
ZYGONISIA Okazaki Treasure	<i>Agn</i> . <i>cyanea</i> x <i>Z</i> . Okazaki Hope	T.Amano
ZYGOPETALUM Blanchetown Everspring Necessity Okazaki Hope	<i>Z</i> . Inky Dink x <i>Z</i> . Helen-Ku <i>Z</i> . Necessity x <i>Z</i> . Skippy Ku <i>Z</i> . Yolande x <i>Z</i> . Blackii <i>Z</i> . Blue Eyes x <i>Z</i> . Blackii	Adelaide Orchid Zone(O/U) Orchid Zone(O/U) T.Amano(Nagata Engei)

* New intergeneric name with abbreviation for the following combination. The botanical authority follows each component genus.

Neoaëristylis = *Aërides* Loureiro x *Neofinetia* Hu x *Rhynchostylis* Blume

Palermoara (named in honour of Mr & Mrs Joseph Palermo of New York, USA) = *Ada* Lindley x *Comparetia* Poeppig & Endlicher x *Gomesa* R.Brown

Porterara (named in honour of the late Mr A B Porter, one-time President of the Orchid Society of New South Wales, Australia) = *Rhynchostylis* Blume x *Sarcochilus* R.Brown x *Vanda* Jones ex Brown

Sigmacidium = *Oncidium* Swartz x *Sigmatostalix* H.G.Reichenbach

Trisuloara (named in honour of Mr Loman Trisulo of Indonesia) = *Barkeria* Knowles & Westcott x *Brassavola* R.Brown x *Cattleya* Lindley x

Epidendrum Linnaeus x *Laelia* Lindley x *Sophranitis* Lindley

Yeepengara (named in honour of Mr How Yee Peng of Singapore) = *Aërides* Loureiro x *Phalaenopsis* Blume x *Rhynchostylis* Blume x *Vanda* Jones ex R.Brown

† Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration:-

Dendrobium fuliginosum; *Phragmipedium warscewiczianum*; *Sigmatostalix picturatissima*; *Spathoglottis bulbosa*

CORRIGENDUM - *Orchid Review* list of:

July/August 1997, *Den*. Carnaval Ponce Ño: should read Carnaval Ponceño

CORRIGENDA - *Sander's List of Orchid Hybrids 1991-1995*

p.644 Paph. malipoense: delete entry x micranthum = Regcan Sanfan

p.651 Paph. micranthum: delete entry x malipoense = Regcan Sanfan

(Primary entries only noted below)

p.59 Add: Blc. Hawaiian Spirit (Lc. Mrs. Bertha Boeing x Bryce Canyon) Kodama 1991

p.101 C. guatemalensis (Unknown 1856): delete and transfer entry under to Guatemalensis above

p113 C. Shady Lady: seed parent should read Guatemalensis

p.437 Lc. Hawaiian Spirit: delete entry

NEW COMBINATION:-

To facilitate the publication of a new grex in *Catasetum* in a forthcoming list of New Orchid Hybrids it is necessary to formally transfer a recently described new species of *Clowesia* into *Catasetum*.

Catasetum dodsonianum (E.Aguirre) P.F. Hunt, *comb. nov.*

Basionym: *Clowesia dodsoniana* E.Aguirre in *Orquidea* (Mexico) 10 (1): 192 (1986)

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Orchid Registrar, P O Box 1072, FROME, Somerset BA11 5NY, England

Cattleyas

It will not be long before the days get longer and those cold nights will become warmer. Remember the equinox is just around the corner (September).

Don't be in a hurry to move your catts out into the open air. They will appreciate a little protection from those cool winds that blow well into the spring. I usually call this time of the year the problem time. Some days are beautiful and sunny while other are cold, cloudy and windy.

During the day open your ventilation if the weather is warm, but close them by night fall. Watch your watering, water only when dry and only on sunny days. If you grow your catts in *Sphagnum* wait until the moss starts to go white on top (dry). Do not keep the *Sphagnum* too wet as it will go dark and gummy. If this happens you will find that your roots will rot. To remedy the situation, do your plants a favour and repot them.

A good all round fertiliser to use this time of the year is GARDEN PARTY®. Use it at 3mls per litre of water. If you have plants in sheath or bud you can spray them with AGROBEST K-D-L®. This will improve colour, size, disease resistance and increased resistance to frost and cold.

If plants are overgrown and need dividing, wait until there is evidence of action in the root department. If you are just potting on, you can now do so. If you have not tried potting your catts in *Sphagnum*, give it a go! For best results add a little foam to the moss and don't press it down too hard. A little gravel around the top of the pot make it look nice and neat.

If you are potting on your seedlings do not overpot. After potting give plants a good soaking with a liquid fertilizer such as WUXAL® plus your favourite rooting hormone when repotting.

Cymbidiums

The potting season is now upon us. During the potting season you have the opportunity to inspect all plants for disease, pests and virus. Pests are usually of the scale and can be removed manually or use an insecticide that will control scale. Some of the most popular ones are ANTISCALE®, PEST OIL®, NATRASOAP® and ROGOR®. Diseases are usually bulb and root rots. If present, remove and soak plant in FOLI-FOS® or FONGARID®, LET PLANT DRY OFF BEFORE REPOTTING. Many growers use RIDOMIL 50G® when repotting as an insurance against root rots.

Be very observant in detecting virus in your plants. If in doubt show your plant to someone who may be able to help you or take the plant to your Ag. Dept. for identification. Just to confuse us orchid growers – not all leaf markings are virus symptoms. It could be fungus or a nutritional problem!

During spring give your flowering plants plenty of air movement. Water only on sunny days. Water weekly. Keep fertilizing with your favourite food. Most growers are now using Horticultural Solutions HSO22 during spring. GARDEN PARTY® is very popular as a fertilizer for cymbidium seedlings. You can use up to 5mls per litre for advanced seedlings (weekly).

With the warmer weather coming check your plants for two-spotted mites. Make sure

you look under the leaves. I know of some growers who are going to use D.C. TRON PLUS® oil on a regular basis this season to see if the oil will keep the mites away. The label rate is one litre in 100 litres of water, but most commercial flower growers have dropped it to 250 mls in 100 litres of water. The oil should also keep scale and mealy bugs away as an added bonus.

For those of you that still have plants in bloom, keep them cool and out of direct sun. Many growers often bring their favourite plants into their lounge room to admire their wonderful flowers. Please do not leave the plants indoors too long as you may find the plants will not flower next year for you.

Now is the time to visit your favourite nursery and buy a few seedlings. Remember, these seedlings could be your grand champion next season!

Masdevallia/Dracula

For most areas of Australia, where *Masdevallia/Dracula* are successfully cultivated, now is the time to start looking for evidence of a good Spring to early Summer flowering. Many buds can now be seen poking their heads up, through the sheath which surrounds the ramicaul, or the bottom part of the leaf. Keep this area clear of water lest the buds be lost due to rotting off. Sometimes as well, the bud may not be able to properly emerge and some careful slitting with a razor blade may be necessary to release it. Possibly in some areas, *Masdevallia veitchiana* is already in bloom as of course, this favourite flowers on and off throughout the year.

As temperatures drop and the rains hopefully begin for most of us, it is time, if you have not done so, to move your plants out of their Summer/Autumn positions, *Masdevallia/Dracula* are no different from other orchids, in that they do not take kindly to being wet and cold, for months at a time. Winter solid cover should be in place by now. Plants can continue to grow rather vigorously at this time, so fertilisers, albeit gentle, can be included at every watering. Late Autumn weather in the southern states and northern tablelands, approximates very closely the climate from the habitat as it is during most of the year.

Watering frequency should be reduced, however. In the south, shade cloth should be removed so as to take advantage of Winter light. No light, poor flowering! Should you be growing any species from the lower Andean altitudes, it is time to think about a little bottom heat to keep them going through the Winter. 8 to 10 deg. C. at night should be absolute minimum for these cold sensitive orchids. The application of a Natriphene spray at recommended strength for orchids, may assist at this time. During our Winter, I NEVER water during periods of naturally high humidity. I have learned from observation in the habitat, that even *Masdevallia* are able to withstand short periods of dryness without harmful effect as long as humidity it is always high. Let's say a minimum of 60% RH.

Sudden spotting or dropping of leaves suggests that it is too cold and this is the plant talking, to you, as well as advising that a little bottom heat, would be appreciated. Section

Ocillantes is at risk from the cold and many *Dracula* will spot their foliage rather badly if constant temperatures in the lower regions prevail for long periods. Cool nights are not a problem but little temperature increase during the daylight hours, over an extended period will see a decline in the health and vigour of many plants. Try to arrange things so that a 20 deg. C. day is possible. As always, air movement is as important now as it is in other seasons. KEEP THOSE FANS ON!

Dracula are one of the most vigorous of all the Pleurothallids and it is rare to see them give trouble in culture. Water quality may be a cause of foliage spotting and leaf tip die back. I have constant spotting with *Drac. gorgona* and suspect modern additives courtesy of the water board for causing this.

Flowering *Draculas* of course is a different matter. Observe cause and effect and all will ultimately fall into place. They are certainly worth the small amount of extra trouble and new techniques that may be required of them. Well flowered examples of *Dracs. vampira, wallisii, simian* or *chestertonii*, that's the one with the huge lip, are sights many people will never see unless they are grown, or should I say saved, by enthusiasts and conservation minded growers who are mindful of the rape and destruction of natural habitats.

The future of many species, unfortunately lays with artificial propagation techniques. Within our life time many of the gems we grow in our collections will disappear from their natural habitat.

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Now gone are the ecosystems of many, and as orchids can be very fussy about their growing environment, even in the country of origin, exact duplicates of micro climates can be difficult to find. It will always be preferable to leave the plants where they are and where they have evolved for certain sets of conditions, over the many thousands of years. Try and tell that to a land owner who wants to burn and slash, to grow corn and graze cattle through!

Because of the fact that many species may be endemic to areas of only a kilometre or so square, in the destruction of the habitat, we may be witnessing the extinction of many species. Our responsibility as dedicated and concerned growers, is to acquire and cultivate as many of these plants as possible, lest they be lost for all time!

Make sure you keep the snail/slug baits around at the moment, or all the good work will disappear in one night! Mesuroil is a good bait if you can find it although nothing beats a good solid boot before you retire for the night, especially if it has been raining. ■

Natives

This is the time of year we have all been waiting for. The cold of winter is over and the peak flowering period for natives is here. There is plenty of work to do and shows to visit with the latest hybrids in bloom but don't forget to stop and have a good look around your own collection.

Now is the time to have a serious look at your own plants. Are they flowering at their best and can you explain why if they aren't? Possible reasons for poor flowering include not enough light, wrong fertiliser or wrong time of application, too large a pot, pests eating the developing buds or simply the wrong year as some, particularly *Dendrobium speciosum* complex, seem to have a cycle to the quantity of blooms. Is it time to do some serious culling? Any plants, particularly hybrids, that do not make the grade should be disposed of as there is no point in giving bench space to inferior plants. Avoid the temptation to take them along to the sale table and pass them off to someone else who'll then face the same situation in a year or two. Some natives would make quite good garden specimens, particularly those with *Dendrobium speciosum* complex or *D. kingianum* in their parentage. They could be incorporated into a rockery or retaining wall. Others can be tied to trees or possibly fences. Remember to keep a close eye on any ties you use on growing plants as they can very quickly become tight and cut into the plant causing permanent damage. Use a material with some stretch and check regularly as the orchid will probably establish quickly in good conditions on a live host and the ties can be removed. If there is no sign of new roots attaching themselves to the host as soon as they appear the host might not be suitable.

Large potted specimen plants are another way to display orchids in a garden or paved area or deck. Choose plants which put out a lot of new growths each year and display their flowers clear of the foliage. Consider colours suitable for the location and the life of the blooms also. Quality is less important as the aim is the overall display not the individual flower. This could be the use for a favourite plant which is

not quite up to show standard but you don't wish to part with. Establishing specimen plants takes time and care but the rewards of a massed display are well worth it.

If you are going to enter any plants in a show there are a few things to do first. Get hold of the schedule and match your plants to the appropriate class. Make a list of all the plants you are taking... it will be much easier to account for them at pack-up time. Before the show go over every plant thoroughly and remove any dead material or unsightly chewed leaves. It is too late now for major flower manipulation but straighten out any that are tangled or caught. Check for pests such as aphids, scale, snails etc. as the owners of nearby plants on the table will not appreciate them. Pests in the potting media can be encouraged to depart by soaking the plant in water to the depth of the pot for several hours or overnight. This soaking will be beneficial to the plant if it has to sit on a table in a hot hall or air-conditioned shopping centre for several days. Just be sure the excess water has drained before putting the plants on the back seat of the car!! All well flowered plants are appreciated at shows. They may not win any prizes but the show would be very bare without them.

When the shows and flowers are finished it is time for some work. Repotting done before new growths begin to show will be easier on you as the shoots are very brittle and easy to break off.

Look at the plant and see if there is enough room for this season's growths. A mature plant will usually put out the same amount of growth each year but a seedling or young plant should produce more and larger ones each year. Is the potting media breaking down? The life of bark is dependant on a lot of things including initial quality, size of pieces and watering and fertilising program.

Don't overpot a plant or it may not fill the pot with roots. Potbound (within reason) plants tend to flower better. Seedlings usually need to be potted-on every year until they are out of the smallest pots. A mature plant may have some dead growth and need to be pulled apart and reassembled to give it a fresh new appearance. It will probably go back into the same pot. Remember that many native orchids flower from pseudobulbs which are leafless. They may look untidy but they will flower for a number of years. Remove those which are obviously dead (light colour, hollow or papery, broken). Backcutting is a good way to activate dormant "eyes" in larger plants. It involves cracking the

rhizome-not cutting or breaking through to divide the plant into smaller pieces, usually a minimum of three pseudobulbs.

With the return of warmer weather, regular watering needs to be established. Now is the time to fertilise. There are many arguments as to the best fertiliser but the approach of a little often rather than big does is best. I switch between organic and inorganic fertiliser. Fish emulsion is great a week after the neighbour has applied smelly chook manure to the lawn! Just keep a watch that growth is increasing in size or remaining constant in mature plants and that you are getting plenty of growth. No flowers may be the result of too much high nitrogen (N) fertiliser or not enough light. I try to start and finish spraying fertiliser in different places each time.

This is the time to prepare for the hot weather. Check that the fan is working in the hothouse and put any summer shade in position now. Take care to thoroughly re-wet any plants which have dried out over winter – the wet season is due.

Look for blocked misters and leaks in the watering system. Check that every plant is getting its fair share. Hanging plants which have grown may well prevent those beneath from getting adequate water.

Remove weeds now before they get the chance to take over or drop seed. Clean up around plants again now that spring starters will be visible.

This is a good time to deflask seedlings. Be wary of really hot days and be sure to protect plants as the tender seedlings can dry out quickly. Choice of community pots or individual pots is up to you. Both have advantages and disadvantages. Community pots involve little disturbance of the root system and the plants do well with company. They take up less space. However, those flask roots don't last long and the plants will need to be separated later and some root damage is likely. Weaker plants may be overgrown and killed by the strong ones and a tight clump makes an easy snack for a marauding snail. Individual pots are initially stressful on the plant and very time consuming and fiddly but they will be set to grow without further disturbance. Whichever method (or combination) you choose be sure to remove all traces of agar and keep the plants moist until they produce new tougher growths. Fertiliser can be applied providing it is very weak. Keep a watch for fungal outbreaks and treat immediately or spray as a

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CULTURAL NOTES

AUGUST/SEPTEMBER

preventative. Most cool growing natives bloom over these few months with the Sarcanthinae peaking slightly later in October and November so enjoy them while they're out.

Paphiopedilum

Routine culture during late winter is much the same as for the previous few months. Plants should be watered only when moderately dry and given some weak Aquasol immediately after every third or fourth watering. Watch the weather — the westerly winds which characterise this time of the year can dry plants out quite quickly. Watering is best done during early morning.

Paphiopedilums benefit greatly from annual repotting. The slight shock of repotting encourages the growth of a new crop of roots which may otherwise not appear. The best time for repotting is from mid-September until late November.

The potting mix should be prepared a few weeks before use; this allows the bark to begin breaking down — a condition which your Paphs. will appreciate.

Whilst Paphs. can be grown successfully in a variety of materials, I have had best results using mixtures based on bark. A very good mixture consists of the following:

Pine Bark (approx. 5-10mm) 80%.

Charcoal (approx. 5-10mm) 20%.

Add to this:

Sel Grit (granular limestone)

or bird grade shell grit 2%.

Hoof and Horn Meal (or, at a pinch,

Blood and Bone) 1%.

Wet the bark and charcoal with normal strength Aquasol, add the other ingredients and mix thoroughly. The mixture should be kept damp (use water from here on) until ready for use and must be used fairly wet. If you cannot store the mixture in an area free from earthworms and other vermin, it may be better stored in open plastic bags. If available, about 10% coarse river gravel can be added; the weight of this helps prevent the pots from tipping over.

If you have only a few plants, or all this sounds like too much trouble, your local orchid nursery may be able to supply a similar mixture. When buying potting mixtures always make sure they do contain plenty of nitro-genous fertiliser (have a good sniff) as bark alone contains very little that the plants can feed on.

Squat plastic pots are the most suitable for

Paphiopedilums, particularly those with domes bottoms and plenty of drainage holes — not only for drainage but for aeration. A pot should be chosen which will comfortably hold the roots. The plant should be potted firmly with its base about 12mm below the surface. If the plant is wobbly, stake it. Do not use Osmocote or the like on Paphiopedilums.

When dividing Paphiopedilums I always try to leave two flowered growths plus whatever newer growths are ahead of these. The older flowered growth can be "back cut" and left in the pot during January.

Newly repotted plants are simply placed on the bench and watered and fertilised as before. The plants do not need to be widely spaced. Incidentally, open benching (say 3 x 1 Weldmesh) is far preferably and gives much better results than the solid benching once favoured.

Phalaenopsis

Watering:— Water only in mornings every three days. Mist foliage on hot windy days. Increase watering if weather starts to heat up. Do not leave water in crown of plants. Water floor to keep up humidity if necessary.

Light:— Leave shade at 70% until weather starts to warm up, then increase 90%.

Fertiliser:— Fertilise fortnightly using Campbells A, Aqua-K or Phostrogen.

Pest Control:— Continue to fungicide every six weeks. Use Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum to control scale and insect pests.

Keep a close watch on mites and treat with a miticide as necessary.

General:— Plants should be in full bloom during these months. Remember to stake the spikes for best displays. Do not spray flowers with water or fungicides and keep under cover as much as possible to avoid spotting.

Vandaceous

Watering:— Water well in the mornings every two or three days. Avoid watering on cold or bleak days. Root systems should be kept moist and may require misting on dry, windy days particularly if hanging on wires only or potted in bare baskets or pots.

Light:— Strap leaf vandas and ascocendas need 50% shade. Outside vandas need very little cover at this time of year.

Fertiliser:— Fertilise once per fortnight during August using a low nitrogen fertiliser.

Increase to weekly during September, changing to a high nitrogen fertiliser and alternating over a four weekly period:—

Wk 1. Inorganic high nitrogen — Campbells B, Aqua-feed or Aquasol.

Wk 2. Foliar/Trace elements — Wuxall.

Wk 3. Inorganic high nitrogen — as for week 1.

Wk 4. Organic — Fish emulsion or Nitrosol.

Pest Control:— Continue to fungicide every six weeks. (e.g. Daconil, Mancozeb, wettable sulphur or Ridomil MZ WP).

Spray with Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum if signs of insect damage or scale. Watch for mites and treat as necessary.

If you use wettable sulphur as a fungicide it is also a good miticide.

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Cymbidiums Australia

Presented by the Australian Cymbidium Society Inc



Editor's Report

Wonderful memories

As I was preparing this edition of *Cymbidiums Australia* I could not help but be touched by the wonderful memories some articles brought to mind. As we grow older we all treasure the friendships made over the years and the opportunities to reminisce about the 'good times' whenever possible.

As you read this report Sydney is about to host the 1998 National Cymbidium Show. Those who were privileged to attend the previous two National Shows are looking forward to this event with great excitement and expectation. Not only will you be rewarded with the spectacle of the very best Cymbidiums from throughout Australia, but you will be able to meet their owners. The camaraderie experienced at the previous events is something we can all look forward to renewing again in Sydney.

Fund Raising for the 1998 National Show, from the pen of hard working Assistant Show Co-ordinator, Peter Rochfort, and Australian Cymbidium Festival 1998 Up Date, written by David Allen should certainly stir up your desire to attend either or both events, they will no doubt be the premier Cymbidium Shows for 1998.

John Mata and his memories of Ararat 1997, as told by Peter Gibson had me reliving my fond memories of this great gentleman and doyen of Australian Cymbidium growers, and made me aware that I must finish the article I started writing, telling of his life story.

Our State Editors bring us Victorian Club News and Club News from South Australia, an update on what is happening locally. While from Western Australia, Roy Brown brings us the first of a two-part article on the History of Cymbidiums in Western Australia.

Dr. Maurice Martin continues his indepth articles, The Function of Macronutrients in Plant Growth - Nitrogen & Phosphorus, helping us to understand the reasons for nutritional balance for the well being of our plants.

Our feature article for this issue is The life story of Bob Hodgins written by good friend Anne Murphy. There are few if any orchid nurseries in Australia with such a history as Hodgins Orchids. Established in 1924 by Basil Hodgins, Bob a fourth generation horticulturist continued to operate the nursery until his retirement earlier this year. His line breeding culminating in the legendary *Cym. Jubilation 'Geronimo'* is a chapter in Australian Cymbidium history.

Good reading, good growing and good showing to you all. ■

Dean Roesler
Editor

President's Report

Two Shows in one

A significant feature of our imminent 3rd National Cymbidium Show will be the number of commercial growers who have taken the opportunity to participate in a commercial selling area. The benefit of having a dozen or more of Australia's larger commercial growers at the Show is that visitors have a great opportunity to ask questions about the myriad of issues pertaining to our hobby. Whether it be culture, seedlings, mericlones, trends in hybridising etc., there will be a host of our respected commercial growers to meet and discuss Cymbidiums. In essence there will be two shows to visit in Sydney this August!

Banquet

This is a gathering I encourage all enthusiasts to participate in this year. There will be a few enjoyable surprises to liven up the evening, as well as presentation of the major show prizes.

Format of Cymbidiums Australia

The National Committee of the Australian Cymbidium Society currently has an arrangement with Graphic World, publishers of *Australian Orchid Review*, to produce this segment in the magazine. We operate within an agreed framework, with our Editor responsible for working within these guidelines. One such requirement is that original material promoting the knowledge and popularity of Cymbidiums be paramount for inclusion on our pages. In this sense we are sensitive in the area of Letters to the Editor, and publish the 'best' letters only following feedback on a prior article in this Review. Clearly the emphasis is upon original material, and not on-going debate on the merits or otherwise of one of our authors. ■

Graham Guest
President

Editor's Note

I am sure there will be many Cymbidium enthusiasts present at the Sydney Show who will be eager to meet our National President personally. For Graham Guest and wife Sue are the authors of the three recently published books - *Cymbidiums*, *More Cymbidiums* and *Cymbidium Mania*. May I encourage you to personally thank Graham for his outstanding contribution to the development of Cymbidiums in Australia in recent years.

1998 NATIONAL CYMBIDIUM SHOW SYDNEY, AUGUST 13-16

Fund Raising for the 1998 National Cymbidium Show

It has often been said that people thrive on the challenges in life. This is without doubt correct. It is easy to be complacent, but complacency has few rewards. With these thoughts in mind and with Sydney having been granted its turn to host the 3rd National Cymbidium Show, the immediate task was to raise funding from scratch. The problem that faces any group considering an event of this type is indecision. "Will we, won't we, can we find a venue, can we raise enough money to fund the show schedule, will the attendance figures cover the running costs, how can we effectively publicise the show" and various other considerations.

The amazing thing is that once the decision has been made and there is no turning back, everything suddenly becomes very focussed because there is no choice. This provides an efficient vehicle for task accomplishment. Granted, we did have a venue in mind, which is probably the easiest part of the exercise. There are countless venues available in all major cities, it is simply a matter of canvassing the most suitable venue for the event as the first priority. The National Cymbidium Show is designed as a promotional tool to bring Cymbidiums to the notice of the general public, thereby increasing their popularity. This in turn can have benefits for the Cymbidium Clubs by increasing their membership, and in cases where the show makes a significant profit, helping to fund club activities. The quality of the show plus the number of people through the door are essential first priorities. Many local club shows around Sydney, even those that are not held in shopping malls, regularly attract a large attendance.

The venue for the forthcoming National Cymbidium Show is the Marana Auditorium in MacMahon Street, Hurstville. Our sincere thanks to **Hurstville City Council** for providing the show venue and for their support. The central location of Hurstville and its accessibility by public transport should make a significant impact on attendance figures.

Promotion of any event is a crucial factor in the success of that event, and in obtaining of sponsorship. Australia's largest suburban newspaper, the **St George Leader** agreed to be the major

advertising sponsor for the show. It services Hurstville and the surrounding areas which have a population base of around 600,000 people. In the week of the show there will be significant content in the **St George Leader** as well as lead up articles on the show in the weeks prior to the event. We are indebted to the leader for the way in which they have unreservedly thrown their support behind the National Show as a significant cultural event for the City of Hurstville. Our thanks also to **Phil Bates Sports Promotions** for their help, their contacts and their enthusiasm which has certainly opened doors for us in staging this event. To Andrew for his mobile show computer station and to Phil in particular whose lateral thinking, insight and optimism are quite inspiring. Our thanks also to **Scanagraphics** for our superb promotional posters, **Coastline Printing** of Unanderra for printing sponsorship, the **Australian Orchid Review** for printing, posters and sponsorship, and **Di Black** for prize cards and calligraphy.

The next task to be tackled was the funding of the show schedule. It should be noted that the National Show is now rotating from state to state in accordance with the original resolution of the Australian Cymbidium Society. There are considerable differences in population between the various capital cities which may reflect on the abilities of each state to raise funds for the National Show in their state. It has been suggested that each state should adjust the prize money which they allocate to their show schedules in accordance with their fund raising capacity and the anticipated attendance at their show. One potentially destructive element that needs to be avoided is that of being compelled to increase prize money each year. We do not want to discourage any state from holding a National Show because they feel that they can not match or exceed the previous years prize money offered by another state. The National Show is more about promoting orchids to the largest number of the general public as is possible, rather than being a massive financial burden for the host state.

Timing is very important in fundraising. Many companies need to receive applications for sponsorship early in the calendar

year, often before the end of February or March after which most of their promotion and advertising budgets are committed. The promotional mix for the show needs to be in place prior to the canvassing of major sponsorship so that prospective sponsors can be offered meaningful promotional and advertising opportunities for their sponsorship dollars. After all, money is tight at the moment and this situation shows no sign of changing in the next few years.

Once again, the Australian Cymbidium Society is indebted to the orchid community for its willingness to embrace the concept of cash sponsorship for the 1998 National Cymbidium Show. We would like to thank **Dr Seong Tay** for his generous sponsorship of the Grand Champion of the Show. Dr Tay is an avid supporter of Cymbidiums and is a previous sponsor of the New South Wales clubs Seedling of the Year competition. Our thanks also to **Foxfire Orchids** for their sponsorship and to Peter and Karen Rochfort for endless hours of fundraising and computer work, **Battack Orchids** for sponsorship and Kevin Black for endless hours of organising and his tireless efforts as Show Coordinator. We would also like to thank **Royale Orchids, Bryants Orchids, Ezi-Gro Orchids, Sky High Orchid Wholesalers, Mini World Orchids, Kimberley Orchids** and **Schaefer's Orchids** for their sponsorship of Champion Classes.

Sponsorship from the corporate sector has been a crucial element of show funding. We would like to thank **Miracle Gro** for their generous cash sponsorship. Sample sachets of **Miracle Gro** fertilizer will be handed out to show visitors when they purchase their entrance tickets until stock is exhausted. **Miracle Gro** have also donated **Miracle Gro No Clog Feeders** and packs of **Miracle Gro 2kg** fertilizer to be given away at the show. Our thanks also to **Agrifab Pty Ltd** who are fabricators of shade cloth and Solar Weave covers. One of our major sponsors **Van Schaik's Bio-Gro** from Mount Gambier in South Australia will be attending the show and will have a promotional display manned by their staff to answer your questions regarding their products.

We would also like to thank **Hortraco**

Pty Ltd who will have a static display at the show promoting Chrystal cut flower food and associated products, **Arthur Yates & Co**, well known for their gardening products, **W. Paton (Fertilizers) Pty Ltd** who supply a range of fertilizers, **Elders Stockman's** who will have a static display of their agricultural and gardening products at the show, **Silverwood Nursery Supplies**, who manufacture greenhouses and supply associated products, **Premier Plastic Products** who supply pots and labels, **Sage Horticultural**, manufacturers of the revolutionary Vital Fertilizer, **Orchid Care Services** suppliers of top quality Cymbidium Compost, **Pauline's Laboratory Service** for all your flasking needs, **Colin Campbell Chemicals Pty Ltd** suppliers of the well known Campbells formula A and B fertilizers. We would like to point out that our sponsors are reliable supporters of the Cymbidium community and would be happy to assist present and potential Cymbidium growers with their needs.

Thanks also to those Cymbidium growers who have supported the fund raising effort including **John Mata**, **Dean Roesler**, **Neville Bishop**, **David Allen** and **Bill Jackett**. Our special thanks to the **Cymbidium Club of Australia** for their support in many areas and to the **Cymbidium Club of South Australia** for their generous cash donation and moral support.

There are also a number of corporate organisations with whom negotiations are in progress regarding sponsorship at the time of writing this article. Unfortunately, because of publication deadlines for the Orchid Review additional sponsors cannot be acknowledged in this issue but will be acknowledged in later publicity.

It would be unrealistic to deny that there is considerable work involved in staging a show of this magnitude. Preparation, research and an acute sense of timing are crucial. With these factors in place achieving the end result is a much smoother process. We are all hoping that the imminent 3rd National Cymbidium Show is a huge success. Thank you to all who have contributed their hard work and shown faith in the event by giving their sponsorship support.

Peter Rochfort
Assistant Show Co-ordinator

Cymbidium Show Dinner

The Show Dinner will be held at Oatley RSL on Saturday the 15th of August. Arrive at 6.30 pm for a 7.00 pm seating. There will be a three course dinner with a choice of entrees, main course and dessert. Hors d'oeuvres will be served to guests on arrival. Drinks are available at bar prices.

Major show prizes will be presented at the dinner and there will be after dinner entertainment. Cost is \$30.00 per person, payable at the time of booking. Bookings can be made with: Mrs Helen Schultz, (Secretary) Cymbidium Club of Australia, 1 Cliff Avenue, PEAKHURST NSW 2210. Phone - (02) 9533 5148

Please make cheques payable to "The Australian Cymbidium Society Inc, Hurstville Show". Tickets can be collected from the show or can be obtained beforehand by including a stamped self-addressed envelope with your booking request and payment.

PARENTAGE IS IMPORTANT! Planning for the next generation

'Bubba' come from the sibling cross of Winter Alvin 'Hasall' and 'Victoria'. Every bulb of 'Bubba' has produced at least two spikes. The pictured spikes were the third and fourth spikes from their bulb. 'Bubba' flowers reliably in late April. Our next list in November will offer seedlings from key parents such as 'Bubba'.



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The life story of Bob Hodgins

by Anne Murphy

Often we see or hear of famous orchids and orchid growers, without really knowing much about them. One of Australia's most well known Cymbidiums is *Cym. Jubilation* 'Geronimo', bred by Bob Hodgins, one of Victoria's most famous orchid growers. I know this wonderful gentleman quite well, as I have been his hairdresser for many years and live just a short distance from him.

Born in Essendon in 1924, Bob has one younger sister. He went to boarding school at Brighton Grammar. After finishing school, Bob served in the armed forces for three years, of which two were spent in New Guinea - returning home at the age of 21 years.

His mother Gwen is still alive and is 98 years old, however, his father Basil died just two years after Bob returned home from the war.

During the war years and for a period of time after it was difficult to purchase land unless you had served in the armed forces. Bob was able to purchase 20 acres in Frankston South, Victoria, with the intention of growing orchids, an interest which

originated from his father, who was a horticulturist and had been growing orchids since 1924. Bob, a fourth generation horticulturist, eventually built six glasshouses each 80ft x 22ft on this land.

Australia's Cymbidium Heritage

In the period of time around 1936 the only Cymbidiums in Australia were hybrids developed from *Cym. tracyanum*. With the onset of World War 2 many large English growers sent their plants to Australia because of the shortage of fuel used to heat their glasshouses. Because of this phenomenon, Australian growers acquired many seedlings produced in England but first flowered in Australia, giving us such notable plants as *Cym. Dorchester*, *Cym. Swallow* and the *Cym. Arabella*. Ironically the first orchid to receive an award in Victoria was one such English seedling, *Cym. Arabella* 'Magnificent' grown by Bob and granted an Award of Merit in August 1946. Flowering these plants here gave the very few hybridisers in Australia an enormous advantage, with many of today's plants coming from this humble beginning.

It was Bob's original intention to just grow orchids, however, along the way he decided that breeding new varieties was the path to follow.

The *Cym. Wallara* Story

Without doubt the most successful breeding Bob has done, is with a plant called *Cym. Wallara* 'Gold Nugget'. Many stories have been told about this famous clone, some a little more fanciful than others. At the time, Hodgins Orchids grew seedlings for commercial purposes, slow growing plants often being cast aside or disposed of. One such plant which nearly made it to the compost heap, was a slow growing seedling from the crossing of *Cym. Balkis* with *Cym. Auriga* made by Wondabah Orchids and registered in 1964.



Cym. Wallara 'Gold Nugget' AM/AOC



Cym. Jubilation 'Geronimo' FCC/AOC



Cym. Panama Red 'Fury' AD/AOC

When the plant eventually flowered, it was a brilliant yellow standard, the quality of which had not been seen before. *Cym. Wallara 'Gold Nugget'* turned out to be a chance tetraploid, the reason for its slow progress in the initial stages of growth. Bob went about proving its ploidy by taking the plant to a family friend, Dr Margaret Blackwood who worked at the Melbourne University.

When *Cym. Wallara 'Gold Nugget'* first flowered in 1969 with two spikes, it received an Highly Commended Certificate (because it lacked flower count), but just two weeks later when the second spike flowered it received an Award of Merit when shown at the Mornington Peninsula Orchid Society.

Hybridising Achievements

Bob felt that line breeding was the path to follow to produce quality show orchids. However, he is quick to point out that in all breeding the failures far outweigh the successes. Each year 20 to 30 crossings were made from which six were selected for processing. As a parent plant *Cym. Wallara 'Gold Nugget'* went on to produce the outstanding cross of *Cym. Jubilation* which received seven awards, including the now famous 'Geronimo' FCC (First Class Certificate), which is still the only Australian bred FCC Cymbidium.

Another chance tetraploid which played a big part in Bob's breeding program, producing the *Cym. Masquerades* as well as others was *Cym. Borough Green 'Conference'*.

Cymbidiums registered by or originating from Hodgins Orchids

Cym. Captivation = Mary Ann x Wallara

Cym. Citation = Dorama x Wallara

Cym. Ecstatic = Vieux Rose x Sussex Dawn



Cym. Jubilation 'Starlight' HCC/AOC



Cym. Jubilation 'Cashmere' HCC/AOC



Cym. Valley Radiance 'Sim'

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Cym. Justification 'Highclere' HCC/VOC

- Cym. Elation* = Wallara x
Captivation
- Cym. Idolize* = Sussex Dawn x
Wallara
- Cym. Intuition* = Borough Green x
Sussex Dawn
- Cym. Jubilation* = Borough Green x
Wallara
- Cym. Justification* = Borough Green x
Jubilation
- Cym. Masquerade* = Borough Green x
Ovation
- Cym. Premonition* = Wallara x Ovation
- Cym. Revelation* = Hamsey x Wallara
- Cym. Triumphant* = Vieux Rose x
Wallara

Cymbidium development into the 21st Century

In the 1940s when Bob started growing orchids, it was thought that Cymbidium development could go no further. How wrong was that? However, at this stage Bob again feels that Cymbidiums have reached their optimum, with only minor improvement to be obtained along the way.

In 1998 Bob retired from business, the orchid houses were demolished and the property was subdivided for a housing estate. Bob still lives in the area with his wife Eileen, they have been married for 49 years. He still retains an interest in his favourite orchids. Shortly before retiring Bob was granted an Award of Honour from the Australian Orchid Council, a fitting and just reward for his contribution to orchids in this country.

Anne Murphy
111 Overport Road
Frankston, Vic. 3199

Club News from South Australia

Text: Gordon Brooks - Photography: Graham Shevlin

On the Showbench

At the May general meeting there were 42 plants benched. Many members brought in their old favourites, however it was pleasing to see a good number of seedlings, many which were of high quality.

Moss Bray of Sims Orchids brought in his specimen plant of *Cym. Pendragon* 'Broadmoor', an old orchid but a crowd pleaser when presented with 11 spikes with about 300 open blooms. This orchid has been a consistent winner in the Intermediate category with both the judges and the popular vote section, being selected winner for the last three or four years.

Winner in the Intermediate Section was Frances and Jozsef Janko's plant of *Cym. Willunga Eyecatcher*. It had eight spikes with more than 100 open blooms. *Cym. Willunga Eyecatcher* (Hove x Peter Pan) which was hybridised by Mills Orchids, is a grex which has produced many excellent clones with good shape and a variety of pastel shades, and flowering in the early part of the season.

John Nicholls brought in a plant of *Cym. erythrostylum* 'Magnificum' with two spikes carrying a total of 20 crystal white blooms. John often shows

Cymbidium Species, some of which are not often seen.

Alec Canala showed two seedlings of *Cym. Wamara* x *Mini Splendour*, with the clone 'Christine' winning the Miniature Seedling category. The small plant had a single spike of 14 open blooms with a second spike still in bud.

Spring Show

The Spring Show, held at the West Lakes Shopping Centre, is the major event staged by the Cymbidium Club of South Australia. Put in and judging takes place on Sunday 23rd of August, with the show being open to the general public from Monday 24th to Saturday 29th August during shop trading hours. This will be the most spectacular showing of Cymbidiums in South Australia where the best Cymbidiums in this state will be displayed, along with the latest in seedlings. All Cymbidium growers able to be in Adelaide at this time should join the members of the Cymbidium Club of South Australia in the celebration of our favourite orchid.

Coming Events

Ern Kettle, Registrar of Judges for the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria,



Cym. Pendragon 'Broadmoor'

is the Guest Presenter at the Workshop Meeting to be held on Wednesday 26th August at The Burnside Community Centre, 401 Greenhill Road, Tusmore. The Growing of Cymbidiums is the topic for the evening, however members are free to ask questions about any Cymbidium topic. This evening is eagerly awaited by all who have attended our previous Workshop Evenings.

Show Dinner

The social event for the year is the Show Dinner which will be held at the Royal Coach Motor Inn, 24 Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town, on Friday 28th August. As well as a good meal there will be a door prize and an auction of some exclusive orchids. The cost of the evening is \$25.00 per head, contact the Secretary, Graham Shevlin on (08) 8276 7652 or by mail at 22 Australian Avenue, Clovelly Park 5052 for tickets.

Nursery Visits

On Sunday 31st May more than 60 members visited the southern nurseries of Gordon Brooks Orchids and Sims Orchids (Moss Bray) and then socialised over a barbecue lunch. This was the first of two such events programmed for 1998. Another nursery visit and barbecue has been planned for Sunday 11th October, this time taking in the northern nurseries of Easy Orchids, Peter Chiles Orchids and Dean Roesler.

Gordon Brooks
70 Gates Road
Hackham, S.A. 5163



Cym. erythrostylum 'Magnificum'



Cym. (Wamara x Mini Splendour) 'Christine'



Cym. Willunga Eyecatcher



Rosalie Moore and Brian Brand inspecting plants at Sims Orchids

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The Function of Macronutrients in Plant Growth

Nitrogen & Phosphorus

by Dr. Maurice L. Martin

In the first article on *The Function of Macro- and Micronutrients in Plant Growth*, reference was made to nine macronutrients - elements necessary for a plant to grow to maturity.

Of these carbon, hydrogen and oxygen are all present in a great number of compounds, some of which will be mentioned when the functions of the other macronutrients, nitrogen phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, calcium and sulphur are considered. Apart from mentioning that these compounds ultimately arise from carbon dioxide from air and water absorbed through the roots, no separate reference will be made to these three elements.

The processes that occur in plants are extremely complex but hopefully reference to some selected functions of each of the macronutrients will help to indicate why it is necessary to supply plants with compounds containing them.

NIROGEN (N)

Nitrogen is generally made available to plants in fertiliser solution as ammonium ions¹ (NH_4^+), nitrate ions (NO_3^-) or urea. Atmospheric nitrogen can be used by some plants but not Cymbidiums, so this process will not be considered.

Most of the nitrate ions that enter the roots from the surrounding solution, are carried upwards through sap-conducting vessels (the xylem) into the cytoplasm of the leaves. Excess nitrate is stored in the vacuoles.

For their main function as a nitrogen nutrient, nitrate ions are first converted to nitrite ions (NO_2^-) in the cytoplasm with the aid of an enzyme (nitrate reductase) containing molybdenum and iron.

These nitrite ions are then transported to the chloroplasts where an iron-containing enzyme (nitrite reductase) catalyses their conversion to ammonium ions. Because of their toxicity to plants, even at quite low concentrations, the ammonium ions are rapidly converted to several nitrogen compounds, one of which (glutamine) undergoes further enzyme-controlled reactions to produce many different amino-acids.

Finally in ribosomes (mainly in the cytoplasm) twenty of these amino-acids are combined together in the genetically

coded sequences defined by DNA and guided by RNA to form the wide variety of proteins required for their structural and enzymatic roles in the plant.

If ammonium ions are present in fertilisers, their toxic effect on plants is avoided because bacterial action on the root surface converts the ammonium ions to amino-acids that are then translocated from the roots to the leaves for protein synthesis.

Many simpler nitrogen compounds are synthesised in plants from nitrate and ammonium ions. These include compounds (guanine, adenine, cytosine, thymine and uracil) required for the formation of DNA and RNA (see Phosphorus).

An adequate supply of nitrogen encourages the formation of the growth hormones cytokinin, auxin and gibberellic acid but a reduction in its availability affects the concentration and balance of these hormones and encourages the formation of the senescence hormone, abscisic acid. Under the later conditions, especially with a higher than normal potassium ion (K^+) concentration, it appears that nitrogen in the form of ammonium ions may favour flower bud initiation.

With a nitrogen deficiency the growth of plants is retarded as fewer structural- and enzyme-functioning proteins are produced. Under these conditions nitrogen compounds are translocated from mature

leaves to the regions of new growth. This leads to a rapid senescence of older leaves. They first turn pale green, then yellow overall and finally to a tan colour as they die. The roots of nitrogen-deficient plants are generally more extensive than normal.

With excess nitrogen the leaves become darker green, wider and longer but reduced in thickness. This sometimes causes the plant to become droopy. The roots are generally smaller and more bunched than normal.

PHOSPHORUS (P)

Phosphorus is supplied to plants as water-soluble compounds such as calcium dihydrogen phosphate. It enters the roots as phosphate (H_2PO_4^-) ions.

DNA (Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid) and RNA (Ribonucleic Acid), which are responsible for replication of a plant in the same form through generations, are phosphorus compounds composed of long sequences of four different building blocks called nucleotides. Each nucleotide in DNA contains a phosphate group, a sugar² (deoxyribose) and one of four nitrogen compounds (adenine, guanine, cytosine or thymine) while those in RNA are similar but the sugar is ribose and uracil is present instead of thymine.

Nucleotides also serve another equally important function in plants by acting as chemical agents for the storage and trans-



Maurice Martin surrounded by his beautiful cymbidiums

fer of energy between substances during reactions. the most important, adenosine triphosphate (ATP), containing three phosphate groups, participate in a great number of reactions during photosynthesis, respiration and other plant processes. During a reaction the loss of one phosphate group leads to the release of the large amount of energy needed to form new compounds in enzyme-assisted reactions. The resultant adenosine diphosphate (ADP) subsequently regains a phosphate group to reform ATP taking the required energy from light falling on leaves or from that released from glucose during respiration.

Many other complex phosphorus compounds are involved in the 50 or more reactions which give rise to the final products of both photosynthesis and respiration. For example in utilising the light energy stored during photosynthesis carbon dioxide must first react with a suitable compound to begin the process. This function is performed by ribulose biphosphate with the assistance of an enzyme activated by magnesium ions.

When reserves of protein are being deposited during the formation of seeds (bulbs and tubers) most of the phosphate is converted to phytic acid, a compound with six phosphate groups. Phytic acid becomes associated with calcium, magnesium, potassium, zinc and iron as phytates. These substances regulate the deposition of starch during the development of the above storage organs of the plant. When growth begins again, the proteins release amino-acids that are then translocated with other mineral nutrients (phosphate, calcium and magnesium) to the developing roots and shoots.

Phosphorus-deficient plants are retarded in growth because fewer phosphorus-containing compounds essential for photosynthesis and respiration are formed. The plants are often darker green than normal and a reddish colouration is occasionally seen due to the pigment, anthocyanin. As phosphate is readily translocated in plants it moves from mature leaves to younger leaves when there is a deficiency. The oldest leaves are the first to turn yellow and then brown as they die. A deficiency also affects the plant hormone balance thereby delaying flower initiation and decreasing the flower count. Excess phosphorus hastens the maturity of a plant. Root growth is more extensive than normal.

Maurice Martin
5 Kamali Avenue
Wattle Park, S.A. 5066

1 An ion is a particle that can be positively or negatively charged.

2 Many sugars other than sucrose (ordinary sugar), glucose and fructose are formed in plants.

Victorian Club News COSV Half Yearly Review

February-March-April-May-June

February Text by Denis Scheele • March/June Text by Carolin Allen
• Photography by Sean Moore

February Meeting

President Andy Leamon welcomed everyone to the first meeting of the year. More than 80 members enjoyed a cordial and informative night. Mericlones of Peter and Joyce Sunderland's *Cym. Sylvan Beach 'Mardi'* were released to the members for a plant growing competition.

Brian Noble and Stephen Early gave the bench commentary. Julian Coker's *Cym. (Coraki x Melinga) x Doreen Rossman* was the Judges Choice for the night.

The main item for the night was Glenda Coutts, Brian Noble and Terry Poulton leading an informative cultural discussion. This discussion concentrated on watering of plants during the very hot summer, with the emphasis on watering every day, keeping up the humidity with misting, and air movement with the use of fans. At this time of year all plants require a continuous supply of a balanced fertiliser, if this is not forthcoming the older growth will supplement the new growth and lose foliage - hence the back bulbs.

March Meeting

Dick Hilton led the cultural discussion, he showed us how he grows his plants in Rockwool. He grows all of his plants, Cymbidiums and other genera, in Rockwool. The pots sit in trays, which are kept filled with water at all times. He took some of the plants out of their pots to show us lovely white, healthy root systems.

Julian Coker then gave a talk on Modern Trends of Cymbidium Hybridising. His general comments started with the question, where are we going as a group? We have to keep looking for something new. We should be looking to grow more seedling crosses, and we should be flowering these seedlings within four years of coming out of the flask. Flask to 3" tubes, 6" pot at two years, 8" pot at three years. Those plants that do not flower after four years, give them one more year and if they don't flower then dispose of them. Julian then showed slides of the breeding lines and the progeny coming through his breeding system.

Later in the evening we welcomed Sean Moore to the club as our new photographer.



Cym. Mini Mint 'Mighty Early'



Cym. Waringah Spring

The winners for the night were:- Judges Vote & Best in the Open Section - *Cym. Play Misty 'Atlantis'* exhibited by J. & F. Coker. Popular Vote - *Cym. Golden Elf 'Sunburst'* exhibited by J. & F. Coker. Best Species - *Cym. finlaysonianum* exhibited by S. & M. Early.

April Meeting

The club invested in a new microphone and speaker system, with Andy using this new 'Karaoke Machine' for the first time. Members are now able to hear without any problems. Approximately 110 members were present to welcome our friends from South Australia, Murray Weston and Moss Bray. They came with a van loaded with flasks, community pots and single growth plants for members to purchase. Everyone turned up early, with their money, waiting for them to arrive. Standing back and watching the activity, it was like attending a Myers Stocktake Sale, elbows and all.

Murray was inducted into the 'Backbulb Club'. Some other notable members of this club are Andy Leamon, Ern Kettle, Noel Guard and a few other select members of the COSV who share the same thinning problem on the top of their heads. Murray then went on to speak about what seedlings are coming through their system. Murray and Moss were very generous and left a number of the flasks as a donation to the club - these have been de-flasked and will be released as community pots later in the year. We hope to see Murray and Moss again next year.

David Allen gave a bench commentary on the mericlones *Cym. Sylvan Beach*

'Mardi' being used for the plant growing competition. One is growing in Rockwool, another in straight horse manure. These two plants seem to be growing similar to the other plants and a check to see how they compare with the plants growing in bark will be made in coming months.

The winners for the night were:- Judges Vote and Best in the Open Section - *Cym. Last Chance 'Autumn Glory'* exhibited by J. & F. Coker. Best in the Intermediate Section - *Cym. Ensi-Khan 'Alpha Orient'* exhibited by A. & N. Siviour. Best in the Novice Section - *Cym. Elanora 'Softness'* exhibited by I. Takacs. Best Species - *Cym. dayanum* exhibited by H. & S. Hill. Best Seedling - *Cym. Paradise Wonder x (Trigo Royale x Poetic Fair)* exhibited by Paradisia.

May Meeting

Our guest speaker for May was Greg Bryant from N.S.W. We had the largest attendance for some years with more than 130 members coming along to listen to Greg speak. The only meeting to rival this attendance was when Greg's father, Alvin Bryant, spoke to the club some years ago. Greg presented a slide show of his recent trip to Holland where he visited Flora Cultura who sell pot plants. The plants are



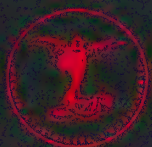
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Cym. Peter Pan x Ovation

grown in large glasshouses. He pointed out that space is at a premium, so plants grow on rolling benches and there are no walkways, all plants are handled from a cage that rolls above the trays of plants and is attached to the roof. So they can locate groups of plants, these trays have bar codes on them. All the glasshouses are computer controlled for lighting, heating, watering, feeding, to even picking up the blocks of plants that need to be handled, or to be sent out. This establishment is

very high TEC. Flora Cultura send out 10 million mericlones each year, 50% of these are Phalaenopsis - Cymbidiums are only a small part of their turnover.

Anyone want to volunteer to pay the 1/4 million dollar per year heating bill?

A large number of cut stems are produced each year to satisfy the large population that live within a relatively small area. Great care is taken with the packaging of the plants and the cut stems. Single flowers are also done up in special boxes and these sell for a couple of dollars each. Some of their plants are quite old varieties, however this does not matter, as they are after as many stems per square meter as they can get. They do not break the stems off in Holland they cut them off, so each plant has a stake in the pot with a test tube attached to it with a knife in the test tube. So each plant has its own knife, this is to stop the spread of virus. Cymbidiums are grown in Rockwool and foam rubber. All other orchids are grown in bark mixes. Greg then went on to show some of the plants coming through Bryants Nursery.

The winners for the night were:- Judges Vote, Popular Vote and Best in the Open Section - *Cym. Mini Mint 'Mighty Early'* exhibited by B. & D. Noble. Best in the Intermediate Section - *Cym. Willunga Eyecatcher 'White Pan'* exhibited by R. & M. Williams. Best Species - *Cym. dayanum* exhibited by S. & M. Early. Best Seedling - *Cym. Jessie Blakiston x Kurun* = Waringah Spring exhibited by J. Hedger.

June Meeting

President Andy started the meeting with a number of advertisements for forthcoming events. Reminding us of the busy times ahead. The OSCOV Show at Collectors Corner, plus on the same weekend the National Cymbidium Show at

Sydney. Some members are making the pilgrimage up to Sydney, leaving friends or relatives to get plants to Collectors Corner. The Como Show is on again this year, and we also have the Cymbidium Festival at Ararat. All of these events in a matter of just five weeks!

Henk Morren, Club Treasurer, gave a brief talk on how he got into growing Cymbidiums (blames Terry Poulton). Henk works for the Auditor General's Office and hopes to retire soon and really look after his plants properly.

Cymbidiums Australia Editor, Dean Roesler holidaying in Victoria, was welcomed and then asked to help David Allen with the plant commentary. There were many seedlings benched (a number of these crossings had been made by Dean himself). The amount of plants being benched is increasing each month.

Terry Poulton was listed to give the cultural talk on how to straighten and tie up spikes, but forgot to consult with a higher authority (his wife) and they were booked to be in Singapore for an eight day holiday. Ken West filled in for Terry.

The Club Photographer, Sean Moore then gave a slide program featuring his specialty, close up nature photography. Sean photographs 1/2x - 1x lifesize with magnification to 4x possible. He takes pictures of mosses, lichens, fungi, spiders, insects, wildflowers, native orchids and now Cymbidiums. The two slides that got a lot of oohs and aahs were, of a large hairy spider and a beautiful native orchid. His photos are taken out in the bush usually sitting or laying in dirt or mud and slush. Sean then showed some of the slides taken at our meetings and received some constructive ideas on photographing Cymbidiums for publishing in the Australian Orchid Review.

The winners for the night were:- Judges Vote, Best Species and Best in the Intermediate Section - *Cym. erythrostylum 'Magnificum'* exhibited by A. & W. Witnish. Best in the Open Section - *Cym. Cronulla 'Coolabah'* exhibited by P. & J. Sunderland. Best in the Novice Section - *Cym. Dr Stanley Parkinson 'Yvette'* exhibited by I. Takacs. The Seedlings for the night were:- Large Flower - *Cym. (White Paradise x Cronulla) x Sylvan Beach* exhibited by Paradisia. Best Intermediate & Intermediate Seedling - *Cym. Peter Pan x Ovation* exhibited by K. Moss/A. Murphy. Miniature Seedling - Waringah Spring (*Jessie Blakiston x Kurun*) exhibited by J. Hedger.

Carolyn Allen

18 Wootten Crescent
Langwarrin, Vic. 3910

Miriam Ann Orchids

Alan & Miriam Merriman
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Glenbrook NSW 2773

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John Mata

and his memories of Ararat 1997

by Peter Gibson

Just recently John and I were remembering those five wonderful days spent at the National Cymbidium Show held at Ararat in 1997. The trip down with Club President Mal Ferguson and his lovely wife Fay. The expectation of doing well with our Cymbidiums. The terrific welcome we received from the committee of the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria on our arrival in Ararat that Thursday afternoon.

Who could forget the activities on the Friday. Setting up our display, meeting old friends, the fellowship that we experienced talking to other growers, watching the displays form from nothing in the morning to the wonderful, colourful spectacle in the afternoon, when they were all finished.

There are three special memories that stand out in John's mind. The first was on the Friday night after the judging had finished, Dean Roesler came upstairs to the balcony above the floor of the Town Hall, where a large group had gathered to watch the judging take place and shook John's hand and said, "Congratulations John, your *Cym. Lake Macquarie 'Winsome'* has been judged Champion Standard Cymbidium, and Grand Champion of the Show." John was quite surprised as he had picked another plant to win.

It was a great honour to have won Grand Champion against the best Cymbidium growers in Australia and had been a life-long dream of John to try and achieve.

The second memory happened at the Saturday Evening Banquet, when International Guest Speaker, James Rose presented John with his Championship Sash. Every person present stood up and applauded John. It was a very special moment for John and he will never forget it.

On the Sunday afternoon during the closing ceremony the third great memory for John took place. It was announced by the Australian Cymbidium Society that a new State inter-club competition had been started especially for the annual National Cymbidium Show, to be called the **John Mata Challenge Award for The Best**



John Mata

Interstate Club Stand, and that New South Wales were the inaugural winners. John was deeply touched by this wonderful gesture and very pleased that our club had won.

This year we will try again to win this

wonderful trophy and we look forward to seeing you all at Hurstville when we stage this years National Cymbidium Show. ■

Peter Gibson

22 Trafalgar Street
Peakhurst, N.S.W. 2210



John Mata Challenge Award

History of Cymbidiums in Western Australia

by Roy Brown

Part One

I have been involved with a sub-committee from the Orchid Society of Western Australia (W.A.) who have been recording a history of orchid growing in the State. The first evidence we have found is an order to Sanders of England for a Mr. A. J. Manning of Fremantle dated 29th August 1903. The order covered quite a range of genera, but unfortunately no Cymbidiums were listed.

There is little further evidence of orchid growing apart from the fact that a group of enthusiasts existed just prior to 1938, and it was these casual meetings that eventually resulted in the formation of the Orchid Society of W.A. which held its inaugural meeting on the 11th September 1946.

I had some back copies of the West Australian Gardener Magazine given to me some years ago which contain articles on orchids written by a Mr. A. Ewens. In an article written in February 1945, A. Ewens writes how 11 years earlier he had received his first parcel of orchids from India. He wrote how the only Cymbidium plant was a very diseased variety of little consequence, which lingered on for years before finally being consigned to the incinerator. This now puts the earliest date (that I can find) of Cymbidiums being grown in W.A. at 1934.

In another article in November 1943 Mr. A. Ewens writes about the cool weather experienced in October 1943, and how it suited his *Cym. lowianum* which was in full flower in a ten inch pot with six sprays of 105 flowers.

I become interested in growing orchids in 1952 when I bought my first Cymbidium plant from a grower in New South Wales. When the plant duly arrived, much to my delight it had a flower spike already half grown, although at this stage had no flower buds visible.

Well I had no idea how to grow it but I read where they need to be potted in leaf mould. Eventually the flowers opened, seven flowers in all, and it was a creamy yellow colour. From then I was hooked on Cymbidiums. The plant was *Cym. Lucy*, which is *Cym. (Doris x Lucastes)*.

In 1953 I joined the Orchid Society of W.A. to learn a bit more about growing orchids, the President at that time being Mr. Clarrie Dawson of Applecross. He sort



Roy Brown (Photographer: Ivan McPharlane)

of took me under his wing and invited me to see how he grew his Cymbidiums. He had quite a few plants in terracotta pots, and all growing on the ground under trees and all heavily shaded with hessian overhead. He confessed that they were hard to flower. One plant in particular *Cym. Vesta x Roseum* was in a twelve inch terracotta pot, full of bulbs and leaves but he said it had never flowered.

Perth's summer weather is trying enough for anyone and so the early growers thought the best way to combat this excessive heat and high light was to grow their plants under very heavy shade condi-

tions. This treatment certainly stopped the plants from having sunburnt leaves, but it retarded their flowering. The idea of fertilising was also rather frowned upon, and so with the poor results some of the growers decided Cymbidiums could not be grown here and lost interest in them.

It was about 1956 or 1957 that growing conditions were revised. New plants were being grown under 50% shading during the summer and the humidity maintained by constant damping down, this was followed by full exposure to all weather from the end of April to the end of September. The results were far more encouraging and the interest began to increase as can be seen from the list of prize winners at our earliest shows.

It is interesting to read a letter in 1958 when A.C. Dawson wrote a further article explaining how he changed his methods of growing - he wrote:

"The West Australian light and summer heat hazards have been practically overcome by using the 'Mallee Hen Method' - all leaf mould roughage is raked up to the top of the pots and kept damp, the pots standing on the ground with 50% shading in summer and full exposure to all weather from the end of April to the end of September. Leading growers are now consistently flowering 75% of their plants."

He went on to say how plants purchased in Sydney in 1946 had grown into robust plants for six to seven years without flowering have now flowered. One plant in particular, *Cym. Vesta x Roseum* growing in a twelve inch pot produced eight spikes carrying 92 flowers.

The first competitive Cymbidium Show was held in the Perth Town Hall on the 2nd and 3rd of October 1958. The Grand Champion being *Cym. Miranda 'Maisie'* grown by A.C. Dawson. Reserve Champion was *Cym. Swallow 'Daffodil'* grown by Ken Birk and the Champion Cymbidium Novice section was won by *Cym. Princess Elizabeth 'Adamsons'* grown by yours truly.

From 1958 onwards the better quality plants were available to growers and suddenly there appeared at the 1962 Spring Show a plant of *Cym. Rosanna 'Pinkie'* FCC/RHS. This caused quite a stir being the first time we had seen this famous

The Cymbidium Club of Western Australia Annual Show

The Cymbidium Club of Western Australia is holding its Annual Show at the Karrinyup Shopping Centre, Perth, from August 17th to 22nd. It will be an excellent display of Cymbidium orchids with growers on hand to discuss growing techniques. For further details contact (08) 92794634 or (08) 92715339. ■

Cymbidium. The following is from the article that appeared in the A.O.R. reporting on the results of that show:

"The Society's Patron, Hon. C.D. Nadler, Deputy Premier, has donated a Special Trophy for the Champion Cymbidium of the Exhibition. This was won by Mr. E. & Mrs. F. Power of Roleystone with a very well flowered Cym. Rosanna 'Pinkie'. It is the first time W.A. members have ever seen Cym. Rosanna 'Pinkie' exhibited - a type of plant quite recently advertised at 150 pounds, in the A.O.R.

Mr. & Mrs. Power were heartily congratulated on flowering it to near perfection, a small piece acquired about two years ago is now a strong plant with four matured green bulbs. Quite naturally every bloom of this distinguished tetraploid will be used for crossing or selfing."

The Reserve Champion was a well grown Cym. Dorchester 'Jeanette' which had keen competition from some really good plants of Cym. Balkis 'Luath'. Eighty three entries were in the Cymbidium section of the Show. Cym. Balkis 'Luath' monopolised the Championship Bench for many years from this point onwards.

Reading about the cost of Cym. Rosanna 'Pinkie' at 150 pounds, I also saw in the same A.O.R. Cym. Burgundian 'Chateau' FCC/RHS priced at 750 pounds.

At the same time I joined the Orchid Society the type of compost used consisted mainly of tan bark. This was the bark from wattle trees and came from South Australia. It was used by tanneries for the tanning of leather. The local tan bark came from our mallee trees but this proved unsatisfactory for growing orchids.

The mixture used consisted of 1/2 part old tan bark and 1/2 part new tan bark, mixed with leaf mould and charcoal. The wattle bark was quite a good growing mix, but it gradually became harder and harder to get and so many growers had to look for something else.

From this time onwards, growers started experimenting with different types of compost and there were as many different composts as growers.

A talk on Cymbidium culture by a local grower, a Mr. Jim Brassington, noted the use of W.A. sand and 'Pigface' (*Mesembryanthum*) debris, as the only organic component in the potting mix. One member reported tipping all his plants out and repotting into this type of mixture after hearing the talk and almost lost his entire collection. Several hard lessons were learned in those early days. ■

Roy Brown
28 Windfield Road
Melville Heights
W.A. 6156

Australian Cymbidium Festival 1998 Up Date

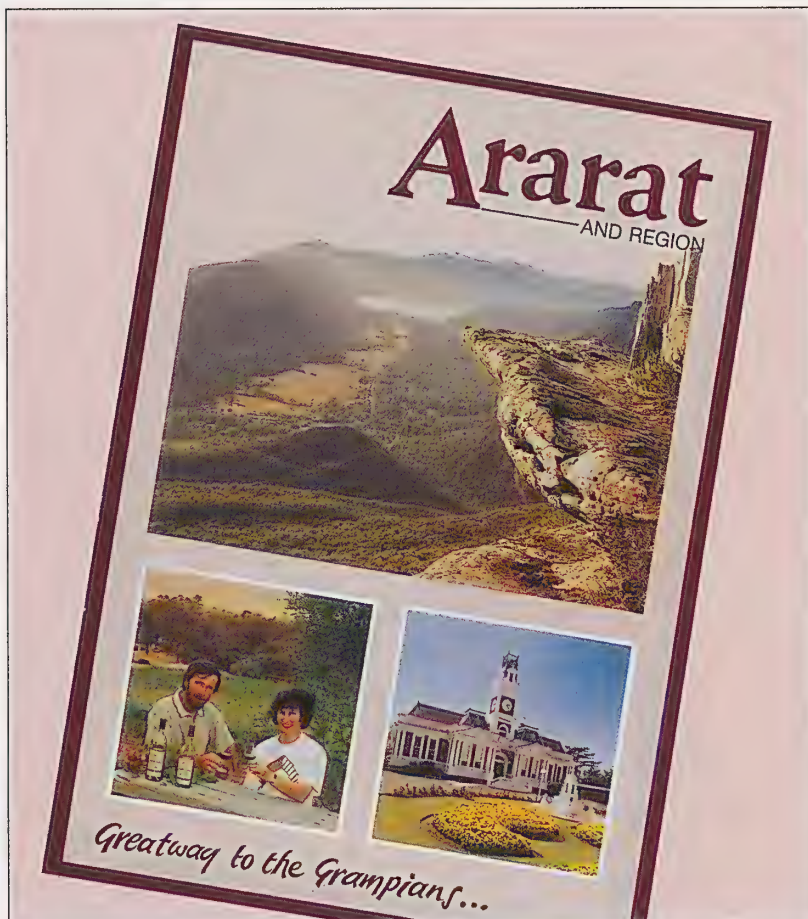
Presented by the Rural City of Ararat and the
Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria
12th & 13th September 1998

This Festival is a joint venture between the Rural City of Ararat and the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria Inc. with local artists and wineries taking part. The Ararat Art Gallery, which is attached to the Town Hall, will be open all weekend and will be part of the Festival. Two local artists John and Eileen Glover, from Stawell, will present an exhibition of their beautiful landscape paintings of the area. This exhibition will be shown in the arts/craft workshop area and will include lessons on pencil drawing. John and Eileen will also be available to give advice on oil painting.

Cymbidium orchid displays from Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and Western Australia will feature at the Festival, with 26 display sites

already booked at the beginning of June. The Australian Cymbidium Festival offers the general public and orchid enthusiasts, Cymbidiums shown, displayed and grown to their optimum, by hobbyists and commercial enthusiasts. Negotiations are also in place to present exhibits and displays from Tasmania, New Zealand and South Africa.

Ararat, known as The Orchid City, has a fine collection of Cymbidiums. In 1979, a glasshouse was donated to the City of Ararat. The donation commemorated 50 years of Rotary in Ararat. The Ararat collection of Cymbidiums has grown to over 350 named varieties from the large flowers to the miniature flowers. This collection can be found in the magnificent Alexandra Gardens in Vincent Street. The beautiful





The lake at Ararat

The Festival's Show Schedule features 92 individual classes for Cymbidiums with Prize Money:- 1st \$25 - 2nd \$15 - 3rd \$10. Plus the following Champion and Display Classes:-

Champion Classes

Grand Champion of Show	\$500 + Sash
Reserve Champion of Show	\$250 + Sash
Champion Large Flower	\$250 + Sash
Champion Intermediate	\$250 + Sash
Champion Miniature	\$250 + Sash
Champion Specimen	\$250 + Sash
Champion Novelty	\$250 + Sash
Champion Cut Stem	\$250 + Sash
Champion Large Seedling	\$250 + Sash
Champion Intermediate Seedling	\$250 + Sash
Champion Miniature Seedling	\$250 + Sash
Champion Species	\$250 + Sash

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Scotts Australia P/L
Cymbidium Club of S.A.
B. & T. Ferns and Orchids, Vic. & Cymbidium Orchid Society of Vic.

Display Prizes

Most Innovative Display	\$250 + Sash	The Orchid Gardener, Vic
Best Display by a Club	\$250	Battack Orchids, N.S.W. - Paulines Laboratory Services, S.A.

Display Incorporating A Theme (Open to Hobbyist and Commercial Growers)

Sponsored by Geoff Miller P/L Sandringham, Vic.

Gold \$250 Silver \$150 Bronze \$100

Displays Incorporating Cymbidiums & Foliage Plants Only

Commercial Section Gold \$250 Silver \$150 Bronze \$100

Sponsored by Van Schaik's Bio-Gro, Mt. Gambier, S.A.

Hobbyist Section Gold \$250 Silver \$150 Bronze \$100

Sponsored by Garden City Plastics, Monbulk, Vic.

Alexandra Garden, designed by Baron Von Mueller, contain birdlife, walk-in fernery, a large lake and the orchid glasshouse. These magnificent gardens are a popular stopping point for a picnic lunch or coffee break.

Ararat the central Tourist City developed from the discovery of gold in 1857 and forms part of Victoria's rich Goldfields Route. A historic walk takes in the treasures of yesteryear with several historic sites, and a visit to the Langi Morgala Museum, which includes the famous Mooney Collection of Aboriginal Artefacts.

Another famous, or should I say infamous tourist attraction in Ararat is J Ward, which dates back to 1858 and was used as a jail for 26 years. On the closure, as a prison, the building was handed over to the Lunacy Department and re-opened as J Ward. This was an institution for the criminally insane until it was closed in 1991. It is now recognised as Ararat's leading tourist attraction, having received a Certificate of Commendation in the heritage section in 1994.

Ararat is surrounded by the natural resources of the Grampians National Park, Mt. Cole, Langi Ghiran and McDonald State Park and will satisfy the nature lovers hunger for bushwalking, scenery, flora and fauna. The large trout at Greenhill Lake have drawn fishermen from afar, plus the serenity and quiet make Greenhill Lake an ideal campsite and picnic area. Six small islands encourage a range of birdlife, plus a series of canoe channels present a recreation experience just 4.5 km from the city centre.

Eight district wineries welcome you for tastings of award winning wines and you will enjoy your purchase during dinner at one of several fine restaurants.

This Australian Cymbidium Festival will be held in the Arts Activity Centre, Ararat Town Hall on the weekend of the 12th and 13th September, 1998. The Town Hall was built in 1898 and celebrates its centenary this year.

Ararat is the Gateway to the Grampians National Park and is a well known wine region. Combined with the Cymbidium Festival and the other local attractions in the area, this would make an outstanding destination for a social outing.

For more information you can telephone Kevin Brown on (03) 9808 1224 or David Allen on (03) 9789 1501.

We hope you can arrange an outing to come and enjoy our magnificent Festival.

David Allen
18 Wootten Crescent
Langwarrin, Vic. 3910

Eye-catching Orchids at Ararat

Text: Dean Roesler- Photography: Michael Matthews

The bane of Cymbidium lovers over a long period of time has been the lack of quality showbench standard reds. We are now seeing much improvement in this area, due no doubt to a number of stud plants such as, *Cym. Red Beauty*, *Cym. Yowie Flame* and *Cym. Rolf Bolin* etc. One of the lovely new reds seen at Ararat was *Cym. Red Valley 'Red Sunset'* exhibited by Elmore and Pam Leske. From the crossing of *Cym. Coalfire* x *Rolf Bolin*, this beautiful new *Cymbidium* 'Red Sunset', displays many of the fine attributes of *Cym. Rolf Bolin*.

I considered that the best new Cymbidium at Ararat in 1997 was Guest Orchids *Cym. Beau Guest 'Winning Post'* (Coraki x May Hopcraft). The 14 flowers were displayed on an upright spike, with most flowers being visible from one side of the spike, this is an attribute I like in Cymbidiums. The colour of the segments could best be described as 'old gold', or 'burnt yellow', a lovely intense colour. However, what set this flower apart from others was the soft, almost concolor labellum, which displayed a narrow, bright golden yellow edging. A different and very appealing Cymbidium.

A very nice brown standard was Terry Poulton's *Cym. Electric Ladyland 'Peats Ridge'* (Claudona x Red Panther). The chestnut brown segments had a nice glowing sheen and yellow edging, which certainly adds 'life' to this coloured Cymbidium. The pale yellow labellum displayed a narrow, blotched band, of bright red, and coupled with the white pollen cap made this an attractive and desirable orchid.

Cym. Beau Guest 'Glenn' exhibited by Guest Orchids, is from the same cross as 'Winning Post' which I previously described.



Cym. Red Valley 'Red Sunset'



Cym. Beau Guest 'Winning Post'



Cym. Electric Ladyland 'Peats Ridge'



Cym. Beau Guest 'Glenn'



Cym. Leilani 'Live Wire'

'Glenn', however, is a lovely bright green albino with a yellow labellum. This result was a pleasant surprise for its hybridiser Andy Easton, for it indicates that *Cym. May Hopcraft* carries the albino factor, opening up a new genetic avenue to this line of breeding.

Simon Lenkic is one of the few hybridists to have continued breeding with second generation *Cym. sinense* hybrids, using *Cym. Brunette*, in his pursuit of fragrance in Cymbidiums. His *Cym. Leilani* 'Live Wire' (Brunette x Hot Line) is a perky brown miniature which certainly deserves its name. A vibrant brown with white labellum featuring a broad bar of darker red/brown. Its leaves were clean, however, many progeny from this line of breeding display unsightly black flecking on the leaves.

Cym. (Smokestack Lightning x Red Beauty) 'Glowing Embers' displayed by Dean and Mary Roesler had many admirers, because of its different colour. The segments were an unusual burnt orange/tangerine colour. Certainly it was the labellum which was very interesting, of similar colour to the segments, striped and blotched on the distal end and then extending down the side lobes in a solid mass, even the outer side of the column being the same colour. However, a white pollen cap, white keels and central area of the labellum, added highlight to this rather different Cymbidium. ■

Dean Roesler

Lot 14 Lawson Road
Kalbeeba, S.A. 5118



Cym. (Smokestack Lightning x Red Beauty) 'Glowing Embers'

HOW TO JOIN A CYMBIDIUM CLUB IN YOUR STATE

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month (except December, January and February)

Meetings commence 8.00 p.m.

Venue: The Bexley Masonic Hall, Forest Road, Bexley, Sydney, N.S.W.

For further details contact Secretary, Helen Schultz, 1 Cliff Avenue, Peakhurst, N.S.W. 2210

Phone: (02) 95335148
President, Mal Ferguson, Phone: (02) 9871 8993

CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

Meetings are held on the 4th Wednesday of each month (except December and January)

Auditorium open from 7.00 p.m. — Beginners' Group commences 7.20 p.m.

Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: The Burnside Community Centre, 401 Greenhill Road, Tasmore, Adelaide, S.A.

For further details contact Secretary, Graham Shevlin, 22 Australian Avenue, Clovelly Park S.A. 5042 Phone: (08) 2767652

President, Ray Brady, Phone: (08) 8254 7136

THE CYMBIDIUM CLUB OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Meetings are held on the 1st Thursday of each month (except January and February)

Beginners' Group commences 7.30 p.m. — Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: Redcliffe Hall, Morrison Road, Redcliffe, W.A.

For further details contact Secretary, Mrs Jacqueline Davies, PO Box 40, Guildford, WA 6935 Phone: (08) 9279 4634 — President, Peter Wire

(09) 9344 1469

THE CYMBIDIUM ORCHID SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC.

Meetings are held on 2nd Tuesday of each month (except January)

Popular Vote commences 7.50 p.m. — Main Meeting commences 8.00 p.m.

Venue: The Conference Centre, Holmesglen College of TAFE, 585 Waverley Road, Glen Waverley, Melbourne, Victoria.

For further details contact Secretary, Kevin Brown, 4 Riviera Street, Mt Waverley, Victoria 3149 Phone: (03) 98081224

President, Andy Leamon, Phone: (03) 97967935

SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
New South Wales				
10-15 August	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Berowra & Districts	St. Ives Shopping Centre Mona Vale Road, St. Ives
14-15 August	9.00am-5.00pm	Winter	Australian Cymbidium (National Cymbidium Show)	Marana Auditorium MacMahon Street, Hurstville
15 August	10.00am-4.00pm	Winter	Bellinger Valley	Uniting Church Hall Hyde Street, Bellingen
19-20 August 21 August 22 August	8.30am-9.00pm 8.30am-5.00pm 8.30am-3.00pm	Spring	Illawarra District	Wollongong Crown Central Wollongong
24-29 August	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Gosford & District	Market Place Shopping Centre Henry Petty Drive, Gosford
26-28 August	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Central Coast & Lakes	Bateau Bay Shopping Centre, Bateau Bay
27 August 28 August 29 August	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-9.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Australian Native (Newcastle Group)	Charlestown Square Community Centre Charlestown
27-30 August	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Fairfield District	Fairfield Forum, Station Street, Fairfield
27-30 August	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Western Suburbs	Ashfield Mall, Ashfield
2-5 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Alstonville & District	Alstonville Shopping Plaza, Alstonville
2-4 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Campbelltown & District	Minto Mall Shopping Centre Pembroke, Minto
2-5 September	9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Central Coast – Hunter Region Cymbidium	Wallsend Shopping Complex Wallsend
2-5 September	Shopping Centre Hours to 2.00pm Saturday	Spring	Boolaroo	Wallsend Plaza Cowper Street, Wallsend
2-5 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Cumberland Orchid Circle	Westfield Shoppingtown, North Rocks
2-5 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Kuring-gai	Westfield Shoppingtown, Hornsby
3 September 4 September 5 September	10.00am-7.00pm 8.30am-6.30pm 8.30am-2.30pm	Spring	Upper Hunter	Lancaster's Showroom 80 John Street Singleton
3-4 September 5 September	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Nambucca Valley	Entertainment Centre Ridge Street, Nambucca Heads
4 September 5 September	10.30am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.00pm	Spring	Eurobodalla Orchid Club	CWA Hall Queen Street, Moruya
7-12 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Eastwood & District Orchid Circle	Macquarie Shopping Centre North Ryde
7-12 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Fairfield District	Stockland Town Centre Polding Street, Wetherill Park
9-12 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	North Shore	The Garden Centre 802 Pacific Highway, Gordon
9-12 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Parramatta & District	Seven Hills Shopping Centre Seven Hills
10-12 September	8.00am-8.00pm	Spring	Ballina & District	Ballina Fair, Ballina
10-13 September	9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Central Coast-Hunter Region Cymbidium	Mt. Penang Flora Festival Mt. Penang
10-12 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Coffs Harbour	Palm Centre Coffs Harbour Mall, Coffs Harbour
10-13 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Eastern Suburbs	Birkenhead Point Shopping Complex Victoria Road, Drummyrne
10 September 11 September	12 noon-6.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Berowra & District	Mt. Penang Pacific Highway, Kariong
10-11 September 12 September	8.30am-9.00pm 8.30am-5.00pm	Spring	Manning River	Manning Mall Taree
11-12 September	10.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Byron & District	Mullumbimby Ex-Services Club Mullumbimby
12 September 13 September	11.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Blue Mountains & District	Melrose Hall Great Western Highway & Park Street Emu Plains
16-19 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Maitland & Coalfields District	The Hunter at Green Hills Mitchell Drive, East Maitland
17-19 September	Shopping Centre Hours to 3.00pm Saturday	Spring	City of Lismore	Lismore Central Shopping Centre Carrington Street, Lismore
17-19 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Grafton District	Grafton Shopping World, Grafton
17-19 September	8.00am-6.00pm	Spring	Port Macquarie	Settlement City, Port Macquarie
17-19 September 20 September	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-3.30pm	Spring	Sutherland Shire	Catts Nursery 80 Port Hacking Road, Sylvania
18 September 19 September	12 noon-6.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Berowra & District	Community Centre The Gully Road, Berowra
18 September 19 September	12 noon-5.00pm 9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Shoalhaven	Presbyterian Church Hall Kinghorn Street, Nowra

SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
18 September	11.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Woodburn	Woodburn Memorial Hall
19 September	9.00am-5.00pm			Pacific Highway
20 September	9.00am-4.00pm			Woodburn
19 September	11.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Griffith	Wade High School
20 September	9.00am-4.30pm			Poole Street, Griffith
19 September	11.00am-3.30pm	Spring	Gloucester District	Gloucester Bowling Club, Gloucester
19 September	10.00am04.00pm	Spring	Panania East Hills (RSL)	Panania Senior Citizens' Centre Cnr. Peffer Street & Anderson Avenue Panania
21-27 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring (Orchid Festival)	New South Wales	Marketown Mt. Druitt
23-26 September	Shopping Centre Hours to 2.00pm Saturday	Spring	Boolaroo	Garden City Shopping Centre Boolaroo
24 September	10.30am-5.00pm	Spring	Sapphire Coast Orchid Club	Bega Town Hall
25 September	9.00am-5.00pm			Bega
25 September	9.00am-6.00pm	Spring	Casino & District	RSL Hall
26 September	9.00am-4.30pm			Canterbury Street, Casino
26 September	11.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Wagga Wagga	Sturt Public School
27 September	9.00am-4.00pm			Lake Albert Road, Wagga Wagga
3-5 October	9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Camden Haven	Catholic Church Hall, Ocean Drive, Laurieton
3-4 October	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Great Lakes	Forster Primary School, Forster
4 October	9.00am-2.30pm	Spring	Southern Riviera	Anglican Hall, Milton
10 October	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring (Inland Championship)	Albury/Wodonga & District Orchard Club	Albury Coursing Grounds
11 October	9.00am-4.00pm			Borella Road, Albury
17 October	9.00am=4.00pm	Spring	SPECIES (NSW)	Saints Church Community Centre 10-14 Taylor Street, West Pennant Hills
23-24 October	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Tweed District	Club Banora
25 October	9.00am-4.00pm			Leisure Drive, Banora Point
ACT				
26 September	11.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Orchid Society of Canberra	St. Johns Hall
27 September	12.00-5.00pm			Constitution Avenue, Reid
Qld				
20-21 August	9.00am-9.00pm	Spring	Maroochydhore	Kawana Shoppingworld
22 August	9.00am-3pm			Nicklin Way, Kawana
27-29 August	Show times	Spring	Gold Coast	Jupiters Pavilion, Parklands Showgrounds Parkland Drive (off Smith St.), Southport
29-30 August	8.30am-4.00pm	Spring	Beaudesert Districts Orchid & Foliage Soc.	Mt. Tambourine Showgrounds Great Western Road, Mt. Tambourine
29 August	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	North Brisbane	The Auditorium, Brisbane Botanic Gardens
30 August	9.00am-4.30pm			Mt. Coot-tha
4 September	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	North Coast	Woombye Hall
5 September	9.00am-3.00pm			Woombye
5 September	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	OSS	Mt Coot-tha Botanical Gardens Auditorium
6 September	9.00am-4.00pm			
10 September	9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Queensland	The Auditorium, Botanica Gardens
11 September	9.00am-5.00pm			Mt. Coot-tha Pde
12 September	9.00am-4.00pm			Toowoong
11-12 September	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Lockyer Valley	Cultural Centre
13 September	9.00am-2.00pm			Plainlands Rd, Laidley
11 September	9.00am-8.00pm	Spring	Townsville	Townsville Entertainment Centre
12-13 September	9.00am-5.00pm			Breakwater, The Strand
14 September	9.00am-4.00pm			Townsville
17-19 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Bundaberg	Hinkler Place Shopping Centre
17-19 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Pine Rivers	Westfield Shopping Centre, Strathpine
17 September	8.30am-9.00pm	Spring	West Moreton	Ipswich City Centre
18 September	8.30am-5.30pm			Shopping Mall
19 September	8.30am-4.30pm			
17-19 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Mackay & District	Caneland Shoppingtown
17-19 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Redcliffe District	Peninsula Fair, Kippa-Ring
19 September	8.30am-5.00pm	Spring	Eastern District	Assembly Hall, Wondall Heights State School
20 September	8.30am-3.30pm			Wondall Rd, Wynam West
19 September	8.30am-5.00pm	Spring	Ipswich	Bundamba State School
20 September	8.30pm-4.00pm			Brisbane Rd, Bundamba
19 September	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	West Brisbane	*Mt Coot-tha Auditorium
20 September	9.00am-4.00pm			
19-25 September	8.30am-6.00pm	Spring	Darling Downs	Centenary Heights High School
26 September	8.30am-1.00pm			Assembly Hall Cnr Ramsay & Souths Sts, Toowoomba

SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
24-25 September 26 September	8.30am-5.00pm 8.30am-1.00pm	Spring	Maryborough	St Pauls Memorial Hall Maryborough
25 September 26 September	9.00am-6.00pm 9.00am-2.00pm	Spring	Glasshouse Country	Community Centre Simpson St, Beetwah
1-3 October	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	SCOSC	Sunland Shopping Centre, Caloundra
3-4 October	TBA	Spring	Childers & Isis	Isis Cultural Centre Churchill Street, Childers
8-10 October	8.15am-9.00pm	Spring	Redlands	Capalaba Centre Shopping Centre Moreton Road, Capalaba
10-11 October	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Bribie Island	Bribie Island Indoor Bowls Club First Avenue, Bribie Island
15-17 October	Shop Trading Hours	Spring	Gympie	TBA
15 October 16-17 October	8.30am-9.00pm 8.30am-5.00pm	Spring	Southport & Districts	Burleigh Town Marketplace
16 October 17 October	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Noosa	Memorial Hall Cooroy
17-18 October	TBA	Spring	Anglican Parish of Boonah/Harrisville	Boonan High School Assembly Hall McQuarrie Street, Boonah
18 October	9.00am-4.00pm	Sarcochillus Festival	Native Orchids Toowoomba	Centenary State High School Ramsay Street, Southtown, Toowoomba
23 October 24 October	11.00am-8.00pm 9.00am-9.00pm	Spring	Herbert River	Barra's Motor Showroom
Victoria				
22-23 August	9.00am-5.00pm	Winter Garden Show	Maribyrnong	Essendon Gardens Centre 1060 Mt Alexander Rd, Essendon
29 August 30 August	10.00am-5.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Winter	West Gippsland Orchid Club	Kernot Hall Princes Way, Morwell
5 September 6 September	10.00am-5.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Sale & District	St Marys Cathedral Hall Cnr Pearson & Macalister St., Sale
12-13 September	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Maribyrnong	Maribyrnong Community Centre Randall St. Maribyrnong
18-20 September	9.30am-4.30pm	Spring	Sunraysia	Greek Hall 213 Deaking Avenue, Mildura
19 September 20 September	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Bairnsdale	St Marys Hall Pyke St. Bairnsdale
19-20 September	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Goulburn Valley	Kialla Nursery Melbourne Road, Shepparton
19-20 September	TBA	Spring	West Gippsland	West Gippsland Arts Centre, Warragol
25 September 26 September	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	South Gippsland	Town Hall Bailleau St, Wontaggi
26 September 27 September	10.00am-5.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Wangaratta	Wangaratta Secondary College Assembly Hall, Greta Road, Wangaratta
26-27 September	TBA	Spring	Murray	TBA
2 October 3 October 4 October	1.00pm-6.00pm 10.00am-6.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Bendigo	YMCA Leisure Centre Browning Street Kangaroo Flat, Bendigo
3 October 4 October	10.00am-5.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Gippsland	Catholic Regional College Kosciusko St, Traralgon
3-4 October	10.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Geelong	St Marys School Hall Myers Street, Geelong
3-4 October	9.00am-5.30pm	Spring	Melbourne Eastern	Glen Waverley TAFE 585 Waverley Road, Glen Waverley
3 October 4 October	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Stawell	Entertainment Centre (Town Hall) Main Street, Stawell
4-10 October	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Ringwood	Eastland Shopping Centre Maroondah Highway, Ringwood
5-10 October	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Mornington	Karingal Hub Shopping Centre Cranborne Rd, Frankston
10 October 11 October	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Horsham	Horsham Town Hall Wilson St. Horsham
10 October 11 October	10.00am-4.30pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Nelson	Hampden Street School Hampden St, Nelson
10 October 11 October	9.30am-5.00pm 9.30am-4.30pm	Spring	Warringal	Red Cross Centre, Austia Repatriation Hospital, Heidelberg Campus, Gate 7 Bell Street, Heidelberg
17 October 18 October	11.00am-4.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Cobden	Civic Hall Victoria Street, Cobden
17 October 18 October	9.00am-5.00pm 10.00-4.00pm	Orchid Festival	Yarra Valley	Seville Hall Warburton Hwy, Saville

SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
23-24 October	10.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Araray	Ararat Town Hall
25 October	10.00am-4.00pm			Barkly Street, Ararat
23 October	2.00pm-5.00pm	Spring	Midlands	'Skydivers' Orchid & Butterfly Gardens,
24-25 October	10.00am-5.00pm			Cnr Midland Hwy & Blackjack Road, Harcourt
24-25 October	TBA	Natives	Murray Darling	Australian Inland Botanical Gardens
25 October		Spring	West Gippsland	Yarragon Hall, Yarragon
20-21 November	10.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Geelong	Masonic Hall Gheringhap St. Geelong

South Australia

	10.00am-5.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Native OS	St. Peters Town Hall Payneham Rd, St. Peters
8 August	Noon-5pm	Interclub	Murray Bridge	Murray Bridge Town Hall
9 August	9.00am-Noon			Murray Bridge
11 September	Noon-5pm	Spring	Murray Bridge	Murray Bridge Town Hall
12-13 September	9.00am-4.00pm			Bridge Street, Murray Bridge
14-19 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Orchidaceous	Burnside Village Shopping Centre 447 Portrush Road, Glenside
18-19 September	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Port Augusta	Northern Gateway Coles Shopping Complex
19-26 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Whyalla	Westland Shopping Centre Nicolson Avenue, Whyalla
21-26 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Gawler	Elizabeth City Centre, Elizabeth
26 September-3 October	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Northern & Eastern	Northpark Shopping Centre Main North Road, Prospect
19-27 September	10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Port Lincoln	Kallinyalla Nursery Shaen St, Port Lincoln
2-5 October	10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Port Pirie	Port Pirie Tourism & Art Gallery Mary Elie St, Port Pirie

Western Australia

3-4 September	8.00am-6.00pm	Spring	Mandurah	Rockingham City Shopping Centre
5 September	8.00am-4.00pm			Read St, Rockingham
8-12 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Melville	Bullcreek Shopping Centre South Street, Bullcreek
10 September	8.30am-9.00am	Spring	Peel Region	Mandurah Forum Shopping Centre
11-12 September	8.30am-5.30pm			Pinjara Road, Mandurah
11-12 September	10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Augusta	Augusta Centennial Mall Hillview Tce, Augusta
17-19 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Wanneroo	Warwick Grove Shopping Centre
24 September	8.30am-8.00pm	Spring	Albany	North Road Shopping Centre
25 September	8.30am-5.30pm			Albany
26 September	8.30am-1.00pm			
24-26 September	Shopping Centre Hours	Spring	Bunbury	Bunbury Forum Shopping Centre

Tasmania

2 October	1.30pm-5.00pm	Spring	Devonport	Maidstone Park Hall
3 October	9.30am-5.00pm			Spreyton Main Road
4 October	9.30am-4.30pm			Devonport
2 October	2.00pm-7.00pm	Spring	Launceston	Max Fry Memorial Hall
3 October	10.00am-6.00pm			Gorge Road
4 October	10.00am-4.00pm			Trevallyn
9 October	2.00pm-6.00pm	Spring	Burnie	Burnie Civic Centre
10 October	9.00am-6.00pm			Burnie
11 October	9.00am-4.00pm			

New Zealand

18 September	11.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Whangarei	Forum North
19-20 September	10.00am-4.00pm			Rust Avenue, Whangarei
26-27 September	10.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Canterbury	Canterbury Horticultural Society Complex, Riccarton Avenue, Christchurch
26 September	10.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Hawke's Bay	Lindis Farne College
27 September	10.00am-4.00pm			Gymnasium, Hastings
26 September	10.30am-5.00pm	Spring	Waikato	Hamilton Horticultural Pavilion
27 September	10.00am-4.00pm			Cobham Drive, Hamilton
2 October	10.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Wairoa	Presbyterian-Methodist Church Hall
3 October	10.00am-4.00pm			Queen Street, Wairoa
17 October	10.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Wanganui	City College Hall
18 October	10.00am-4.00pm			Ingestre Street, Wanganui

Republic of South Africa

2-5 September	9.00am-7.00pm	Spring	Northern Transvaal	Brooklyn Mall Shopping Mall Fehrsen Street, Brooklyn, Pretoria
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23 OCT 1998

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Fig. 2: Original of the plate published in Curtis's Botanical Magazine (t.7262)
 With the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office and the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew –
 Slide: R. Jenny

Why is *Neomoorea wallisii* (Rchb.f.) Schlechter the correct name for *Neomoorea irrorata* (Rolfe) Rolfe?

by Rudolf Jenny

One of the most fascinating and outstanding species in the Orchid family is without any doubt *Neomoorea wallisii*. The species is not very often cultivated and it is a rare event when a *Neomoorea* is presented in a show. One of the best cultivated specimens was exhibited at the World Orchid Conference in 1975 in Frankfurt; the plant received a gold medal and it was the first time I had seen a living specimen in flower. A short time later I was able to obtain a sample of the species and I kept the specimen in my collection for more than 18 years. It grew to a very large plant but I was never able to get it to flower, in spite of the fact that I tried everything short of killing the plant. During the attempt to collect all available material and information about the genus *Lueddemannia* we found a drawing of a flower under the name of *Lueddemannia wallisii* Rchb.f. which was definitely older than the generic name *Neomoorea* or *Moorea* and which clearly showed Rolfe's species. So we started to investigate this mystery and the result was that we realised we had used the wrong name for this plant for a very long time.

In 1890 Robert Allen Rolfe described a new genus under the name of *Moorea* (Rolfe, 1890). The description was published in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* and the genus was dedicated to Sir Frederick William Moore, the curator of the Glasnevin-Dublin Botanical Gardens. Frederick William followed his father David in this position from 1879 to 1922. Apparently in December 1889 Rolfe received a single flower without pollinia for identification, without any further

information about the origin. The only thing he mentioned was that the plant was purchased at a sale, together with others, and that it originated in tropical America.

In April 1892 the first illustration of the

species was published in *Gardeners' Chronicle* (Rolfe, 1892), based on an inflorescence and a leaf of the plant which Rolfe got from Glasnevin; together with a note, that the plant was imported by



Fig. 1: Unpublished watercolor painting by Mrs. Smith after the original plant of *Neomoorea irrorata* (Rolfe) Rolfe from Glasnevin, painted on April 9th 1890. With the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office and the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew – Slide: R. Jenny

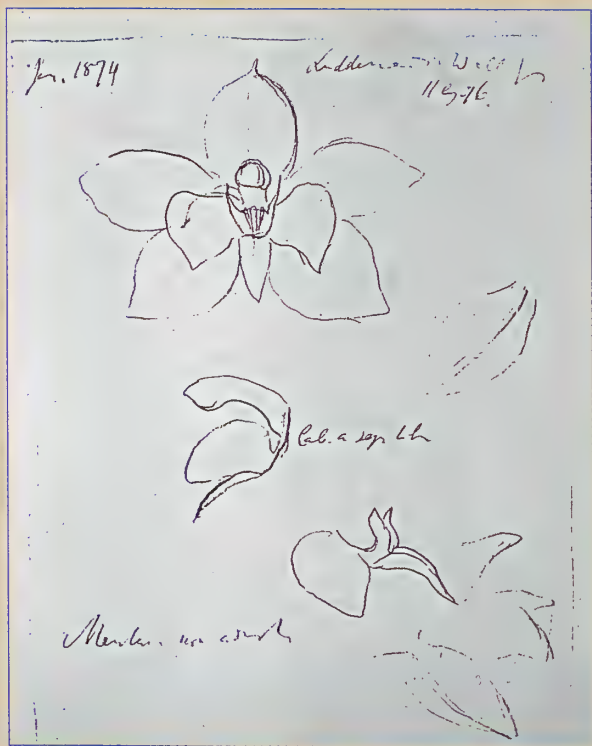


Fig. 3: Drawing of *Lueddemannia wallisii* from the herbarium Reichenbach in Vienna (No.44762) – Slide: R. Jenny

Sander in St. Albans and that the same specimen was shown on March 22 to the Royal Horticultural Society where it was awarded a First Class Certificate. The illustration shows a part of the inflorescence, a single flower, the column and the pollinia. The drawing was made by Mr. Weathers. In the same year the plant was illustrated and described by Joseph Dalton Hooker in the famous Curtis's Botanical Magazine (Hooker, 1892). Hooker mentions that the plant was probably sold to Glasnevin by the nursery Shuttleworth, Carder & Co. in England. The plant featured in Curtis's Botanical Magazine was in flower in March 1892 in Glasnevin.

In 1901 a note was published, again by Rolfe, in the Orchid Review (Rolfe, 1901); obviously a division of the original Glasnevin plant was then cultivated in the Kew collection and flowered there in Spring 1901 for the first time. In this note Rolfe quoted also (like Hooker) that the original importation was not from Sander but from Shuttleworth, Carder & Co. under the name of *Lycaste gigantea*. The reason for this assumption was that Rolfe found a dried specimen of the same species in a small collection of herbarium material from this nursery, which was presented to the Kew herbarium.

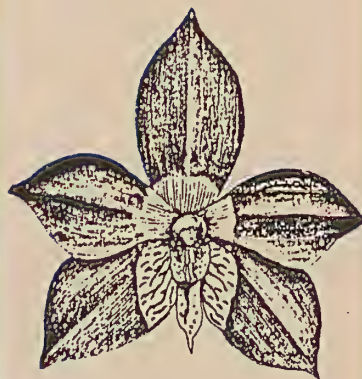
In January 1904 again in the Orchid Review (Rolfe, 1904) we read that the generic name *Moorea* had already been used in 1855 for a genus of Pampas Grass and that therefore *Moorea irrorata* (Orchidaceae) needed to be renamed. Rolfe chose the generic name *Neomoorea* and published the combination into *Neomoorea irrorata* (Rolfe) Rolfe.

In December 1904 the Kew plant was illustrated in Orchid Review (Rolfe, 1904b) and the author quotes that a second plant of the species was discovered in the botanic garden in Brussels. We have no information about the origin of this plant. It was also Rolfe who found another, unnamed specimen in the herbarium of F.C. Lehmann in Kew, collected by Lehmann in Antioquia, Colombia in 1884. The Lehmann specimen was obviously older than the Glasnevin plant but even Lehmann was not the first who saw and collected the species.

In December 1924 it was Rudolf Schlechter who recognized in the herbarium of Reichenbach in Vienna the original drawing of *Lueddemannia wallisii* Rchb.f. and realized that this drawing was identical to the plant named *Neomoorea irrorata* by Rolfe. Obviously Schlechter got fresh material from the collection of the



Fig. 4: Illustration from Gardeners' Chronicle of 1892 – Slide: R. Jenny



Herrenhäuser Gärten at Hanover, Germany, for his herbarium and he stated that those plants had been imported from the Santander and Antioquia districts in Colombia (Schlechter, 1924).

The name *Lueddemannia wallisii* was first described by Heinrich Gustav Reichenbach in 1877 in the journal Linnaea. The plant was collected by Gustav Wallis in Colombia. Reichenbach

got the first material in January 1874; we don't know whether directly through Wallis or through Veitch in Great Britain. The first description was short but clear; unfortunately Reichenbach as usual published no illustration (Reichenbach, 1877). There are two sheets under the name *Lueddemannia wallisii* in his herbarium, No.44763 contains a single rough drawing of the flower, dated from January 1874. No.44762 (marked as type) contains a drawing of the same material, also dated from January 1874, together with some dried flowers with the date 11 August 1876. After 1872 Gustav Wallis was collecting Orchids in Colombia for Veitch and in 1875 he started his last journey to northern and central Colombia (he died in June 1878 in Cuenca). Obviously he collected *Neomoorea* between 1872 and 1874. It is unclear whether Reichenbach got the flowers dated August 1876 from Veitch or from somewhere else.

After the death of Reichenbach in 1889 and according to his will, his herbarium was sent to Vienna and was sealed for 25 years. This was probably one of the reasons why Rolfe named his plant *Moorea*, as he had no access to the Reichenbach collection in Vienna in 1890 and also Schlechter was not able to get access until 1914.

Most of the authors who published material about *Neomoorea* simply overlooked the fact that the epithet *irrorata* was invalid because Reichenbach used another epithet long before Rolfe. Following the rules of botanical nomenclature, the oldest regularly published epithet used for a plant has priority and so Schlechter's recombination of *Neomoorea irrorata* (Rolfe) Rolfe into *Neomoorea wallisii* (Rchb.f.) Schlechter was absolutely correct. Schlechter realised that the plant was not a member of the genus *Lueddemannia* (erect inflorescence, a different shape of the labellum and different plant) so he accepted Rolfe's genus.

According to Dressler (Dressler, 1981) *Neomoorea* doesn't belong to the subtribe *Stanhopeinae* Schlechter but to the subtribe *Lycastinae* Schlechter. One of the reasons for this decision is the form of the pollinia and the general habitat of the plant itself.

We don't have very clear information about the locality and the habitat of the species but obviously it is found in Colombia (Santander, Antioquia and Narino) and southern Panama, growing at altitudes between 500 m and 2000 m in very wet rainforest, together with *Acineta humboldtii*, *Phragmipedium caudatum* and *Anguloa ruckeri*. Temperatures are between 18°C and 24°C. The habitats in



Fig. 5: Flower of *Neomoorea wallisii* (Rchb.f.) Schlechter from a cultivated plant – Slide: R. Jenny



Fig. 6: Plant of *Neomoorea wallisii* (Rchb.f.) Schlechter – Slide: R. Jenny

Panama are in the low-land. Plants from there need higher temperatures; the localities in Colombia are higher (up to 2000 m) and those plants can be grown under cooler conditions. It is very easy to grow the plant. It needs a place in the temperate or warm section of the greenhouse without direct sunlight and without a clear rest period. This is similar to the culture of *Stanhopea* where it is important to fertilize the plants regularly; they grow fast and they need plenty of room. It is difficult to get them to flower. For unknown reasons they flower frequently in one collection and never in another (my own plant started to flower 6 months after I lost patience and gave it to another grower). A few years ago an alleged second species of the genus was offered by a German nursery. The plants turned out to be *Warrea costaricensis*, which are not related to *Neomoorea* but at first glance look quite similar in variety. Up to now we know no other species from the genus and the plants in cultivation are more or less identical. There is only a certain variation in the intensity of the colors of the flower, probably depending on the flowering time and the light intensity during the development of the buds.

According to Dressler's classification, it should be possible to hybridize *Neomoorea* with *Lycaste* and *Anguloa* or even *Maxillaria*. We have tried it several times but we never obtained fertile seed. Also the results with genera from the *Stanhopeinae*-subtribe have been negative. Until today, no hybrids with *Neomoorea* have been registered. We realized that some clones of *Neomoorea* seem to be cleistogamous but there is no information available concerning the fertility of the seed. We also don't know the pollinator of *Neomoorea*, beside the fact that the lip is formed like a butterfly and there are no indications that the pollinator is really a butterfly. We also have no results of fragrance analysis.

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23. *Lueddemannia Wallisii*: bracteis scariosis spathaceis ovaria pedicellata semiaequantibus, sepalis tepalisque carnosis, sepalo summo cuneato oblongo apiculato, sepalis lateralibus cuneato oblongis acutis extus supra nervum medium carinatis, labello cordato trifido, lacinia antica triangula angusta porrecta, laciniiis lateralibus semiovatis acutis basi semicordatis, callo sellaeformi in basi laciniae mediae, utrinque processu triangulo lineari erecto, medio tricarinato, columna clavata aptera.

„Mennigpurpurroth auf sämtlichen Zipfeln. Basis weiss. Lippe wachsartig glänzend, aber dünn, schwach karmin getupft auf weiss. Blütenstand sehr reichblütig. Knolle hat Aehnlichkeit mit dem einer *Acineta*, tief gerippt. Blatt ist dem der *Peristeria elata* ähnlich, bis 3' hoch. Wohlriechend.“ Jan. 1874. Neu Granada.

Fig. 7: Original first description of *Lueddemannia wallisii* by Reichenbach(Linnaea, 41:1877.109)

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MOOREA IRRORATA, Rolfe, n. gen. and sp.*

A **FINX** and very distinct Orchid has recently flowered in the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, Dublin, and as it seems distinct from any existing genus, I propose for it the above name. The plant stands nearly 2 feet high, and bears an erect scape with

* *Moorea*, n. gen.—Sepals and petals spreading, subequal. Lip articulated to short foot of column, deeply three-lobed, side lobes broadly rounded, membranous; front lobe narrow, linear, continuous with base; crest basal, shortly stalked, with a pair of free spreading arms forming a crescent. Column somewhat elongate, sub-clavate, with very short swollen foot, wings obsolete; pollinia 4, in two unequal pairs, stipes long and very slender, viscous underneath at the base, but without a separate gland; lower half of stipes protruding from anther-case at maturity. Stigma broadly transverse, rostellum small.

Moorea irrorata.—Pseudobulbs ovoid-oblong, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Leaves 2, petiolate, plicate, lanceolate, shortly acuminate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. Scape basal, stout, erect, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, raceme 13-flowered, with about six sheathing closely striate bracts below. Flowering bracts ovate-elliptical, acute, closely striate, pale green, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch long. Flowers, 2 inches diameter, pedicels, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long. Sepals, 6 to 7 lin. diameter, reddish-brown with nearly white base, the lateral ones carinate. Petals similar, but a shade narrower. Lip straw-yellow, shining, radiately lined with dark blackish-purple, front lobe with a strong transverse bar near apex; front lobe narrow, acute, 7 lin. long, side ones a little shorter, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin. broad, a little villose at the base; crest and base of front lobe a little brighter yellow, with numerous minute dusky spots. Column, cream-white.

thirteen flowers, each 2 inches in diameter. The sepals are bright reddish-brown, passing into nearly white at base, thus forming a circle of a paler colour, which is very striking. The lip is remarkable in shape; it is sessile, articulated to a very short foot, and three-lobed. The front lobe is very narrow, and the side ones large and rounded, bright straw-coloured, with radiating lines of dark blackish-purple; in fact, it bears a decided resemblance to a butterfly attached by the head. At the base is situated a crescent-shaped crest, which in other respects somewhat resembles that of *Phalaenopsis*. The pollen is like that of *Houlletia*, near which the genus will stand, but from which it differs in the shape and details of the lip. In that genus the lip is continuous with the column, not articulated, while the front lobe is articulated, not continuous. Again, *Houlletia* has a distinct unguis to the lip, while the front lobe and usually the side ones are also very different. In *Houlletia Wallisii*, Rehb. f., the side lobes are broad and rounded, but the resemblance goes no further. The first flower arrived without the pollen, when I thought it might be a somewhat anomalous *Zygopetalum*, allied to the section *Huntleya*. In short, the differences presented appear to be as valid as those which separate the allied genera from each other, and the only available plan seems to be the establishment of a new genus for its reception.

It affords me great pleasure to be able to connect the name of Mr. F. W. Moore, Curator of the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, with so striking an Orchid. It is only one of a large series of very valuable contributions to the Kew Herbarium, extending over a long period. I have not had the good fortune to see the Glasnevin collection, but from the specimens received from time to time, it is evidently both rich and varied, while in the matter of cultivation it leaves nothing to be desired. Only a few days ago, Mr. Moore sent a flower of *Selenipedium caudatum* whose petals measured fully 35 inches in length, while on a previous occasion they were but 3 inches shorter. The specific name is given in allusion to the bright reddish-brown colour, which forms a broad zone of colour round the paler centre, giving a very pretty contrast. Mr. Moore bought the plant with others at a sale, but knows nothing about its origin. Of course, it is Tropical American. R. A. Rolfe, Herbarium, Kew.

Fig. 8: Original first description of *Moorea irrorata* by Rolfe (Gardeners' Chronicle, ser.3,8:1890.7)

Orchids of the Forgotten Land

Text and photography by Rod Rice

Part 2

Cyrtorchis arcuata (Lindl) Schltr. 1914.

Syn: *Angraecum arcuatum* Lindl. *Listrostachys sedenii* (Rchb.f.) Schltr. *Listrostachys whitei* Rolfe.

A taxon from a genus of 16 epiphytic, rarely lithophytic species, endemic to Africa and South Africa. Only 4 of which are seldom seen in cultivation. *C. arcuata* has at least 5 sub-species. One of which, *var. whytei*, is reported to be the largest flowered sub-species, and the most adaptable to cooler cultivation. *Cyrtorchis arcuata* needs strong broken light, and a winter minimum of 10-12 degrees C. to flower well. A well grown plant can produce 2-3 flower stems with up to 10 or more, 2cm crystal white flowers on each. The flowers are scented and turn yellow with age. It is wide spread through out Africa.



Cyrtorchis arcuata

Jumellea arborescens H. Perr 1938.

This species is very similar in growth habit, and florally, to *J. confusa* Schltr. However, it does not flower as often, or as prolifically even when grown warm. The single flowers are a very similar size, and general shape as those of *J. confusa*. But can be easily distinguished from the later, by its lack of ruffles, at the base of the dorsal sepal, in the general column vicinity. An easy grower out in the protected bush house in temperate climates, or a intermediate hot house with medium light.

Jumellea anjouaensis Finet 1907.

This fairly rare, epiphytic or lithophytic species, is not often found in cultivation. Which is a pity as it can flower at any time of year, but usually in autumn to late winter. The pure white flowers are approximately 5cm tall and 3cm wide and last for 3 weeks. The plant stems may reach between 15-35cm tall, and forms largish clumps. The plant can start to flower, when it is only 8cm tall. It occurs at altitudes of approximately 1400 meters, in mossy forest of central Madagascar. It grows best in intermediate temperatures with medium to low light levels.



Jumellea arborescens

Jumellea comorensis (Rchb.f.) Schltr. 1885.

Syn: *Aeranthes comorensis* Rchb.f. *Angraecum comorensis* Finet, *Mystacidium comorense* Dur. and Schinz.

This epiphytic species, grows on rough barked trees, on the Comora Island at an altitude of around 500 metres, where it receives abundant rain fall. This clump forming plant, eventually attains a height of approximately 30cm. But it can start to flower while still quite small, i.e. 6-8cm tall. This is a very easy to grow taxon, in intermediate to warm conditions, with abundant water all year. It is very adaptable to either strongish to low light conditions, and can be in flower for most of the year. Single flowers are borne from the leaf axils, they commonly reach 3.5-4cm wide, but I have seen clone 6cm wide know as "*Gigantea*".



Jumellea anjouaensis



Jumellea comorensis

***Jumellea confusa* Schltr. 1915.**

Syn: *Angraecum confusum* Schltr. *Jumellea ankaratrana* Schltr.

This species occurs at altitudes of between 650-1400 metres, as an epiphyte in the forests of eastern and central Madagascar. A happy plant is in flower all year. It produces many single flowers, from the leaf axils, which reach 6-7cm tall and 5-6 cm wide, and are scented. This very rare plant can eventually reach 50cm tall, becoming slightly pendulous, it can sometimes form clumps and pups. Grows well in intermediate conditions with medium light levels.



Jumellea confusa



Jumellea rigida



Jumellea sagitata



Mystacidium capense

***Jumellea rigida* var. *altigena* Schltr. 1925.**

This is the very rare dwarf form, of the type species described by Schlechter in Feddes Repertorium. It occurs at around 2400 metres from the Andringitra Massif in central Madagascar. The flowers are of a thicker texture to the type, and are very fragrant. It will flower 2-3 times per year, and the plant only grows to about 30cm tall, branching slightly at the bottom, to half way up the stem. It grows best for me under intermediate temperatures, with medium to low light levels.

***Jumellea sagitata* H. Perr. 1938.**

This is a quite rare species from Madagascar, it is also one of the largest growing *Jumellea*. Forming quite large clumps, of fan shaped growths growing to 45cm tall x up to 60cm wide. A well grown plant can put on a massive display of single, pure white flowers, up to 30-50, measuring 5-6cm across x 4-6cm tall, the spur is approximately 5-6cm long. This plant is similar to *Jumellea arachantha* (Rchb.f.) Schltr. It is a intermediate to warm grower, in medium to strongish light, with abundant water. Due to its eventual size it is best grown in a pot with medium to coarse bark for excellent drainage.

***Mystacidium capense* (L.f) Schltr 1781.**

Syn: *Angraecum capense* (L.f.) Lindl. *Epidendrum capense* L.f. *Limodorum longicorn* Sw, *Mystacidium filicorne* Lindl.

This is one of the very first epiphytic orchids, described from South Africa. Originally as an *Epidendrum*, until Schlechter transferred it in 1914. It is a dwarf growing orchid, forming clumps or tufts, of smallish leathery leaves, growing 4-13cm long. The plant stems may grow to 1-2cm tall. 1 to several inflorescence can be borne from the leaf axils in spring. The inflorescence reaches 7-20cm long, with 6-12 flowers. It occurs in deep shade, in dryish forest or bush, from sea level to 500 metres. I grow my plant in slatted basket, in medium low light, in my warm house. However, I am sure it would grow cooler.

Special thanks to Murray Shergold and Grant Smith, for their observations of *Aerangis citrina* and *A. mystacidii*, in situ.

All plants owned and photographed by the author.

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**Rod Rice, P.O. Box 21,
Dora Creek. N.S.W. 2264.**

The Stripe Connection

by Ray Robinson

Townsville species enthusiast, Niell Crees recently received an "Award of Distinction" for his *Dendrobium bigibbum* var. *superbum* 'Tozer's Stripe'. Niell obtained the plant as a division from Ray Nicholls.

The plant was originally rescued from land clearing rubble when land was cleared for a transmission line in Cape York Peninsula, some years ago.

The plant took several years to re-establish and is now growing strongly in the Crees and Nicholls collections.

This plant is thought to be the only naturally occurring striped *Den. bigibbum* yet discovered. Stripes were first introduced into phalaenanthe dendrobiums by Kevin McFarlane of Cairns in 1978. Kevin crossed his plant of *Den. Bitan* (*D. tangerinum* x *D. bifalce*) on to *Den. Margaret Joan Fell* to produce *Den. Dianne McFarlane* which proved to be a phalaenanthe type dendrobium showing strong striping but showing a tendency towards the spatulata shape. Over several generations Kevin was able to re-establish the rounded phalaenanthe shape whilst retaining the stripe influence, as a result the striped type of phalaenanthe dendrobium is now well established in collections throughout the world.

Australian native hybridists will welcome the influence *Den. bigibbum* var. *superbum* 'Tozer's Stripe' could have on future Australian native hybrids

Ray Robinson
23 Canara Street
Cranbrook 4814



Above and top: *Den. bigibbum* var *superbum* 'Tozer's Stripe' AD/QOS.AOC — Photo: Doug Benson

Den. Paradise Stripes —
owned and photographed
by: Kevin McFarlane



Gongora alfieana Rice sp nov, A New *Gongora*

by Rod Rice

Abstract

A new species of *Gongora* from the section *Gongora* will be discussed and described. Its floral fragrance is similar to that of *G. powellii* Schltr, and the flower physically similar to that of *G. pardina* Jenny.

The *Gongora* Ruiz & Pavon, is one of the most confused and taxonomically difficult genera, of the entire *Orchidaceae*. A long history of mispublications, combined with, quite a number of taxa in the subgenus *Gongora*, having flowers with very similar physical and fragrance characteristics, has contributed to this debacle.

However, like several other genera in the subtribe *Stanhopeinae*, the *Gongora* are a science of their own, and it takes a keen and experienced, dedicated eye, in many cases, to correctly identify and determine a particular taxon's status, whether it be known to science or not.

When Rudolf Jenny published his Monograph of The Genus *Gongora* in 1993, he basically said his work was just a starting point, for a genus that was badly misunderstood and grossly confused.

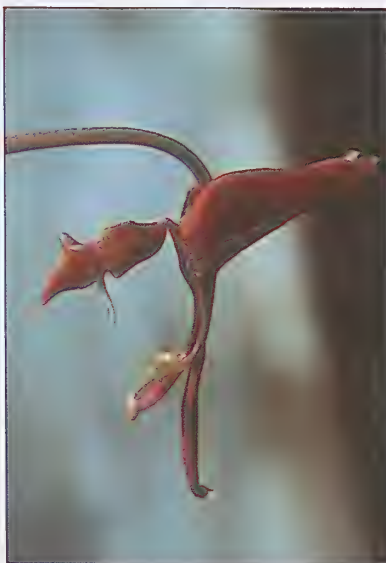
Further in this book, which discusses some 53 named species, he speaks of another 25 unnamed *Gongora* taxa he had sighted via, either pickled flowers, photographs and/or live plant material, sent to him from interested parties from around the world. Indeed he was right, it was just a starting point.

Since, and just before Jenny's book was released, at least 13 new *Gongora* taxa have been published (some of which are still in press or preparation) which were not covered in Jenny's book, including *G. escobariana* Whitten, a spectacular species from the subgenus *Portentosa*, and *G. crassicornis* Garay from the section *Grossa*, subgenus *Gongora*.

Further, I am in possession of another 8 new taxa, to these 13 new described species mentioned above, and I am aware of at least another 5 unnamed taxa in other collections here in Australia, not to mention other new (some in preparation) or described taxa from collections abroad.

There is still much taxonomic work to be done, now there is a better understanding of this, indeed diverse, but still partially confused genus. Particularly with potentially new discoveries made regularly with this group.

The following new taxon to be described here, is 1 of the 8 undescribed *Gongora* species in my possession I spoke



of above. This is the first of quite a number of new taxon (from several genera) to be published over a period of time, in the Australian Orchid Review, Die Orchidee and other publications.

Gongora alfieana Rice sp. nov.

Subgenus *Gongora* (Pfitzer) Jenny.
Section *Gongora* (Pfitzer) Jenny.

"Planta habitu typicus subgeneris *Gongorae*. Flores similis *G. pardina* Jenny, etsi flores et odor *G. alfieana* clare dissimilis".

Holotypus: Central or South America without precise location. Rice (NSW42271) Holotype Rice culture.

Description: Plant habit has no unique features, it is a fairly typical looking, subgenus *Gongora* plant. Pseudobulbs bifoliate 6-9cm tall x 2-3cm wide, 6-8 grooved. Leaves lanceolate 25-33cm long x 5-6cm wide, 5-7 veined, the mid vein and 2 across either side stand out very strongly. Inflorescence, pendulous from the base of the pseudobulb reaching 55-65cm long with up to 18 flowers (on first flowering). Flowers reach 3.5-3.7cm wide x 3.0cm tall. lateral sepals have a base colour of orange/brown heavily overlaid with a velvet maroon, the other flower parts similar, giving the appearance of a creamy brown or maroon flower. The column and dorsal sepal are the same colour as the lateral sepals, but the orange underlay is not obvious. The lip has a base colour ivory/white, heavily overlaid with maroon on the hypochile, and red/brown from the

mesochile to the epichile. The petals are a clear, orange green colour. The top surface of the lip, from the hypochile to the hump on the mesochile is ivory white, in the shape of a two pronged fork.

Dorsal sepal erect and slightly curved near the tip, it is fused to the column at its base, it reaches 16mm x 3mm (not spread), the margins strongly reflexed forming a tube on either side of the back of the dorsal sepal, running down to a slightly broader, flattened, triangular apex. The lateral sepals reach 8-9mm at their widest point x 19x21mm long (not spread), the tips tend to kink at the ends via pointing inwards and or up, occasionally crossing over, similar to *G. peruviana* Rice. The petals reach 7-8mm long x 1-1.5mm wide they are fused at their very base to the column. The lip is 1.5-1.8cm long x 9-10mm tall (from the tips of the bristles to the top of the hump. The horns are very short but distinct, and are a triangular shape when viewed from above. They reach 0.9-1.2mm long, and point straight out from the side hypochile at the top. The hypochile cavity is thin and straight opening slightly to triangular at its base. The mesochile tips are triangular and acute pointing up at approximately 45-50 degrees, the tips almost passing the hump, and sitting just above the level of the hump base and the beginning of the epichyle bridge. The epichyle bridge runs virtually straight down at approximately 45 degrees ending in a slightly flattened tip pointing up at approximately 45 degrees.

Distribution: Central or South America.
Exact location: Unknown.

Pollinator: Unknown.

Closely Allied Species: *G. pardina* Jenny and *G. latibasis* (Schweinfurth & Allen) Jenny.

Etymology: Named in honour of my Great Uncle, Alfie Rice, who has been cultivating plant life since early this century.

Discussion: This taxon was imported from Seidel's of Brazil in late 1995 as Lindley's long lost *G. nigrita*, however, when it flowered on 3.1.98 it was apparent it was a new species. Closely related to the Ecuadorean *G. pardina*, and also to the much larger flowered *G. latibasis* from Panama and Ecuador, but indeed different to those 2 species. based on my observations of the perfume and structural comparisons to other taxa and herbarium material during my research. I suspect this new taxon may be of central American origin,

possibly Costa Rica, Nicaragua or Panama.

There are obvious structural relationships with other Central American taxa from the section *Gongora*, e.g. *G. claviadora* Dressler, *G. powellii* Schltr, *G. unicolor* Schltr and *G. sp. nov.* unnamed ex Clarence Horich Costa Rica (pictured in Jenny's book, top right 2nd last page, unnumbered), however *G. alfieana*, *G. latibasis* and *G. pardina* can be easily separated from them by their almost total lack of horns on the hypochile, otherwise they are closely related physically.

Further, the perfume of *G. alfieana* is very similar to *G. powellii* and *G. claviadora*, which are a lot like a spicy, sweet nutmeg or cloves. However, *G. alfieana* it is not as spicy or as strong as *G. powellii*. But it is definitely reminiscent of something between nutmeg or cardamon, with a sweet overlay (it is of medium strength).

The spicy sweet (not "spicy medical" Rice 1997 as in *G. gratulabunda* Rchb.f.) as in the *G. powellii* perfume group, I have not noticed, as yet?, in any of the South American *Gongora*. The perfume of *G. pardina*, is reported to be very similar to *G. pleiochroma* Rchb.f. (Jenny 1993), which I know is a very different perfume compared to *G. alfieana* or *G. powellii*; it smells similar to industrial sticky tape. I do not recall nor do I have records for the perfume of my own plant of *G. latibasis* (which I know was imported from Ecuador, some 25 years ago) at this point. Although, Jenny 1993, wrote that it was similar to the smell of "cloves", when comparing it to *G. claviadora*.

The fragrance composition of *G. alfieana* is unknown.

Seed from this new species *G. alfieana*, has been successfully germinated, and will be made available shortly.

The following 6 points distinguish *G. alfieana* from *G. pardina*:

*From a lateral view, the base of the hypochile and mesochile are different, *G. pardina* tends to be straighter, whereas *G. alfieana* is more rounded or curved with a slight but distinct kink in the middle. The flower of *G. alfieana* is slimmer, it is not as broad from top to bottom in the hypochile/ mesochile area. The flowers of *G. pardina* have a diameter of 4.5cm, whereas *G. alfieana* has a diameter of 3.5-3.7cm.

*From near the top of the horns on *G. alfieana* there is a distinct but thin plate running along the margin of the hypochile up towards the mesochile at about 30 degrees, stopping short of the mesochile tips but almost level with them. This is entirely absent in *G. pardina*.

*The mesochile tips on *G. pardina* sit much higher, approximately half way up to hump with the tips pointing almost straight up and level with the centre of the hump

from side on. The mesochile tips of *G. alfieana* sit level with base of the hump and point forwards and the tips (in some cases) almost pass the hump.

*The bristles on *G. alfieana* are only twice as long as the width of the hypochile/mesochile from a lateral view. Whereas the bristles are 2.8-3 times longer than the hypochile/mesochile from a lateral view on *G. pardina*.

*The bridge of the epichile (the upper margin area between the hump and the tip of the epichile) is virtually straight and short, and runs straight down to the epichile tip at approximately 45 degrees on *G. alfieana*. On *G. pardina* the bridge is quite obviously curved upwards and is longer.

*Colour and perfume differences are quite evident.

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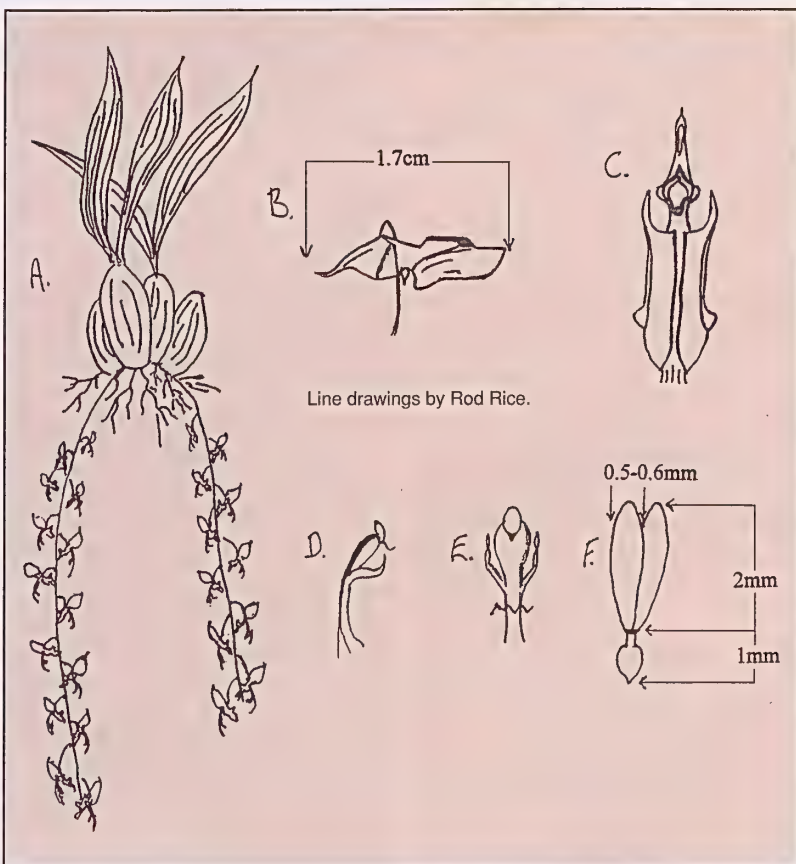
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Line drawings by Rod Rice.

Taxonomic Revisions of Orchid Species

Its effect on the hybrid lists compiled and kept by the RHS and the I.O.C.

by Maurie Black

First, what is taxonomy? It is the practice of identifying, in this case, orchids, as part of the science of Botany.

Botany is concerned only with species and has no dealings with man-made hybrids. Back in the 1700's, when orchids were new to the world, plants were gathered from the wild by explorers who had leanings towards Botany, and it was considered necessary that these new plants should be classified and named for posterity.

Then the world of Horticulture took an interest and, amongst other things, experimented with hybridising, first with interspecifics and later with inter-generics. This practice became so popular, it was, fortuitously, considered necessary to record and register the burgeoning product, quite separate from any botanical record. This record was originated by the foremost nursery of the time – Sanders. In a remarkably short time, it became far too massive a job for a private company to maintain, so the Royal Horticultural Society, in conjunction with the International Orchid Commission, took over the task and has maintained a most meticulous record ever since.

In recognition of the foresight and dedication of the Sander's efforts, the record has been titled The Sander's List of Orchid Hybrids.

As hybridising became more widespread, the lists were updated in 5-year addenda and orchidists all over the world acquired copies so they could keep up with the hybrid science.

Hybrids were listed and named first as primary hybrids and gradually as complex hybrids. This information authentic information on pedigrees and has been accepted world-wide as reliable, or as reliable as the information presented by the Registrant.

And, after all this information had been disseminated all over the world, the Botanists/Taxonomists discovered that over the preceding 150 years or so, their forerunners had made a lot of mistakes and a lot of species orchids had been incorrectly named. These mistakes appear to have been discovered only long after the original expert had joined his ancestors and could not defend his findings.

Notwithstanding, it was essential that these previous mistakes must be corrected, so, progressively, they applied themselves to the task with commendable diligence and a total absence of concern for the hor-

tical record which had been so painstakingly developed.

To consider the problems inherent in this renaming, take the case of *Cypripediums*, which were largely renamed to *Paphiopedilums* then, much later this genus was revised from about 75 species to about 43 – depending on whether you lived in Britain or the U.S.A.

The same sort of revision of the Genus *Phalaenopsis* was tackled by the late Dr. Herman Sweet in about 1969, when the genus was reduced to roughly similar numbers of species as the *Paphs*.

Fortunately, it's not all bad news. A tiny gain has been made. Sometimes the R.H.S. can handle it, but only where there has been no hybridising. Within Dr. Sweet's revision, something good came out of it. One of the three original sections within the Genus *Phalaenopsis*, namely *Paraphalaenopsis* and which had no business being included in *Phalaenopsis* (because it was not compatible with any *Phalaenopsis* species, but worked fine with the Vandaceous Alliance), was given Genus status.

It was recognised in the index in the 1986/90 Addendum and also in the 1991/95 Addendum, but very cautiously. In as much as it wasn't lifted out of *Phalaenopsis*, together with its hybrids and given space in the main list. Although the intergeneric hybrids from *P. denevei* and *laycockii* were noted in their particular man made Genera but with one parent still recorded as *Phalaenopsis*, two of the three species are still listed under *Phalaenopsis*, whilst the third, *P. serpentina*, does not get a mention.

This may be due to caution or uncertainty on the part of the R.H.S., but, as an example of the difficulties inherent in Taxonomical changes, it serves to point up the hardship imposed by "uncaring?" Taxonomists.

What were the down-side results?

Way back before any revisions, hybrids were made and registered with the R.H.S. If the R.H.S. adopts the changes as they come in, years to come, someone will want to repeat a worthwhile cross, but will not be able to find out the names of the particular parents involved, because one or both of those parents have been absorbed into a species or a genus other than the original. And in the meantime, everyone who may have known, has passed on.

In any instance where a now renamed species had been used as a parent in any hybrid, the fact has now become history and history can not be changed. The best that the R.H.S. could cope with was to make a note in the Sanders that "This is retained as the horticultural name for registration purposes although 'Such and Such' is the botanically correct name for this species."

Now on the assumption that there are not many orchid growers, commercial or hobbyists, who are also Botanists, the only avenue open to us is to IGNORE these pesky revisions and ACCEPT the R.H.S. ruling.

In the Sanders Addendum of 1986/90, for example, there are 23 *Encyclias* listed and all are referred back to *Epidendrum* for registration purposes.

In the Sanders 1991/95 Addendum ALL references to the genus *Encyclia* are deleted. Similarly, our old favourite *Rossioglossum grande* reverts back to *Odontoglossum grande*. *Odontoglossum bictoniense* has been treated very badly. First it was changed to *Lemboglossum bictoniense*, then before anyone could get to familiar with that, it was changed again to *Rhynchostele bictoniense*. And all the time, it was, and is, for our purposes, still *Odontoglossum bictoniense*.

One example comes to mind where one single hybrid ties the hands of the R.H.S. This is *Angraecum philippinense* (late renamed to *Amesiella*) crossed with *Ceratocentron fessellii*, making *Ceratogracum* Rosebud, no date given. This single hybrid makes it impossible to adopt the change of name.

These are merely examples to show the chaos we would make of our "Bible" if we try to adopt these never-ending revisions.

Horticulturists did not make all these mistakes. We are duty bound to maintain the integrity of purpose which was the reason for the Lists existence.

So we can see developing, a divergence, a parting of the ways, between Botany and Horticulture.

They go their way, we must go our way.

It could be considered advantageous for us to note the new names, sort of pin it in our hats, but DON'T CHANGE YOUR LABELS!!

Mavis Black
13 Boyd Street
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Mr Frank Slattery is still growing and flowering orchids at 95 years of age. Recently Frank flowered a very good form of *Schomburgkia superbiens*. As can be seen from the illustrations Frank is looking very well against the plant with a spike over two metres long with a head of very good flowers. Congratulations Frank.



Photos: Peter Fetherstone

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Trichoglottis seidenfadenii Averyanov

Synonyms: *T. tomentosa*, *T. sagarikii*

Trichoglottis is a genus of about 60 species spread from mainland Asia through the Philippines and Indonesian Islands to New Guinea and Australia which has one species. Two species, *T. philippinensis* and *T. brachiata* are particularly well known in cultivation. *T. seidenfadenii*, which is labelled *T. sagarikii* in most collections, is less well known, but is well worth the effort of growing.

This species was introduced into cultivation in USA by Jones and Scully in 1974 under the name "*Trichoglottis sagarikii*". This name was never formalised and for about 13 years the species officially had no name. In 1988 Gunnar Seidenfaden named it *T. tomentosa*, but unknown to him at that time, L.V. Averyanov, a Russian botanist working on the flora of Vietnam, had just previously named it *T. seidenfadenii* in honour of Seidenfaden. Consequently the name *T. seidenfadenii* has official priority.

This is apparently a lowland species recorded from Thailand and Vietnam on Islands in the Gulf of Siam among other locations.

It grows into large untangled clumps with stems up to one metre long with leaves about 8 cm long and 3 cm wide, arranged distichously along the length of the stem. The flowers are about 2 to 3 cm across and last about 4 weeks. They are produced singly, or occasionally in pairs, opposite the leaves. Flowering occurs in November in north Queensland.

The rambling habit makes this species suitable for slab rather than pot culture, as it can be difficult to control. It thrives in Townsville in full sun, but other plants in a bushhouse situation do equally well. If grown on a slab in the open, it should be watered regularly, even daily, in hot weather. It responds to regular applications of dilute fertiliser.

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The Victorian Summer Orchid Show

An invitation to join Mornington Peninsula Orchid Society

On November 21st 1998 Mornington Peninsula Orchid Society is holding its 3rd Annual Summer Show in conjunction with the Orchid Societies Council of Victoria. The Show will be held in the Church of Christ hall, Cranbourne Rd., Frankston (Mel. 102 H3) from 10.00 a.m. until 5.00 p.m., with the sales area open from 9.00 a.m.

This one day Show is growing in popularity with the 1997 Show attracting many outstanding entries from Orchid Societies throughout Victoria. The judges were suitably impressed and assessed five plants worthy of quality awards. The Champion Sarcanthinae was *Sarco. Melody 'Yannies Surprise'* AM/OSCOV and the Reserve Champion Sarcanthinae *Sarco. Melba 'Rachael'* received an HCC/OSCOV. Champion Pleurothallidine *Masd. Pinchincha 'Dragons Lair'* HCC/OSCOV, *Brassia Edvah Loo 'Hellis'* HCC/OSCOV and species *Cym. devonianum* HCC/OSCOV were the other recipients. With sixteen spectacular plants of *Cym. Sweet Devon* and *Cym. Cricket* as well as fifty 1st Flowering *Sarcophilus*, the judges were kept very busy. Naturally we are hoping to put on an even more impressive display this year, and, as the Show is open to members of any orchid society, with your participation this will be possible.

Planning is now well under way and this year we have added miniature displays to the Show schedule, so, with a maximum of five plants on a 60cm square board, you can let your creative talents do the talking.

The programme will include a slide presentation of the winners of the



Sarco. Melba 'Rachael' HCC/OSCOV

Orchid Societies Council of Victoria Orchids of the Year judged earlier in the day.

Also, there will be two different talks given by distinguished N.S.W. speakers Kevin Wilson OSNSW judge and Ken Russell, one of Australia's leading hybridists of Native *Dendrobiums* and *Sarcophilus*. They will have the latest flasks and plants for sale.

Other vendors will include Mt. Beenak Orchids and Wayne Turville Orchids.

There will be light refreshments and a sausage sizzle during the day and after the Show, a social get together at the Frankston R.S.L.

We look forward to meeting you, whether you have plants to enter, or not, at what we consider is an occasion not to be missed!!

Peter G. Churchus
Co-ordinator

WINTER SHOWS

Murray Bridge & Districts Orchid Inc.

The members of the Murray Bridge & Districts Orchid Club responded to the challenge of presenting their 1998 Winter Show in the main auditorium of the Murray Bridge Town Hall on the 10th, 11th and 12th July 1998, and presented a wide range of genera in a kaleidoscope of colours for visitors to enjoy.

The orchids were displayed on round, bench top height islands, where people could inspect plants and blooms at close quarters. The stage area featured a large model of the District's landmark feature, the Bridge over the River Murray, which was flanked at each end by specimen plants of the pendulous mini *Cymbidium* *Morialta 'Morialta Falls'*. Also featured in the Show were well-supported floral art and crafts displays, and an innovative orchid photographic section.

First Division Champion was the standard size *Blc. George King 'Serendipity'*, featuring seven beautifully formed blooms in lovely peach-pink tonings on a well-grown plant, shown by Richard & Beryl Wilson.

Second Division Champion was *Paphiopedilum* John Henry 'Prudence', beautifully grown and presented by Frank & Jeanne Neumann.

Recognising the increasing importance and quality of *Cymbidiums* in the early shows, prizes were donated by member, Ron Herde, and awarded to the Best Overall *Cymbidiums* as follows:-

- Best Standard was Bob & Audrey Harris's *Cym. Arcadian Sunrise 'Golden Fleece'*, an arching spike of clear light yellow blooms with red marked lips.
- Best Intermediate was *Cym. Peggy Sue 'Holly'*, a well grown plant with well-displayed long spikes of shapely pink blooms, shown by Ken & Ann Carter.
- Best Miniature *Cym.* was a lovely plant carrying 20 spikes of perky, clear cherry-red blooms, a *Cym. Whyba* hybrid crossing shown by Juanita Zoia.
- The miniature *Cymbidium* (a *Whyba* hybrid crossing) a charming example of a well-presented mini-*Cym.* both in flower form and plant habit, was selected as best *Cymbidium* of the Show.

The quality of blooms and overall spectacle of the quantity and colours of plants displayed by members was a credit to the Club, and all who took part in staging this year's Winter Show (not only the prize winners), can be proud of their efforts.

Trophies were presented by Mr. Barry Calaby, Manager of the National Australia Banking Corp. in Murray Bridge, who congratulated all members who had exhibited, and the Club, on presenting such a wonderful display for the rural city and visitors to enjoy.

Trevor Jacob
Allenby Gardens, Sth Aust.
Guest Judge

Show Results

Standard *Cym.* First Div. *Cym. Arcadian Sunrise 'Golden Fleece'*; Bob & Audrey Harris.

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Sec. Div. *Cym.* Kybybolite; Alan & Pauline Bull.

Intermediate *Cym.* First Div. *Cym.* Peggy Sue 'Holly'; Ken & Ann Carter.

Sec. Div. Peggy Sue 'Holly'; Alan & Pauline Bull.

Miniature *Cym.* First Div. Whyba Hybrid crossing; Juanita Zoia.

Sec. Div. *Cym.* Morialta 'Morialta Falls'; Exequiela Meixner.

Species *Cym.* Sec. Div. *Cym.* tracyanum; Brian & Clarita Vennl.

Best Specimen *Cym.* First Div. *Cym.* Whyba Hybrid crossing; Juanita Zoia.

Sec. Div. *Cym.* Morialta 'Morialta Falls'; Exequiela Meixner.

Paphiopedilum First Div. *Paph.* *insigne*; Bob & Audrey Harris.

Sec. Div. *Cym.* John Henry 'Prudence'; Frank & Jeanne Neumann.

Laeliinae Alliance – Standard First Div. Blc. George King 'Serendipity'; Richard & Beryl Wilson.

Sec. Div. *Lc.*; Betty Lane Algi Lapinkas.

Laeliinae Alliance – species First Div. *Cattleya trianaei* 'Pacific'; Richard & Beryl Wilson.

Sec. Div. *Laelia anceps* var. *chamberlainianum*; Alan & Pauline Bell.

Laeliinae Alliance – Any other First Div. *Slc.* Golden Wax 'Wu'; Richard & Beryl Wilson.

Sec. Div. *Slc.* Pink Doll 'Beauty'; Michelle Lapinkas.

Aust. Native Epiphyte (species & Hybrids) First Div. *Dockrillia teretifolia*; John & Bev Gay.

Sec. Div. *Den.* Ku-Ring-Gai; Alan & Pauline Bull.

Aust. Native Terrestrial (species & Hybrids) Sec. Div. *Pterostylis abrupta*; Peter & Lesley Fenton.

Zygopetalum (species & Hybrids) First Div. *Z. mackayi*; Bob & Audrey Harris.

Sec. Div. *Z. mackayi*; Florence Bower.

Species, any other Genera First Div. *Stenoglotis longifolia*; Bob & Audrey Harris.

Sec. Div. *Encyclia cochleata*; Alan & Pauline Bull.

Any other Genera (excluding species) First Div. *Onc.* [Yurla x (Hamilton Gold x *crispum*)]; Bob & Audrey Harris.

Sec. Div. *Onc.* [Yurla x (Hamilton Gold x *crispum*)]; Alan & Pauline Bull.

Best Decorative, any Genera First Div. *Cym.* Minyana John & Bev Gay.

Sec. Div. *Cym.* Chocolda 'Heinjus'; Ted Morley.

Best Specimen, any other Genera First Div. *Zygopetalum Mackayi* Bob & Audrey Harris.

Sec. Div. *Laelia anceps*; Peter & Lesley Fenton.

CHAMPION: First Div. Blc. George King 'Serendipity'; Richard & Beryl Wilson.

CHAMPION: Sec. Div. *Paph.* John Henry 'Prudence' Frank & Jeanne Neumann. ■

Bev J. Gay

Liaison Officer

Telephone: (09) 8532 5607



Masd. welischii 'Rip Hoff'

Shoalhaven Orchid Society

To the public this may have been just another winter show but to the members of the Shoalhaven Orchid Society it was the first show in what has been a less than perfect year for orchid growing across New South Wales.

Orchid lovers from a variety of locations such as Wollongong, Sutherland and a bus load from the Eurobodalla society were among those who appreciated the display. Champion Orchid of the Show was a *Masdevallia* species from Ecuador, *Masdevallia welischii* 'Rip Hoff', owned and grown by Bodalla members, Mr and Mrs Alex Brand. A small flower measuring 30mm x 60mm with the colour of a red/orange sunset and most worthy of the win. Reserve Champion was an intermediate cymbidium, *Cym.* *Melinga* x *Dag*, grown by the Basin View couple Frank and Pat Bowyer. Displaying three racemes of attractive green flowers. One of the surprises and well deserved winners was Craig Stucky, a novice grower who managed to gain not only Champion Novice Orchid but Champion Native/Native Hybrid eclipsing the open growers with a very well grown pot of the small attractive terrestrial



Ptst. concinna

species, *Pterostylis concinna*.

This grower was also adjudged Most Successful Novice Exhibitor, just edging out Ross and Noel Westley who had much success in the *paph.* species and *cattleya* sections.

Of course many more orchids of colour and quality were benched but those mentioned were judged to be the best of their type on the day and without them no show is complete.

Visitors to the show who observed the champions table may have noticed, apart from the *paph.* section, not one large flower was among those awarded.

It is very easy to say each show is successful because plants are benched and people pay a small sum to see them but it is the quality of orchids on display which bears testimony to the diligence of society members and those who miss such a show have deprived themselves of a most pleasant experience. ■

Alan W Stephenson

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

I am writing on behalf of our members who have expressed concern on being unable to find the names of orchids they have purchased.

When they look at the tag to identify the orchid, they find that often the name has faded completely or the writing is illegible, making it impossible for them to identify the orchid.

This is of concern when the time comes for them to show the orchid as they are unable to identify it.

We realise that growers and sellers of orchids are busy people but they have asked me to write and ask that growers and sellers of orchids please make sure labels are clearly and legibly written with a good, long lasting-marker pen, so that buyers are able to know the name of the orchids they have purchased. ■

(Mrs) Joan Tangey
Secretary, Stawell Orchid Society Inc.
83 Darlington Road
Stawell, Vic 3380

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AOR 040

Attention AOR readers and Orchid Societies

"This and That" is a regular feature of the Australian Orchid Review and readers and Orchid Societies are invited to contribute any small news items of interest to Orchid lovers.

The deadline for items can be found on page 3.

Address all correspondence to the Editor, "This and That", Australian Orchid Review, 14 McGill Street, Lewisham, NSW 2049.

Spring Show

The Ararat Orchid Society will be staging their 1988 Spring Show in the Ararat Town Hall on Friday 23rd, Saturday 24th and Sunday 25th October.

The Ararat Town Hall was built in 1898 and therefore is celebrating its centenary.

The Orchid Society is keen to promote Ararat as 'The Orchid City' in conjunction with the centenary.

Any other information can be obtained from Jack Pianta, 18 Coad Street, Ararat, Victoria or Phone: 03 5352 2486 – Jack Pianta, Publicity Officer

Permit granted to test new control for Western Flower Thrips in ornamentals

A special permit has been granted by the National Registration Authority for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (NRA) to allow growers or ornamental crops to evaluate one of science's most innovative and highly effective insecticides against Western Flower Thrips.

The new insecticide, Regent®, represents a totally new form of pesticide chemistry, which has been found to be highly effective against target pests at relatively low application rates over extended periods.

Regent® has been developed and manufactured by Rhône-Poulenc Rural in cooperation with State departments of agriculture. During the permit period Rhône-Poulenc will be continuing to generate data for final registration of the product and may wish to consult with growers who have used it under permit.

In granting the special permit, the NRA has recognised and responded to widespread industry concerns about:

- the rapid spread of Western Flower

thrips since they were first reported in Western Australia in 1993; and

- the equally rapid development of resistance by the pest to a wide range of traditional insecticides.

Today, Western Flower Thrips are found in most States and Territories. While they have become a serious problem in a wide range of ornamental crops, they also cause major damage and spread Tomato Wilt Virus in other horticultural crops including tomatoes, lettuce, cucumber, capsicum and strawberries.

The special NRA permit has been granted to:

1. provide an effective new tool in the combined government/industry Western Flower Thrips Resistance Management Strategy;

2. provide researchers with data on which to assess Regent's potential use on a wider range of horticultural crops; and
3. help ease a significant burden faced by Australian ornamental growers.

Importantly, Regent is most effective against both the larval and adult stages of Western Flower Thrips. To control the different life cycles occurring within a crop at any one time, it is important that three (3) consecutive sprays (at 250mL per hectare or 25mL per 100 litres of water) are applied between six and twelve days apart. Shorter intervals are required during warm weather when life cycles are more rapid, while longer intervals are appropriate as temperatures begin to cool.

To ensure pesticide application is most effective, it is important to only spray

Den. bigibbum var. *superbum* 'Bribie Special'



This fabulous specimen has been owned and grown by Mr and Mrs C. Heggie of Bribie Island for over 30 years. The orchid originally came from a tin mine on the Palmer River near Cooktown. It was just a piece of cane lying around in a caravan for three months. When it was given to the Heggies they were told "see what you can do with it" – this rather dead looking stick and a coconut shell in which to grow it.

For years, while the Heggies lived in Brisbane, the orchid did not flower successfully. Now it is growing under a pergola at their home on Bribie Island and flowers magnificently every Easter. This year it had 277 spikes with an average of 10 flowers per spike. The orchid is 2 metres across and 1.5 metres high. In fact it is too large to transport to shows.

In 1995 this specimen was awarded A.C.C.'s by the Australian Orchid Council, the Queensland Orchid Council and the Sub-Tropical Orchid Council of Queensland. It received a Cultural Award from the Australian Native Orchid Society and a Cultural Certificate from Bribie Island Orchid Society. It was also champion specimen at Bribie Island's Easter orchid show. In 1997 it was champion specimen at the Bribie show and at the Queensland Orchid Society show. In 1998, a keiki taken from the parent plant gained champion specimen at Bribie's Easter show with a display of 43 flower spikes.

'Bribie Special' grows in a 50/50 mix mix of Cymbidium mix and coarse Cattleya mix. It gets only town water from the hose and the usual orchid fertilizer.

The many keikis taken from this specimen are all growing in the same fashion – into beautiful specimens.

What a truly beautiful specimen of Queensland's floral emblem – the Cooktown orchid

Gynith Whatmough and Joan Venz

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Because Western Flower Thrips can be confused with other small insects, it is strongly recommended that those who have not identified or monitored Western Flower Thrips before, have their first sticky trap collections positively identified by a local Department of Agriculture/Primary Industries horticulturist.

Packs of sticky traps are available free of charge from Rhône-Poulenc Rural. To obtain their free pack, growers should simply phone Rhône-Poulenc Rural, toll free, on 1800 811 146 and leave their name, address and contact details.

Further information about the use of Regent® on Western Flower Thrips can be obtained from leading stockists of Rhône-Poulenc Rural crop protection products or from Rhône-Poulenc Rural territory managers (call 1800 811 146 for details).

For further information: Phil Kelly, Rhône-Poulenc Rural Australia Pty Ltd Ph: (02) 9842 4444 or Andy Royal Ph: (02) 9418 2048.

Douglas Orchid Society Activities

Some months ago our club was invited to join in a social field day, hosted by Mareeba Orchid Society. People from several clubs met and spent a most enjoyable day visiting lovely orchid gardens in the Atherton Tablelands area. On Sunday the 28th of June, Mareeba members paid us a

return visit. Like most of our small group of 22 members, I grow my orchids as a hobby. It has been a bad season for flowers. Too much rain, no cold sunny days of winter. It seemed a bit of a farce to show off my place. I was rather embarrassed about it. However I was soon put at ease by the friendly people, fourteen of them.

There were very few flowers in my shade house, but terete vandas along the fence made a good show. Our flowering trees were admired, as was Fred's vegetable garden.

Some orchid judges in the group were able to advise me about treating fungus attacks on some of my cattleyas and also downy mildew on the cucumber vines.

Three gardens were visited before we gathered at Wonga Belle Orchid garden and Nursery. The Grey family have their place open to tourists visits and grow orchids for the cut flower trade.

We provided our guests with a barbecue lunch, which was well organised by Rose, cooking done by Ron. After a good look around Wonga Belle we ran a 'rolling raffle', the prizes were mostly plants all donated. Two more nice gardens were visited, finishing up with afternoon tea at Cathy and Trevor Ford's place.

Their vandas were a picture, and Trevor has interesting way of growing them using a lot of coconut husks.

The visitors expressed their enjoyment of the day with us, and our members had a lot of pleasure entertaining them.

Days like this are a great idea for clubs to get acquainted. I get a lot of enjoyment from our social activities. We have get together at each others homes and field trips, as well as our meetings and shows. We are now preparing for the Annual

BBQ Boys at Dungog!!

The men photographed cooked 2,500 sausages and nearly 2,000 steaks for the Dungog Orchid Show in May.

Dungog represents the 'Who's Who' of orchid growing and hybridising in the eastern states. The event is always organised by Noleen and Ken Russell of Orchid Glen fame. The usual band of helpers add to the friendliness of the day.

Plants exhibited are of superior quality, introducing growers to many new hybrids as well as many well known orchids. Vendors ply their wares!!

Conversation and old friends are the main components that make this such a special event. An increased number of Victorians attended this year and Bill Ipema of B&T Orchids in Monbulk won a prize - to our delight!!

Hopefully, Kevin Wilson will submit his usual excellent commentary on the benched plants and the prize winners!!

Congratulations again Noleen and Ken. See everyone next year - the weekend after Mother's Day - Come and join us!!



Tess Slater

Mossman and Districts Show where we have a display and competition of orchids in the horticultural section. – Dorothy Price, Mossman, Qld.

Zimbabwe Orchid Society Celebrates its Golden Jubilee

The Zimbabwe Orchid Society recently celebrated its golden jubilee with a Congress in Harare. Orchid lovers from all over the world gathered to participate in this celebration.

The Zimbabwe Orchid Society was founded in 1947 and was the first in Africa. The Orchid Societies of South Africa and Kenya did not appear until the 1950's. The sixteen original members included Ronald James, who gave the show his blessing by recalling the comment made that day – 'Orchids are forever'.

The Society now has a membership of 400 members and they are not to forget their heritage. The magnificent congress and show underpinned this.

For those who cherish orchids the wild areas of Zimbabwe offer a treasure trove of species. Members keenly interested in indigenous orchids, have been active in promoting the preservation of these plants in areas where destruction has taken place and entire species been threatened with extinction. Rescue operations have been undertaken in sensitive areas to relocate plants and encourage further propagation.

Zimbabwe has a rich orchid flora with about 250 terrestrial and 100 epiphytic species which can be encountered in various landscapes throughout the country, ranging from riverine and montane forest to savanna, woodland and valley.

The recent Congress was held in the Exhibition Park in Harare in the context of a garden exhibition, with international speakers sharing their knowledge of orchid cultivation.

Dendrobium Montrose won the trophy for the best specimen orchid.

Further information on The Zimbabwe Orchid Society may be obtained by writing to Post Box UA 134, Union Avenue, Harare – *Article by Colin Gardiner, and reproduced from "Skyhost" Vol 5 No 6.*

1999 Orchid Show and Conference

The Wagga Wagga Orchid Society will present the South and West Regional Orchid Show and Conference, 1st, 2nd and 3rd October, 1999.

Attractions will include a wide range of

genera from around the area, around Australia and from around the world.

Other attractions include a farm visit, bus trip(s), visit to local Botanic Gardens, which may include a ride on the miniature trains.

Guest speakers will include Dean Roesler on Cymbidiums, David Banks on Species and Alan Merriman on fertilisers and Eric Wild on Natives.

A dinner has been organised for Saturday night at the Wagga Wagga Leagues Club with good food, good venue and all the right people.

Further information will be published in the AOR as it comes to hand.

Enquiries can be directed to Mr. Geoff Norris, Hon. Secretary, PO Box 224, Kooringal, NSW 2650.

The Australian Garden Expo

Glorious mountains, endless vineyards and old fashioned country charm will be the setting for this year's explosion of flora that is the 1998 Australian Garden Expo. Running over two days on Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th of November, the event will consist of a garden tour, streamed lectures and demonstrations from the best in the business covering every aspect of gardening from building retaining walls to going potty.

The event has been masterminded by the Australian Rural Education Centre (AREC), a non-profit organisation dedicated to quality education. For the last 21 years AREC has organised the two day leading rural educational event Mudgee Small Farm Field Days which is held in July and attracts over 450 exhibitors, 100 lecturers and crowds exceeding 30,000.

AREC's Events and Marketing Manager says the emphasis for this new event has been on delivering practical commonsense gardening information.

"Our main aim with The Australian garden Expo has been to have our site filled with activity. We will have demonstrations on planting, pruning, propagating, paving, building stone walls and pergolas ... the topics are endless. We've also aimed to cater for all age groups. A special section for example will be devoted to children. We'll have activities designed to make gardening exciting for kids. We also have three complete speaker programs that will run in conference style over the two days. We've thrilled with the talent on our program."

The program is loaded with Australian gardening celebrities including, Mary Moody of ABC Gardening Australia, Elwyn Swane of Swane's Nursery, Jennie Churchill, author of 'In the Footsteps of

Edna Walling', Neil Robertson of Australia's Open Garden Scheme, Fiona Ogilvie of 'The Land', Holly Kerr Forsyth, author of *The Garden Lover's Guide to Australia*, Reg Kidd of ABC's 2CR garden show, Robyn Rohrlach, custodian of the national iris collection and many more.

Mrs Watts says the topics will be broad ranging.

"We've aimed to spread the topics out so there will be something for everyone. We have talks on general garden design principles but we also have included more specific topics like the restoration of Mat Gibb's garden at Nutcote and achieving a 12 month display with irises."

Another feature of The Australian Garden Expo that is bound to attract visitors is the garden tour being incorporated into the event.

"Mudgee is truly spectacular in November. Lots of tourists make their way to the region at that time to taste the fine wines, beautiful foods and visit the many other attractions the area has to offer. It's perfect for a gardening event. Roses spill over fences, and the air fills with fragrance of the old-world. There are many beautiful gardens that will be included in the garden tour. We will have buses running from our site for those wanting to take a peek at our beautiful country gardens."

For more information contact the Australia Rural Education Centre on 02 6372 1226.

Fourth Australasian Native Orchid Conference and Show

The Fourth Australasian Native Orchid Conference and Show will be held in Melbourne from 5th to 8th October 2000 and is sponsored by the Council of the Australasian Native Orchid Society and hosted by the Australasian Native Orchid Society (Vic. Group) Inc. This is the first time that this Conference has been held in Victoria. A broad range of orchid related topics will be covered in the conference.

Venue

Karralyka, situated in Ringwood, an outer eastern suburb, is a well appointed conference centre in a native garden and park setting. There is excellent car parking at the venue and a range of accommodation available nearby.

Melbourne

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Logo

Caleana major (Large Duck Orchid), a distinctive orchid that is widespread throughout much of Australia, has been chosen as the logo for the 2000 Conference.

Registration

The registration fee will include a conference badge, entry to the Native Orchid Show, all talks and papers, and a copy of the proceedings. The field trips, other tours, conference dinner and the cocktail party are optional extras.

Conference program

2-3 days of talks organised into sessions based on topics and introduced by eminent keynote speakers. We are asking potential presenters to contact us with a suggested title and contact details. Further details are available from our Web site or from the Conference Secretariat.

Field trips

Field trips are being planned to areas on both the east and west of Melbourne. At this time of year many terrestrial orchids will be in flower in these areas. Guides familiar with these locations will lead the outings. Victoria has a wide variety of orchids growing within easy reach of Melbourne. Not only is this an opportunity to see orchids growing in the wild, but a chance to see some of the countryside and to make new friends. Visits to shadehouses and nurseries are also being considered.

Social

The conference will get underway with a cocktail party and a conference dinner will provide an ideal party and a conference dinner will provide an ideal opportunity to mix with other enthusiasts as well as enjoy the fine foods and wines of Victoria.

An option available will be tours to visit places such as Healseville Sanctuary, the wineries of the Yarra Valley or further afield, and shopping tours for the bargain hunters. Please indicate your interest in any tours on the back of the mailing slip.

Photographic Competition

Who can resist photos of native orchids,

especially when they are taken by people with an obvious love of the subject?

A photographic competition will be conducted in conjunction with the Conference and Show and the sections will allow for large prints (commercial or home processed), small prints and slides; and will have classes for close-ups showing flower detail as well as photos of a more general nature. Work will be assessed by photographic society judges who have expertise in this field.

Art Display

As well as photographers, artists are being invited to submit works featuring our native orchids. On display will be other art/craft items featuring native orchids. These items will be limited only by the imagination of the artist.

Show

Our venue will provide a large display area. We will be attempting to show our unique native orchids in habitats ranging from foreshore to cloud forest. Individual and group displays will be included and will be judged with prizes awarded. Plant judging will be conducted by a panel of ANOS judges.

The Fourth Australasian Native Orchid Conference and Show is timed to take place after the Olympic Games in Sydney and just prior to the Australian Orchid Conference 2000 in Burnie, Tasmania, on 12th-15th October.

If you are considering attending either of these two events in the year 2000 why not extend your trip to include this Conference?

For further details contact the Conference Secretariat: PO Box 2152 Templestowe Heights Vic 3107.

Home Page: <http://www.ozemail.aust.com/~graamebr/anos-con.html>



Change of Name

Forced by the closure of Lidcombe Hospital to find a new identity, Lidcombe Hospital Orchid Society transferred to Fairfield and became the Fairfield District Orchid Society Inc.

It was a wise move as there was a surge of interest in an Orchid Society in this area and our membership has grown appreciatively in the past three years.

Following in our tradition of support for a local charity, we have donated to Braeside Hospital a television set to the Palliative Care Unit and an outdoor setting to the Psychiatric Care Unit since coming to this area.

Support for our shows here is tremendous and we find both the Society and the general public benefit greatly.



New Orchid Hybrids

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1998 REGISTRATIONS

Supplied by the Royal Horticultural Society as International Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
(O/U = Originator unknown)		
AERIDOVANDA		
Norma's Fire Cracker	<i>Aër. lawrenceae</i> x <i>V. Dona Rome Sanchez</i>	J.Majewski
Norma's Razzle Dazzle	<i>Aër. lawrenceae</i> x <i>V. Memoria Lyle Swanson</i>	J.Majewski
ASCOCENDA		
Arnold's Beauty	<i>Ascda. Suk Sumran Beauty</i> x <i>Ascda. Meda Arnold</i>	Brighton Nursery
Brighton Fuchsia	<i>Ascda. Lenachai</i> x <i>V. Kasem's Delight</i>	Brighton Nursery
Crownfox Gem	<i>Ascda. Fuchs Harvest Moon</i> x <i>Ascda. Richard Killian</i>	R.F.Orchids
Gayle Marcellini	<i>Ascda. Tubtim Velvet</i> x <i>V. Faye Bennett</i>	R.F.Orchids
Gold Sovereign	<i>Ascda. Madame Kenny</i> x <i>Ascda. Udomsuk</i>	Brighton Nursery
Jajobean Red	<i>V. Pimporn</i> x <i>Ascda. Meda Arnold</i>	A.Bowers(O/U)
Jan Hollingsworth	<i>Ascda. Tubtim Velvet</i> x <i>Ascda. Pralor</i>	Sun Bulb(T.Orchids)
Jean Gilliland	<i>Ascda. Bonanza</i> x <i>Ascda. Phairots Sand</i>	E.Gilliland
Katherine Candy	<i>Ascda. Fred's Fancy</i> x <i>Ascda. Madame Panni</i>	Katherine Orch.(O/U)
Kenny Gold	<i>Ascda. Madame Kenny</i> x <i>V. denisoniana</i>	Brighton Nursery
Memoria Luke Holley	<i>V. Bhimayothin</i> x <i>Ascda. Bonanza</i>	M.Edgerton
Prapawan Gold	<i>Ascda. Bangkhuntian Gold</i> x <i>Ascda. Phairot</i>	V.Pattarachokchuay
Surat's Best	<i>V. Charlie Clark</i> x <i>Ascda. Suksamran Spots</i>	Brighton Nursery
Udomchai Beauty	<i>V. Kasem's Delight</i> x <i>Ascda. Peggy Foo</i>	P.Kran Som Prot
Viraphandhu Beauty	<i>V. Fuchs Delight</i> x <i>Ascda. Aroonsri Beauty</i>	R.Viraphandhu
Viraphandhu Leopard	<i>Ascda. Fuchs Sunset</i> x <i>Ascda. Guo Chia Long</i>	R.Viraphandhu
BRASSAVOLA		
Mauricette Brin	<i>B. David Sander</i> x <i>B. nodosa</i>	J.Izquierdo(O/U)
BRASSOCATTLEYA		
Appalachian Bride	<i>Bc. Chatooga River</i> x <i>Bc. November Bride</i>	Bird City Farms(Carter & Holmes)
Eva's Love Song	<i>C. Princess Bells</i> x <i>Bc. Country Road</i>	Orquideas Eva
Eva's Mister Lonely	<i>C. bowringiana</i> x <i>B. glauca</i>	Orquideas Eva
Eva's Orinoco	<i>C. violacea</i> x <i>B. glauca</i>	Orquideas Eva
Eva's Sensacion	<i>C. skinneri</i> x <i>Bc. Country Road</i>	Orquideas Eva
Eva's White Doll	<i>Bc. Donna Kimura</i> x <i>C. Reverend Taiken Akiyama</i>	Orquideas Eva
Ruth Rapp	<i>C. Fred Cole</i> x <i>B. glauca</i>	Oak Hill Gdns.
State Con Me	<i>C. Peckhaviensis</i> x <i>B. Maria del Carmen</i>	J.Izquierdo
BRASSOLAELIA		
Petite Stars	<i>Bl. Richard Mueller</i> x <i>L. rubescens</i>	H & R
BRASSOLAELIOCATTLEYA		
Appalachian Pride	<i>Blc. Lake Murray</i> x <i>Blc. Edisto</i>	Bird City Farms(Carter & Holmes)
Bakersfield Centennial	<i>L. anceps</i> x <i>Blc. Mahina Yahiro</i>	Golden Empire O.S.
Canora Borincana	<i>C. Bernie Blanck</i> x <i>Blc. Orange Nuggett</i>	R.Sobrinio
Estrella de Borinquen	<i>C. Mrs. Mahler</i> x <i>Blc. Orange Nuggett</i>	R.Sobrinio
Eva's Mar Verde	<i>Blc. Malworth</i> x <i>Blc. Gorgeous Gold</i>	Orquideas Eva
Eva's Pacific Lady	<i>Blc. Yen Surprise</i> x <i>C. Princess Bells</i>	Orquideas Eva
Harpeth River	<i>C. Nigritian</i> x <i>Lc. Nigrescent</i>	T.Jackson
Hawaiian Challenge	<i>Blc. Honolulu Sunset</i> x <i>Blc. Oconee</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Dedication	<i>Blc. Malworth</i> x <i>Lc. Peggy Huffman</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Fulfillment	<i>C. Bob Betts</i> x <i>Blc. Pamela Hetherington</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Joy	<i>Blc. Pamela Hetherington</i> x <i>Blc. Temple Bells</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Lipstick	<i>C. Rita Renee</i> x <i>Blc. Meditation</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Vacation	<i>Bc. Pastoral</i> x <i>Blc. Tickled Pink</i>	Kodama
Hsinying Gold	<i>Blc. Maitland</i> x <i>Blc. Toshie Aoki</i>	Ching Hua
Hsinying Sparkle	<i>Bl. Richard Mueller</i> x <i>Lc. Golden Sparkle</i>	Ching Hua
Jadena-Jadelle	<i>C. Hardyana</i> x <i>Blc. Malvern</i>	Schering AG(Koh Keng Hoe)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
Ko Shin	<i>Lc. Irene Finney</i> x <i>Blc. Ruben's Verde</i>	K.Koyama
Koyama Ino	<i>Blc. Ruben's Verde</i> x <i>C. Spring Climax</i>	K.Koyama
Memoria Rinnosuke Nakayama	<i>Blc. Lucky Strike</i> x <i>Blc. Peggy O'Neill</i>	R.Nakayama
Mildred Holingsworth	<i>Blc. Yellow Imp</i> x <i>Blc. Delta King</i>	R.Hollingsworth(Stewart Orch.)
Niña de Borinquen	<i>Blc. Orange Nuggett</i> x <i>B. digbyana</i>	R.Sobrin
Oriental Heart	<i>Bc. Pastoral</i> x <i>Lc. Melecio Huerta</i>	Fuji Nurs.
Pacific Harp	<i>Blc. Pacific Gold</i> x <i>L. harpophylla</i>	Oak Hill Gdns.
Pavitta Diamond	<i>Blc. Greenwich</i> x <i>Blc. Norman's Bay</i>	V.Sapparojpattana
Pegasus Bells	<i>C. Empress Bells</i> x <i>Blc. Peggy O'Neill</i>	Fuji Nurs.
Pequeña Ilusión	<i>Bc. Mount Hood</i> x <i>Blc. Orange Nuggett</i>	R.Sobrin
San Damiano Sunrise	<i>Blc. Green Fantasy</i> x <i>Blc. Fortune's Height</i>	J.L.Walker
Shinfong Princess	<i>Lc. Bonanza</i> x <i>Blc. Purple Ruby</i>	Wen-Chung Hong
Vanida	<i>C. Queen Sirikhit</i> x <i>Blc. Lucky Man</i>	V.Chatiwongse(T.Orchids)
Witchcraft	<i>C. Waiakea Uka Delight</i> x <i>Blc. Gold Country</i>	D.Dickey
Yong An Sunset	<i>Lc. Royal Emperor</i> x <i>Blc. Sunset Bay</i>	Sung Ya Orch.
BURRAGEARA		
Nell Grace	<i>Wils. Minemar</i> x <i>Vuyl. Andlana</i>	Strawberry Creek(R.Dugger)
CALADENIA		
Fairy Princess	<i>Calda. Fairy Floss</i> x <i>Calda. tentaculata</i> †	Nesbitts
CALANTHE		
Towada	<i>Cal. discolor</i> x <i>Cal. arisanensis</i> †	K.Miwa
CATAMODES		
Mellor's Dragon	<i>Morm. badium</i> † x <i>Ctsm. dodsonianum</i> †	A.Tetzlaff(K.West)
CATTLEYA		
Allison Byrd	<i>C. Bobker's Kaleidoscope</i> x <i>C. Snow Beth</i>	Bird City Farms(Khuong)
Beauty Spots	<i>C. amethystoglossa</i> x <i>C. Netrasiri Beauty</i>	M.Battishill(Brighton Nursery)
Hawaiian Romance	<i>C. Ruth Gee</i> x <i>C. Inez Okimoto</i>	Kodama
Sanyo Success	<i>C. walkeriana</i> x <i>C. Success Story</i>	Fuji Nurs.
Thüringen	<i>C. percivaliana</i> x <i>C. walkeriana</i>	J.Röth
CATTLEYTONIA		
Dal's Sweetie	<i>Ctna. Capri</i> x <i>C. Memoria Jerome Shultz</i>	D.& B.Littman
CHRISTIEARA		
Norma's Pizzazz	<i>Aër. lawrenceae</i> x <i>Ascda. Matthew Majewski</i>	J.Majewski
CYCNOCHES		
Expo Hannover	<i>Cyc. pentadactylon</i> x <i>Cyc. suarezii</i> †	Herrenhäuser Gärten
CYMBIDIUM		
Beet Juice	<i>Cym. Terama</i> x <i>Cym. Moriah</i>	W.D.Bailey
Big Box	<i>Cym. Valley Knight</i> x <i>Cym. Stanley Pearlbel</i>	K.Zushi
Candy Box	<i>Cym. Urara</i> x <i>Cym. Wattle Glen</i>	K.Zushi
Diana Spencer	<i>Cym. Mimi</i> x <i>Cym. Wyel Gold</i>	H.Gerber
Dutch Kiwi	<i>Cym. Allara</i> x <i>Cym. Red Beauty</i>	Kiwi Orch.(N.Porter)
Early Kiwi	<i>Cym. Red Beauty</i> x <i>Cym. Baltic Snow</i>	Kiwi Orch.
Ewa Beach	<i>Cym. Parish Jewel</i> x <i>Cym. Olymilum</i>	Shogo Sato
Flame Geyser	<i>Cym. lowianum</i> x <i>Cym. Yowie Flame</i>	Troweena (J.Woodward)
Frosty Doll	<i>Cym. Frosty Jack</i> x <i>Cym. Dolly</i>	Troweena(J.Woodward)
Gidget's Fire	<i>Cym. Gidget</i> x <i>Cym. Winter Fire</i>	W.D.Bailey
Green King	<i>Cym. King Arthur</i> x <i>Cym. Mona Porter</i>	Floricultura(A.Easton)
Happy Girl	<i>Cym. Rincon Fairy</i> x <i>Cym. Crystal Cherry</i>	K.Zushi
Hot Look	<i>Cym. Eikoh</i> x <i>Cym. Garden Music</i>	K.Zushi
Hyuga Dream	<i>Cym. Garden Music</i> x <i>Cym. Valley Flower</i>	K.Zushi
Hyuga Otome	<i>Cym. Sleeping Beauty</i> x <i>Cym. Nisei</i>	K.Zushi
Hyuga Sweet	<i>Cym. Alexanderi</i> x <i>Cym. Valley Flower</i>	K.Zushi
Jocelyn	<i>Cym. Maufant</i> x <i>Cym. Pontac</i>	E.Young O.F.
Kiwi Gem	<i>Cym. Pink Sonata</i> x <i>Cym. Candy Floss</i>	Kiwi Orch.(N.Porter)
Kiwi Temple	<i>Cym. Eastern Star</i> x <i>Cym. Temple Court</i>	Kiwi Orch.(N.Porter)
Knute Kid	<i>Cym. Cisco Kid</i> x <i>Cym. Knute Rockne</i>	W.D.Bailey

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
CYMBIDIUM (continued)		
Latrobe	<i>Cym. Nostradamus</i> x <i>Cym. Operetta</i>	O.Wende(W.R.Johnson)
Love in Girl	<i>Cym. Garden Music</i> x <i>Cym. Stanley Pearlbel</i>	K.Zushi
Love Season	<i>Cym. Alexanderi</i> x <i>Cym. Gerd</i>	K.Zushi
Maxwell Park	<i>Cym. Bennett-Poei</i> x <i>Cym. devonianum</i>	H.Drobus(L.L.Williams)
Memoria Leland Williams	<i>Cym. tracyanum</i> x <i>Cym. Red Beauty</i>	N.Tadlock(L.L.Williams)
Monroe Walk	<i>Cym. Melody Fair</i> x <i>Cym. Crystal Cherry</i>	K.Zushi
Moon Sign	<i>Cym. Wattle Glen</i> x <i>Cym. Hiroshima Golden Cup</i>	K.Zushi
Mother	<i>Cym. goeringii</i> x <i>Cym. Rincon</i>	K.Takeno
Mountain League	<i>Cym. Huckleberry Mountain</i> x <i>Cym. Big League</i>	W.D.Bailey
Musely Wonder	<i>Cym. Musely</i> x <i>Cym. Winter Wonder</i>	J.Hestelow
Narracan	<i>Cym. Dream Girl</i> x <i>Cym. Operetta</i>	O.Wende(W.R.Johnson)
New Wave	<i>Cym. Mini Sarah</i> x <i>Cym. Culpaulin</i>	K.Zushi
Oyster Cove	<i>Cym. Hamsey</i> x <i>Cym. Robin</i>	Troweena(J.Woodward)
Palm Line	<i>Cym. Lunagrad</i> x <i>Cym. Hiroshima Golden Cup</i>	K.Zushi
Pink Moon	<i>Cym. Howard Cobb</i> x <i>Cym. Miami Moon</i>	Shogo Sato
Princess Story	<i>Cym. Sleeping Beauty</i> x <i>Cym. Great Flower</i>	K.Zushi
Prophet	<i>Cym. Valley Knight</i> x <i>Cym. Crystal Cherry</i>	K.Zushi
Queen of Hearts	<i>Cym. Mimi</i> x <i>Cym. Pearly Queen</i>	H.Gerber
Shoalhaven	<i>Cym. Hazel Tyers</i> x <i>Cym. Tom Thumb</i>	J.Apperley(O/U)
Spanish Eyes	<i>Cym. Calle del Rey</i> x <i>Cym. Arunta</i>	W.D.Bailey
Spicy Dream	<i>Cym. Mini Dream</i> x <i>Cym. Peter Pan</i>	H.Gerber
Star Mine	<i>Cym. Chips</i> x <i>Cym. Valley Flower</i>	K.Zushi
Sweet Season	<i>Cym. Garden Music</i> x <i>Cym. Urara</i>	K.Zushi
Taka's Smile	<i>Cym. goeringii</i> x <i>Cym. Loch Lomond</i>	K.Takeno
Time Slip	<i>Cym. Sleeping Dawn</i> x <i>Cym. Lunagrad</i>	K.Zushi
Tracy's Magic	<i>Cym. Pywacket</i> x <i>Cym. Red Beauty</i>	W.D.Bailey
Valley League	<i>Cym. Valley Avant</i> x <i>Cym. Big League</i>	W.D.Bailey
Valley Pepper	<i>Cym. Valley Lava</i> x <i>Cym. Pepper's Star</i>	W.D.Bailey
Waikanae Kiwi	<i>Cym. Miretta</i> x <i>Cym. Vanguard</i>	Kiwi Orch.(N.Porter)
Winter Journey	<i>Cym. Garden Music</i> x <i>Cym. Alexanderi</i>	K.Zushi
Wyl Gold	<i>Cym. Wyl</i> x <i>Cym. Wallara</i>	H.Gerber(O/U)
Yellow Sunburst	<i>Cym. Valley Courtier</i> x <i>Cym. Camaro</i>	R.Olstan(Geyserland)
DEBRUYNEARA		
Raspberry Dream	<i>Ascda. Yip Sum Wah</i> x <i>Lsa. secunda</i>	S.Benjamin (Suphachadiwong)
DENDROBIUM		
Aussie's Glory	<i>Den. May Smith</i> x <i>Den. macrophyllum</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Ice Berg	<i>Den. guttatum</i> † x <i>Den. phalaenopsis</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Jungle Candy	<i>Den. Jungle Gem</i> x <i>Den. rhodostictum</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Legend	<i>Den. terrestre</i> x <i>Den. stratiotes</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Pearl	<i>Den. engae</i> x <i>Den. Jaquelyn Thomas</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Sweetness	<i>Den. polysema</i> x <i>Den. johnsoniae</i>	P.Spence
Elfin Charm	<i>Den. Blue Twinkle</i> x <i>Den. carronii</i>	H & R
Garnet Jewel	<i>Den. Jewelite</i> x <i>Den. Blue Twinkle</i>	H & R
Kevin's Twinkle	<i>Den. Kevin Tokunaga</i> x <i>Den. Blue Twinkle</i>	H & R
Malabar	<i>Den. Pinterry</i> x <i>Den. Ruppisum</i>	N.Roper
Margret Heng Yonghui	<i>Den. Blue Pacific</i> x <i>Den. nindii</i>	Koh Keng Hoe
Mayfair House	<i>Den. Hirota</i> x <i>Den. Sarapee</i>	R.F.Orchids
Memoria Sandy Oura	<i>Den. Tora Ohashi</i> x <i>Den. phalaenopsis</i>	Kamaaina
Mint Magic	<i>Den. convolutum</i> x <i>Den. eximium</i> †	D.& M.Crawford
Precious Dawn	<i>Den. Precious Pearl</i> x <i>Den. Dawn Maree</i>	H & R
Redpin	<i>Den. Pinterry</i> x <i>Den. Red River</i>	N.Roper
Victorian Darlington	<i>Den. Ellen</i> x <i>Den. Yondi</i>	W.Turville(H.A.Wilson)
Victorian Splendour	<i>Den. Rutherford Blushing Bride</i> x <i>Den. Gillian Leaney</i>	W.Turville
Walter Kea	<i>Den. Nancy Mooney</i> x <i>Den. Kasem White</i>	W.Uohara
Wendy Slade	<i>Den. Gwen Slade</i> x <i>Den. atrovioleaceum</i>	P.Spence
DIALAELIOCATTLEYA		
Elfstar	<i>Dial. Snowflake</i> x <i>C. intermedia</i>	J.R.Mills(Riverbend)
Winter Fantasy	<i>Dial. Snowflake</i> x <i>Lc. Angel Heart</i>	H & R
DISA		
Unipui	<i>Disa uniflora</i> x <i>Disa Pui Y's</i>	Hokkai Sankyo

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
DIURIS		
Bridgewater	<i>Diuris palachila</i> † x <i>Diuris corymbosa</i> †	Nesbitts
Earwig	<i>Diuris corymbosa</i> x <i>Diuris sulphurea</i>	Nesbitts
DORITAENOPSIS		
Albee	<i>Dtps.</i> Alice Loeb x <i>Dtps.</i> Melanie Beard	Stones River
Arlington Candy	<i>Phal.</i> Arlington Fireball x <i>Dtps.</i> Raspberry Candy	A.Klehm
As de Coeur	<i>Phal.</i> Orglade's Hot Spot x <i>Dtps.</i> Marguerite Tolpo	Orchidexpert(M.Mongeon)
Boules de Gomme	<i>Dtps.</i> Orglade's Toast x <i>Dtps.</i> Orglade's Roseapple	Orchidexpert(M.Mongeon)
Brielle	<i>Dtps.</i> Minho Stripes x <i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine	Colourfull Nurs.
Castalia Melody	<i>Phal.</i> Hisa Nasu x <i>Dtps.</i> City Girl	H.Morosawa
Chadwick's Snowflake	<i>Dtps.</i> Wonder Puff x <i>Phal.</i> Hawaiian Snowfall	Chadwick & Son(Carmela)
Ching Hua Fair	<i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Hsinying Fair	Ching Hua
Dendi Flares	<i>Phal.</i> Lien-Hung Rose x <i>Dtps.</i> Dendi Frankly	D.Diehm(O/U)
Dendi Frankly	<i>Phal.</i> Frisson x <i>Dtps.</i> Chia Lin	D.Diehm(O/U)
Doll Baby	<i>Dtps.</i> Taryn Drinnan x <i>Dtps.</i> Magic Sands	Chadwick & Son(J.Ewing)
Frimousse	<i>Dtps.</i> Orglade's Roseapple x <i>Phal.</i> Barbara Moler	Orchidexpert(M.Mongeon)
Hampshire Pixie	<i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Pixie x <i>Dtps.</i> Hampshire Focus	A.Klehm
Hampshire Valentine	<i>Dtps.</i> Hampshire Focus x <i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine	A.Klehm
Hampshire Zebra	<i>Dtps.</i> Little Zebra x <i>Dtps.</i> Hampshire Focus	A.Klehm
Ho's New Rose	<i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Rose x <i>Phal.</i> New Eagle	Tin-Fan Ho
Hsinying Rife	<i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Rose x <i>Dtps.</i> Rife Rose	Ching Hua
June Hill	<i>Phal.</i> Leucorrhoda x <i>Dtps.</i> Gerona	Colourfull Nurs.
Maki's Mist	<i>Dtps.</i> Alice Loeb x <i>Phal.</i> Maki Watanabe	Stones River
Plum Pudding	<i>Phal.</i> Lippefalke x <i>Dtps.</i> Orglade's Tartan	Chadwick & Son(J.Ewing)
Robert Rita Ladd	<i>Phal.</i> White Heat x <i>Dtps.</i> Maid Marian	Hausermann
Rose Pastel	<i>Phal.</i> Suemid x <i>Dtps.</i> Arlene	Orchidexpert(M.Mongeon)
Snow Puff	<i>Phal.</i> Snow Mountain x <i>Dtps.</i> Straits Puff	L.Eschenroeder
Star Blush	<i>Dtps.</i> Blushing Bridesmaid x <i>Phal.</i> <i>tetraspis</i>	Orchids Ltd [MN]
Viewbank	<i>Phal.</i> Schooner x <i>Dtps.</i> Double Trouble	W.Mather(Anthura)
Wonder Puff	<i>Dtps.</i> Zuma White Puff x <i>Phal.</i> Hakalau Wonder	Chadwick & Son(Carmela)
Yellow Puff	<i>Phal.</i> Goldiana x <i>Dtps.</i> Zuma White Puff	Kokusai
DRACUVALLIA		
Angeliqne	<i>Drac.</i> Quasimodo x <i>Masd.</i> <i>exquisita</i> †	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
ELIARA		
Lovely Maker	<i>Brsdm.</i> Golden Drop Utuado x <i>Rdza.</i> <i>venusta</i>	Orch. by Eli
EPIDENDRUM		
Cuba	<i>Epi.</i> <i>plicatum</i> x <i>Epi.</i> <i>howardii</i>	Florafarm(W.Cornett)
Martina	<i>Epi.</i> <i>ionophlebium</i> x <i>Epi.</i> <i>vitellinum</i>	M.Wolff
Peter Hunt	<i>Epi.</i> <i>fragrans</i> x <i>Epi.</i> <i>baculus</i>	M.Wolff
Red December	<i>Epi.</i> <i>odoratissimum</i> † x <i>Epi.</i> Dark Wings	A.Klehm
EPILAELOCATTLEYA		
Golden Holiday	<i>Lc.</i> Golden Sparkle x <i>Epi.</i> <i>tampense</i>	Orch. by Eli
Golden Treat	<i>Eplc.</i> Golden Crown x <i>Lc.</i> Trick or Treat	H.Rohrl
Orange Pixie	<i>Lc.</i> Jungle Elf x <i>Epi.</i> <i>vitellinum</i>	H & R
EPIPHRONITIS		
Crystal Red	<i>Epi.</i> <i>candollei</i> x <i>Soph.</i> <i>coccinea</i>	J.Webb
GALEANDRA		
Pink Halo	<i>Gal.</i> <i>batemanii</i> x <i>Gal.</i> <i>flaveola</i> †	M.LeDoux
Pink Mist	<i>Gal.</i> <i>batemanii</i> x <i>Gal.</i> <i>stangeana</i>	M.LeDoux
KIRCHARA		
Don McLeod	<i>Kir.</i> Whimsy x <i>C.</i> <i>walkeriana</i>	B.Gerhard(Richella)
LAELIA		
David Sander	<i>L.</i> <i>rubescens</i> x <i>L.</i> <i>jongheana</i>	P.Sander
LAELIOCATONIA		
Dal's Toy	<i>Ctna.</i> Capri x <i>Lctna.</i> Peggy San	D. & B.Littman

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
LAELIOCATTLEYA		
Blairsville Spots	<i>Lc. Jungle Elf x Lc. Island Breeze</i>	Bird City Farms(Khuong)
Empress Zuiho	<i>Lc. Zuiho x C. Empress Bells</i>	K.To
Hawaiian Bouquet	<i>Lc. Pirate King x C. Princess Bells</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Ripple	<i>Lc. Lorraine Souto x Lc. Ahmad Sheikh</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Royale	<i>Lc. Stephen Oliver Fouraker x C. Sedlescombe</i>	Kodama
Hawaiian Value	<i>Lc. Swan Ballet x Lc. Stephen Oliver Fouraker</i>	Kodama
Hsinying Skies	<i>Lc. Puppy Love x Lc. Sierra Skies</i>	Ching Hua
Kitanoyado	<i>Lc. Kitashirakawa x C. walkeriana</i>	Fuji Nurs.
Maggie's Walk	<i>C. walkeriana x Lc. Maggie's Baby</i>	Kokusai
Mango	<i>Lc. Gold Digger x C. schroderae</i>	W.L.Bates
Maria Cristina Nogueira	<i>C. Mother Enid x Lc. Fair Catherine</i>	R.Giorchino
Mini Blue Star	<i>Lc. Cornelia x Lc. Mini Purple</i>	Fuji Nurs.
Phongsri	<i>Lc. Ahmad Sheikh x C. Moscombe</i>	S.Apisho
Ronnie Von	<i>Lc. Culminant x Lc. Rolf Altenburg</i>	R.Giorchino
San Post	<i>Lc. Washington Post x Lc. San Mirelle</i>	Fuji Nurs.
Schloat Charm	<i>Lc. Bowri-Albida x Lc. Larry Grannis</i>	D.Schloat
Sung Ya Rainbow	<i>C. Moscombe x Lc. Colorama</i>	Sung Ya Orch.
Sung Ya Roth	<i>Lc. Lisa Ann x C. Dark Emperor</i>	Sung Ya Orch.
Tainan City	<i>Lc. Royal Emperor x Lc. Waianae Sunset</i>	Lia-Ching Chen
Uschi	<i>L. milleri x C. aelandiae</i>	H.Rohrl
Washington Horace	<i>Lc. Washington Post x C. Horace</i>	Fuji Nurs.
Yori	<i>C. Earl x L. autumnalis</i>	K.Koyama
LAELONIA		
Aussie Temptation	<i>L. gouldiana x Bro. sanguinea</i>	P.Spence
LYCASTE		
Chita Sunset	<i>Lyc. Shoalhaven x Lyc. Wyld Sunset</i>	T.Goshima(H.Nagai)
Indiana Aconite	<i>Lyc. deppei x Lyc. bradeorum</i>	R.Vernon(O/U)
James Woodward	<i>Lyc. skinneri x Lyc. Tahune</i>	Troweena(J.Woodward)
Tahune	<i>Lyc. Shoalhaven x Lyc. cruenta</i>	Troweena(O/U)
MASDEVALLIA		
Absaroka Thunder	<i>Masd. ignea x Masd. pteroglossa †</i>	S.Hastings
Daidaleia	<i>Masd. Whiskers x Masd. decumana</i>	H.Rohrl
Eva's Mostacita	<i>Masd. buccinator x Masd. trochilus</i>	Orquideas Eva
Kara's Delight	<i>Masd. instar x Masd. Copper Angel</i>	N.Hewinson(Ray Thomson)
Starfire	<i>Masd. Dark Star x Masd. coccinea</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Tawny Star	<i>Masd. Copper Angel x Masd. Dark Star</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Tiger Kiss	<i>Masd. Golden Tiger x Masd. Monarch</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Yellow Bird	<i>Masd. Xanthino-Veitchiana x Masd. reichenbachiana</i>	H.Rohrl
MILTASSIA		
Christel Ionic	<i>Brs. maculata x Milt. clowesii</i>	J.Werner(F.Ionic)
MILTONIA		
Blowyer Soxov	<i>Milt. Lorene x Milt. Brutips</i>	Castle Rock Orch. (M.G.Harris)
Cotil Point	<i>Milt. Akagi x Milt. Emotion</i>	E.Young O.F.
Del Rio	<i>Milt. Agate Beach x Milt. Tyreka</i>	Castle Rock Orch. (M.G.Harris)
Ernest Finney	<i>Milt. Hannover x Milt. Good Vibrations</i>	Hausermann
Explosion	<i>Milt. Soquel x Milt. Lorene</i>	Castle Rock Orch. (J.McCully)
Eye Dazzler	<i>Milt. Lorene x Milt. Mildred Wirth Klindworth</i>	Castle Rock Orch. (M.G.Harris)
Freebyrd	<i>Milt. Lorene x Milt. Saffron Surprise</i>	Castle Rock Orch. (M.G.Harris)
Gypsy Child	<i>Milt. Agate Beach x Milt. Rose Carpenter</i>	Castle Rock Orch. (M.G.Harris)
Intaglio	<i>Milt. Eureka x Milt. Bleuana</i>	Castle Rock Orch. (M.G.Harris)
Pirouette	<i>Milt. Lorene x Milt. Stormy Summer</i>	Castle Rock Orch. (M.G.Harris)
Procyon's Mask	<i>Milt. Stormy Summer x Milt. Freebyrd</i>	Castle Rock Orch. (M.G.Harris)
Stormy Summer	<i>Milt. Herbert Johnson x Milt. Melissa Baker</i>	Castle Rock Orch.(Beall)
Thai Chaiyaphum	<i>Milt. Melissa Baker x Milt. Seattle Opera</i>	Baker & Chantry
Thai Phanom Sarakham	<i>Milt. Dearest x Milt. Phil Sayer</i>	Baker & Chantry
MOKARA		
Razzmatazz	<i>Mkra. Khaw Phaik Suan x Ascda. Guo Chia Long</i>	J.Majewski(O/U)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
ODONTIODA		
Barossa Valley	<i>Oda. Kaleidoscope</i> x <i>Oda. Gorey Castle</i>	Strawberry Creek (P.Altmann)
Becquet Vincent	<i>Odm. rossii</i> x <i>Oda. Marie Antoinette</i>	E.Young O.F.
Bruce Wesley	<i>Oda. Chase End</i> x <i>Odm. Stroperry</i>	Strawberry Creek (R.Dugger)
Cameron Clan	<i>Oda. Memoria Donald Campbell</i> x <i>Oda. Lingway</i>	Strawberry Creek (R.Dugger)
Chelsea Ann	<i>Oda. Salway</i> x <i>Oda. Aviemore</i>	Strawberry Creek (R.Dugger)
David Bruce	<i>Oda. Uxmal</i> x <i>Odm. Quisto</i>	Strawberry Creek (R.Dugger)
Dewsbury	<i>Oda. Memtor</i> x <i>Odm. Pescadero</i>	Strawberry Creek(Mansell & Hatcher)
Flaming Ross	<i>Odm. rossii</i> x <i>Oda. Flaming Planet</i>	Strawberry Creek
Forever Chloe	<i>Oda. Harrods Forever</i> x <i>Odm. Blue Poole</i>	Strawberry Creek (R.Dugger)
Gold Alouise	<i>Oda. Golden Alouette</i> x <i>Odm. Elise</i>	Charlesworth Div. McBean's
Goulburn Valley	<i>Oda. Gorey Castle</i> x <i>Oda. Trodais</i>	Strawberry Creek (P.Altmann)
Halifax	<i>Oda. Matanda</i> x <i>Oda. Albeam</i>	Strawberry Creek(Mansell & Hatcher)
Jacoby Creek	<i>Oda. Les Platons</i> x <i>Oda. Roymar</i>	Strawberry Creek
Joeann Dugger	<i>Odm. Stropheon</i> x <i>Oda. Ray Buckman</i>	Strawberry Creek (R.Dugger)
Leslie Ann	<i>Oda. Stirlana</i> x <i>Oda. Joe's Drum</i>	Strawberry Creek (R.Dugger)
Lillie Langtry	<i>Oda. Ingera</i> x <i>Odm. Pescalo</i>	Strawberry Creek (E.Young O.F.)
McLaren Vale	<i>Odm. Nicky Strauss</i> x <i>Oda. Kaleidoscope</i>	Strawberry Creek (P.Altmann)
Memoria Lillian Dugger	<i>Oda. Lincade</i> x <i>Oda. Memoria Donald Campbell</i>	Strawberry Creek (R.Dugger)
Memoria Richard West	<i>Oda. Joe's Drum</i> x <i>Oda. Annette</i>	Strawberry Creek(Mansell & Hatcher)
Red Dwarf	<i>Odm. bictoniense</i> x <i>Oda. Le Nez Point</i>	Troweena(J.Woodward)
Rockridge	<i>Oda. Halifax</i> x <i>Oda. Annette</i>	Strawberry Creek (B.Cobbledick)
Sean Bohannon	<i>Oda. Wakefield</i> x <i>Oda. Roymar</i>	Strawberry Creek
Shaelin	<i>Oda. Ebury Court</i> x <i>Odm. Stroperry</i>	Strawberry Creek (R.Dugger)
Spumoni	<i>Oda. Shonan Pinky</i> x <i>Oda. Les Landes</i>	Strawberry Creek
Trinidad	<i>Oda. Viecon</i> x <i>Odm. Orca</i>	Strawberry Creek
Wakefield	<i>Odm. Stroperry</i> x <i>Oda. Memtor</i>	Strawberry Creek (Mansell & Hatcher)
ODONTOBRASSIA		
Promotion	<i>Odm. bictoniense</i> x <i>Brs. Santa Ynez</i>	Stones River(J.Mobley)
ODONTOGLOSSUM		
Gorey	<i>Odm. Cristor</i> x <i>Odm. Torpesca</i>	E.Young O.F.
Heinz Günther Neugebauer	<i>Odm. wyattianum</i> x <i>Odm. Spring Frost</i>	M.Wolff(H.Lucke)
Moonbeam	<i>Odm. Memoria Nan Hughes</i> x <i>Odm. Augres</i>	Strawberry Creek
Orca	<i>Odm. Pumistor</i> x <i>Odm. Robesca</i>	Strawberry Creek(O/U)
Russian River	<i>Odm. Niali</i> x <i>Odm. Pescalo</i>	Strawberry Creek (E.Young O.F.)
ONCIDIUM		
Hawaiian Rose	<i>Onc. Orglade's Rose Claret</i> x <i>Onc. Hawaiian Sunset</i>	W.& D.Whittaker(O/U)
Lemon Sunshine	<i>Onc. Juanita</i> x <i>Onc. First Love</i>	Dr/Mrs K.Wilson
Mac's Bounty	<i>Onc. Bountiful</i> x <i>Onc. macranthum</i>	H.Rohrl
Mayfair	<i>Onc. Fuchs Gold</i> x <i>Onc. Gower Ramsey</i>	R.F.Orchids
Nugget	<i>Onc. Janine</i> x <i>Onc. desertorum</i>	Dr/Mrs K.Wilson
Regina	<i>Onc. Red Fury</i> x <i>Onc. Golden Sunset</i>	Dr/Mrs K.Wilson
Snow Shower	<i>Onc. Angel Mist</i> x <i>Onc. Caledonia</i>	Dr/Mrs K.Wilson
Solar Landing	<i>Onc. isthmi</i> x <i>Onc. leucochilum</i>	Gordon Heaps
OPSISTYLIS		
Narangba Red	<i>Opst. Selina Kuok</i> x <i>Rhy. gigantea</i>	Brighton Nursery
PAPHIOPEDILUM		
Alsan's Gold	<i>Paph. Veritilario</i> x <i>Paph. Great Pacific</i>	A.Svoboda
Alsan's Round	<i>Paph. Britain's Monarch</i> x <i>Paph. Venture</i>	A.Svoboda
Amanda Celeste	<i>Paph. Solamba</i> x <i>Paph. Amandahill</i>	Ratcliffe
André Frederick Louw	<i>Paph. Valred</i> x <i>Paph. Ceaser Pitta</i>	Hoodview
Avranches	<i>Paph. Dalla</i> x <i>Paph. Van Ness</i>	E.Young O.F.
Belle Hougue Point	<i>Paph. Charles Sladden</i> x <i>Paph. Vanda M. Pearman</i>	E.Young O.F.
Bizen City	<i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i> x <i>Paph. Virginia City</i>	Fuji Nurs.
Boles Gold	<i>Paph. Prim-n-Propor</i> x <i>Paph. armeniacum</i>	M.LeDoux
Borrowed Time	<i>Paph. World Exile</i> x <i>Paph. Winston Churchiii</i>	Ratcliffe
Bright Red Inuyama	<i>Paph. Frank Pearce</i> x <i>Paph. Sioux</i>	S.Murakami
Camp Verde	<i>Paph. Greenvale</i> x <i>Paph. Via Virgenes</i>	Castle Rock Orch. (W.Sinkler)
Cherry Cola	<i>Paph. Jolly Roger</i> x <i>Paph. Black Cherry</i>	Orchid Zone (M.Pendleton)
China Vision	<i>Paph. Fitchianum</i> x <i>Paph. Kowloon</i>	M.LeDoux(O/U)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
<i>PAPHIOPEDILUM</i> continued		
Cicada's Season	<i>Paph. Silmaril</i> x <i>Paph. Jewelled Cicada</i>	Orchid Zone (M.Pendleton)
Cliffs of Dover	<i>Paph. Impression</i> x <i>Paph. F. C. Puddle</i>	Ratcliffe
Dark Star	<i>Paph. Uncas</i> x <i>Paph. Starr Warr</i>	A.Klehm
Dewey's Delight	<i>Paph. javanicum</i> x <i>Paph. lawrenceanum</i>	D.Eickhoff
Dorothy Brown	<i>Paph. ciliolare</i> x <i>Paph. haynaldianum</i>	D.& J.Erdmann
Dream Girl	<i>Paph. Amber.Chrome</i> x <i>Paph. Gege Hughes</i>	Orchid Zone(T.Root)
Elisabeth von Trapp	<i>Paph. Valwin</i> x <i>Paph. fairieanum</i>	A.Klehm
El Niño	<i>Paph. Via Muchos Ninos</i> x <i>Paph. Gwenpur</i>	A.Klehm
Flame of Maya	<i>Paph. Normandy</i> x <i>Paph. Mine Own</i>	A.Svoboda
Fly by Night	<i>Paph. Miller's Jaunt</i> x <i>Paph. Red Knight</i>	Ratcliffe
Fly Up	<i>Paph. Abnaki</i> x <i>Paph. Flight Path</i>	S.Murakami
Global Challenger	<i>Paph. World Venture</i> x <i>Paph. British Bulldog</i>	Ratcliffe
Golden Lightning	<i>Paph. Transvaal</i> x <i>Paph. glanduliferum</i>	O.Viengkhou
Green Cloud	<i>Paph. Green Jade</i> x <i>Paph. Hellas</i>	S.Murakami(O/U)
Hamana Reds	<i>Paph. Winlantis</i> x <i>Paph. Hamana Russia</i>	Saeki Nurs.
Hsinying Jewel	<i>Paph. Mystic Jewel</i> x <i>Paph. Maudiae</i>	Ching Hua
Huayna Picchu	<i>Paph. Wawona Spring</i> x <i>Paph. Venture</i>	A.Svoboda
Hunter's Dawn	<i>Paph. Rosy Dawn</i> x <i>Paph. Mildred Hunter</i>	Hoodview
Impact of Inuyama	<i>Paph. Johnbourn</i> x <i>Paph. Personality</i>	S.Murakami
Indiberry	<i>Paph. Solamba</i> x <i>Paph. Paeony</i>	Ratcliffe
Irish Mint	<i>Paph. Green Mint</i> x <i>Paph. Memoria Toshio Miyata</i>	Orchid Zone(T.Root)
Jack Ung-You Chun	<i>Paph. philippinense</i> x <i>Paph. Vera Pellechia</i>	D.Eickhoff
Jim Williams	<i>Paph. fairieanum</i> x <i>Paph. Frank Pearce</i>	D.Dickey
Josie's Gold	<i>Paph. Via Barriga Amarilla</i> x <i>Paph. Josie Gonzales</i>	Orchid Zone(T.Root)
Kenchan	<i>Paph. Great Pacific</i> x <i>Paph. Personality</i>	M.Tibbs
Kenneth Kruckenberg	<i>Paph. Luther Slaughter</i> x <i>Paph. Holdenii</i>	Hoodview
Konan Crystal	<i>Paph. Jack Tonkin</i> x <i>Paph. Jolly Green Gem</i>	Fuji Nurs.
Last Fling	<i>Paph. Sparsholt</i> x <i>Paph. Miss World</i>	Ratcliffe
Lauretta May	<i>Paph. stonei</i> x <i>Paph. insigne</i>	C.Berger(R.J.Rands)
Linet Hamman	<i>Paph. Dellaina</i> x <i>Paph. micranthum</i>	R.van Rooyen
Lunar Dawn	<i>Paph. Honey Dew</i> x <i>Paph. Skip Bartlett</i>	M.LeDoux(J.Hanes)
Maria da Guia	<i>Paph. sukhakulii</i> x <i>Paph. Freckles</i>	F.Baptista
Marjorie Richards	<i>Paph. Wendarrow</i> x <i>Paph. Knock Knock</i>	A World of Orch. (J.Hanes)
Maud Woltage	<i>Paph. wolterianum</i> x <i>Paph. Maudiae</i>	A.Klehm
Melvin Robert	<i>Paph. Maudiae</i> x <i>Paph. Jolly Roger</i>	A.Klehm
Mystic Deception	<i>Paph. Oriental Mystique</i> x <i>Paph. venustum</i>	Orchid Zone (M.Pendleton)
My Winston	<i>Paph. Mine Own</i> x <i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i>	A.Svoboda
Nighthawk	<i>Paph. Raisin Pie</i> x <i>Paph. Red Maude</i>	Orchid Zone (M.Pendleton)
Onaway	<i>Paph. Song-bird</i> x <i>Paph. Frank Pearce</i>	Ratcliffe
Oriental Patriot	<i>Paph. Oriental Mystique</i> x <i>Paph. rothschildianum</i>	Fuji Nurs.
Pathfinder Defiance	<i>Paph. Amanda</i> x <i>Paph. Joy-Ride</i>	S.Condon
Pathfinder Heroes	<i>Paph. Personnella</i> x <i>Paph. Novenka</i>	S.Condon
Pathfinder Pegasus	<i>Paph. Sheerline</i> x <i>Paph. Tangold</i>	S.Condon
Pathfinder Pharaoh	<i>Paph. Personnella</i> x <i>Paph. Dazzler</i>	S.Condon
Pathfinder Sutler	<i>Paph. Ambrosia</i> x <i>Paph. Gaymaid</i>	S.Condon
Pathfinder Union	<i>Paph. Marion Fischer</i> x <i>Paph. Venture</i>	S.Condon(O/U)
Pathfinder Veridical	<i>Paph. Gigi</i> x <i>Paph. Marion Fischer</i>	S.Condon(O/U)
Pink Baby	<i>Paph. Hellas</i> x <i>Paph. Hama Snow</i>	S.Murakami
Pride of Inuyama	<i>Paph. Amandahill</i> x <i>Paph. Sioux</i>	S.Murakami
Red Measure	<i>Paph. Super Trooper</i> x <i>Paph. Lockinge</i>	Ratcliffe
Rook Hill	<i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i> x <i>Paph. Black Rook</i>	A.Klehm
Sea Sunset	<i>Paph. Copperware</i> x <i>Paph. Sea Pigeon</i>	Ratcliffe
Shadowlands	<i>Paph. Onyx</i> x <i>Paph. Red Glory</i>	Orchid Zone (M.Pendleton)
Sizzler	<i>Paph. Cabaret</i> x <i>Paph. malipoense</i>	Orchids Royale
Spellbound	<i>Paph. Macabre</i> x <i>Paph. Voodoo Magic</i>	Orchid Zone (M.Pendleton)
Sprinkle	<i>Paph. White Knight</i> x <i>Paph. Freckles</i>	Castle Rock Orch. (W.Sinkler)
Star Clipper	<i>Paph. Denehurst</i> x <i>Paph. Rosepoint</i>	Ratcliffe
Star Prospect	<i>Paph. Altostratus</i> x <i>Paph. Rosy Prospect</i>	Ratcliffe
Thai Lamphun	<i>Paph. Lucille Mackey</i> x <i>Paph. Denehurst</i>	Baker & Chantry
Tonatiuh	<i>Paph. Donna Henry</i> x <i>Paph. Pacific Ocean</i>	A.Svoboda
True Beauty	<i>Paph. Primcolor</i> x <i>Paph. Merce-Lou Audino</i>	O.Viengkhou
True Love	<i>Paph. Hellas</i> x <i>Paph. Saint Ouens Bay</i>	O.Viengkhou(Stewart Orch.)
Wilhelm's Dragon	<i>Paph. Red Dragon</i> x <i>Paph. glanduliferum</i>	Orchids Ltd [MN]
Wing of Inuyama	<i>Paph. Novisphere</i> x <i>Paph. Great Pacific</i>	S.Murakami
World Attraction	<i>Paph. New World</i> x <i>Paph. Mulberry Fire</i>	Ratcliffe

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Wössner Emerstar	<i>Paph. Wössner Grünstar x Paph. emersonii</i>	F.Glanz
Wössner Feuerglut	<i>Paph. Wössner Flamme x Paph. Knock Knock</i>	F.Glanz
Wössner Firedance	<i>Paph. Vert x Paph. Magic Gem</i>	F.Glanz
Wössner Makulimal	<i>Paph. Makuli x Paph. malipoense</i>	F.Glanz
Wössner Pink Wings	<i>Paph. Juno x Paph. Knock Knock</i>	F.Glanz
Wössner Schneeball	<i>Paph. Hellas x Paph. emersonii</i>	F.Glanz
Xochiquetzal	<i>Paph. Rubicelle x Paph. Winston Churchill</i>	A.Svoboda
PHAIOCALANTHE		
Charlie Klehm	<i>Phaius tankervilleae x Cal. Grouville</i>	A.Klehm
PHALAEOPSIS		
Adam Haines	<i>Phal. Schöne von Unna x Phal. venosa</i>	Orchids Ltd [MN]
Amifast	<i>Phal. amboinensis x Phal. Mach Ten</i>	Stones River
Bedford Dapple	<i>Phal. Brother Stripes x Phal. La Chartreuse</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Grumpy	<i>Phal. Zumita Blush x Phal. Miniflash</i>	H.Ginsberg
Bedford Innocence	<i>Phal. Ho's Amaglad x Phal. Timothy Christopher</i>	H.Ginsberg
Berry Best	<i>Phal. Zada's Best x Phal. Zauberro</i>	Chadwick & Son(J.Ewing)
Brother Marie-Claude	<i>Phal. Super Stupid x Phal. Tabasco Tex</i>	M.Salembier(Brother)
Candy Tuft	<i>Phal. Joyful x Phal. lindenii</i>	Orchid Zone(R.Bobadilla)
Castalia Snow	<i>Phal. Musashino x Phal. Hakugin</i>	H.Morosawa
Cherry Berry	<i>Phal. Rose Berries x Phal. Cherry Dawn</i>	Chadwick & Son(J.Ewing)
Cherry Waffles	<i>Phal. Berry Best x Phal. Lippepracht</i>	Chadwick & Son(J.Ewing)
Cool Blush	<i>Phal. Swan's Blush x Phal. Culiacan</i>	A.Klehm
Cosmic Thing	<i>Phal. Goldiana x Phal. Emeraude</i>	Chadwick & Son(J.Ewing)
Coucou	<i>Phal. Jill St John x Phal. DuPage</i>	Orchidexpert(M.Mongeon)
Doktor Paul Vogt	<i>Phal. Hot Drops x Phal. Renate</i>	M.Wolff(H.Lucke)
Emily Grimbail	<i>Phal. Summer Wine x Phal. Luedde-violacea</i>	Coastal Carolina O.S. (H.P.Norton)
Enchanted Dream	<i>Phal. Maui Pink Dream x Phal. Coquinnette</i>	T.Boomer(O/U)
Erin Katie Compton	<i>Phal. Carnival x Phal. Enchanting Blush</i>	Hausermann
Fountain's Canary	<i>Phal. Golden Peoker x Phal. Brother Canary</i>	Fountain Orch.Nurs.
Fountain's Chaos	<i>Phal. Fortune Buddha x Phal. Line Renaud</i>	Fountain Orch.Nurs.
Fountain's Delight	<i>Phal. Penang Queen x Phal. Brother Glamour</i>	Fountain Orch.Nurs.
Fountain's Knight	<i>Phal. Brother Knight x Phal. philippinensis</i>	Fountain Orch.Nurs.
Fountain's Lady	<i>Phal. Ravel x Phal. Cutie Lingo</i>	Fountain Orch.Nurs.
Fountain's Moonlight	<i>Phal. Stone Hada x Phal. Ho's Amaglad</i>	Fountain Orch.Nurs.
Fountain's Pixie	<i>Phal. Carmela's Pixie x Phal. lueddemanniana</i>	Fountain Orch.Nurs.
Fountain's Spots	<i>Phal. Penang Queen x Phal. Carmela's Spots</i>	Fountain Orch.Nurs.
Funambule	<i>Phal. Golden Yung-Ho x Phal. Misty Green</i>	Orchidexpert(M.Mongeon)
Grand Hampton	<i>Phal. Grand City x Phal. Joseph Hampton</i>	H.Morosawa
Hampshire Kiss	<i>Phal. Fifth Avenue x Phal. Katie's Kiss</i>	A.Klehm
Heaven's Treat	<i>Phal. Heaven's Pride x Phal. Dutch Treat</i>	Hausermann
Ho's Fantastic Mirage	<i>Phal. Golden Peoker x Phal. Ho's French Fantasia</i>	Tin-Fan Ho
Ho's Green Sheba	<i>Phal. Sheba's Elf x Phal. Penang Violacea</i>	Tin-Fan Ho
Hsinying Glory	<i>Phal. Hsinton Rose x Phal. Lippefalke</i>	Ching Hua
Irreplaceable Diana	<i>Phal. Spring Silk x Phal. Alice Sharpe</i>	B.N.Jones
Ivan Coll	<i>Phal. Taipei Gold x Phal. Yellow Fantasy</i>	M.Tibbs
Lea Lind	<i>Phal. Leather x Phal. lindenii</i>	Stones River
Leong Spicy Mahogany	<i>Phal. Ambonosa x Phal. venosa</i>	R.Leong
Mach Ten	<i>Phal. Mok Choi Yew x Phal. George Vasquez</i>	Stones River(O/U)
Mamarot	<i>Phal. Abendrot x Phal. Mama Cass</i>	A.Klehm
Memoria Joe Dassa	<i>Phal. Memoria Eric Ellertson x Phal. Liu Tuen-Shen</i>	Orchid Konnection (J.Ewing)
Memoria Joshua Lerner	<i>Phal. Gladrose x Phal. Carmela's Pixie</i>	P.Finkelstein
Merkle's Cinnamon Candy	<i>Phal. Taisuco Smile x Phal. Kuntrarti Rarashati</i>	E.Merkle
Orchideenreise	<i>Phal. Ann-Zada x Phal. lueddemanniana</i>	Cramer(O/U)
Our Princess	<i>Phal. Spring Silk x Phal. Hakalau Ruler</i>	B.N.Jones
People's Princess	<i>Phal. Spring Silk x Phal. Flor de Niebla</i>	B.N.Jones
Pépites D'Or	<i>Phal. Fortune Buddha x Phal. Natasha</i>	Orchidexpert(M.Mongeon)
Pixie Parfait	<i>Phal. Carmela's Pixie x Phal. Plum Parfait</i>	A.Klehm
Polka Dot Bikini	<i>Phal. Spotted Moon x Phal. Kenanga</i>	Chadwick & Son(Carmela)
Prinzessin Maria	<i>Phal. equestris x Phal. Brother Rose</i>	Röllke Orchz.
Romainedrot	<i>Phal. Memoria Romaine Champagne x Phal. Abendrot</i>	H.Morosawa(Abiru)
Rose Berries	<i>Phal. Zauberro</i>	Chadwick & Son(J.Ewing)
Rosehips	<i>Phal. Lippeglut x Phal. Zada's Berries</i>	Chadwick & Son(J.Ewing)
Sablerose	<i>Phal. Golden Sands x Phal. DuPage</i>	Orchidexpert(M.Mongeon)
Sensational Dancer	<i>Phal. Prairie Dancer x Phal. Stephen Wilson</i>	Hausermann

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PHALAEOPSIS continued		
Solar Asteroids	<i>Phal.</i> George Vazquez x <i>Phal.</i> Florida Snow	Gordon Heaps
Solar Fantasy	<i>Phal.</i> Misty Green x <i>Phal.</i> Gordon Heaps	Gordon Heaps
Solar Sand	<i>Phal.</i> Hualien Spotlight x <i>Phal.</i> Miami Sunrise	Gordon Heaps
Sour Grapes	<i>Phal.</i> Cherry Berry x <i>Phal.</i> Lippefalke	Chadwick & Son(J.Ewing)
Spotted Babette	<i>Phal.</i> Babette x <i>Phal.</i> Spotted Moon	Cramer(O/U)
Stone Mint	<i>Phal.</i> Kuntrarti Rarashati x <i>Phal.</i> Deventeriana	Chen Gee-En
Stone Sade	<i>Phal.</i> Talung's Red Fire x <i>Phal.</i> Coral Isles	Chen Gee-En
Strawberry Satin	<i>Phal.</i> William Sanders x <i>Phal.</i> Doctor Robert Lambuth	Orchid Zone(H.Hager)
Struber Freude	<i>Phal.</i> Orchideenreise x <i>Phal.</i> <i>violacea</i>	Cramer
Struber Mystery	<i>Phal.</i> Spotted Babette x <i>Phal.</i> Zuma Mystery	Cramer
Tetra Berries	<i>Phal.</i> <i>tetraspis</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Berries 'n Cream	Orchids Ltd [MN]
Trevor James	<i>Phal.</i> Joshua Wheeler x <i>Phal.</i> Sparkling Sunset	Hausermann
Tyler Rose	<i>Phal.</i> Double Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Silky Sanders	B.Woodson
Via Whatever	<i>Phal.</i> Zuma Violet x <i>Phal.</i> Deventeriana	Colourfull Nurs. (Gallup & Stribling)
Viva Valle	<i>Phal.</i> Viva Mariachi x <i>Phal.</i> Joint Effort	A.Kiehm
Windsong's Equinox	<i>Phal.</i> Pretty Cute x <i>Phal.</i> Line Renaud	Windsong
Windsong's Splendor	<i>Phal.</i> Susan Straus x <i>Phal.</i> Ida Fukumura	Windsong
Wössner Mücke	<i>Phal.</i> <i>tetraspis</i> x <i>Phal.</i> <i>viridis</i>	F.Glanz
Zada's Berries	<i>Phal.</i> Zada's Best x <i>Phal.</i> Rose Berries	Chadwick & Son(J.Ewing)
Zauber Lipps	<i>Phal.</i> Lippstadt x <i>Phal.</i> Zauberrot	H.Morosawa
PHRAGMIPEDIUM		
Arthur	<i>Phrag.</i> <i>vittatum</i> x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>longifolium</i>	O.Gruss
Lutz Rölke	<i>Phrag.</i> <i>besseae</i> x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>boissierianum</i>	K.Bader(O/U)
Paul Fischer	<i>Phrag.</i> Praying Sargent x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>besseae</i>	Orchids Ltd [MN]
Sergeant Eric	<i>Phrag.</i> Eric Young x <i>Phrag.</i> <i>sargentianum</i>	M.Tibbs
POTINARA		
Akiko	<i>Blc.</i> Memoria Crispin Rosales x <i>Pot.</i> Medea	K.Koyama(Saeki Nurs.)
Ching Hua Flame	<i>Pot.</i> Rebecca Merkel x <i>Slc.</i> Mae Hawkins	Ching Hua
Elizabeth Palmer	<i>Blc.</i> Orange Nuggett x <i>Pot.</i> Twentyfour Carat	R.H.Palmer
Eva's Summer Girl	<i>Pot.</i> Golden Square x <i>Blc.</i> Malworth	Orquideas Eva
Harmg Tay	<i>Pot.</i> Prosperous Lee x <i>Pot.</i> Wan Ta	Lin Chi Shin
Hawaiian Fire	<i>Lc.</i> Spring Fires x <i>Pot.</i> William Farrell	Kodama
Lucky Charmides	<i>Blc.</i> Lucky Strike x <i>Pot.</i> Charmides	S.Takahashi
Nao	<i>Pot.</i> Yellow Glory x <i>L.</i> <i>autumnalis</i>	K.Koyama
Owen Davis	<i>Sl.</i> Psyche x <i>Blc.</i> Yellow Imp	Keith Andrew Lab(Roger Davis)
POTINARA continued		
Shinfong Climax	<i>Blc.</i> Apricot Flare x <i>Pot.</i> Lemon Tree	Wen-Chung Hong
Sweet Lady Chika	<i>Pot.</i> Sweet Sugar x <i>B.</i> <i>glauca</i>	K.Okada
Teresa's Eyes	<i>Pot.</i> Dark Eyes x <i>Bc.</i> Princess Teresa	Kokusai
RODRETTIA		
Eva's Mystery	<i>Rdza.</i> <i>strobellii</i> x <i>Comp.</i> <i>macroplectron</i>	Orquideas Eva
Eva's Orange Symphony	<i>Rdza.</i> <i>granadensis</i> x <i>Comp.</i> <i>speciosa</i>	Orquideas Eva
RODRIGUEZIA		
Eva's Red Flare	<i>Rdza.</i> <i>granadensis</i> x <i>Rdza.</i> <i>secunda</i>	Orquideas Eva
Eva's Strawberry Dance	<i>Rdza.</i> <i>granadensis</i> x <i>Rdza.</i> <i>arevaloi</i> †	Orquideas Eva
RONNYARA		
Jade Velvet	<i>Rnya.</i> Jade Magic x <i>Ascda.</i> Tubtim Velvet	Brighton Nursery
Magic Chai	<i>Rnya.</i> Jade Magic x <i>Ascda.</i> Guo Chia Long	Brighton Nursery
Magic Keeree	<i>Rnya.</i> Jade Magic x <i>V.</i> Keeree's Sapphire	Brighton Nursery
Royal Magic	<i>Ascda.</i> Fuchs Port Royal x <i>Rnya.</i> Jade Magic	Brighton Nursery
SARCOCHILUS		
Charlotte	<i>Sarco.</i> Marion x <i>Sarco.</i> Fitzhart	N.Roper
Tin Yin Lara	<i>Sarco.</i> Melody x <i>Sarco.</i> <i>fitzgeraldii</i>	B.Gregory
SARCONOPSIS		
Barry Collins	<i>Srnps.</i> Aussie Jem x <i>Sarco.</i> Heidi	P.Spence
Rita Anderson	<i>Sarco.</i> Lois x <i>Phal.</i> <i>amabilis</i>	Kingfisher
Yvonne	<i>Srnps.</i> Lavinia x <i>Phal.</i> <i>amabilis</i>	P.Spence

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
SOPHROLAELIA Martina Wolff	<i>Soph. brevipedunculata</i> x <i>L. dayana</i>	M.Wolff
SOPHROLAELIOCATTLEYA Annie's Dream Baby Ben Debbie Holder Fred Rapp Goodbye England's Rose Hampshire Sunset Hawaiian Golden Star Hawaiian Valentine Just Little Red Purple Star Yellowstone Doll	<i>Slc. Helen Veliz</i> x <i>Soph. coccinea</i> <i>Slc. Beauphylla</i> x <i>Sl. First Fire</i> <i>C. Helen Jarzab</i> x <i>Sl. Red Doll</i> <i>Lc. Suprême</i> x <i>Slc. Hermann Pigors</i> <i>Sc. Beaufort</i> x <i>Slc. Summerville</i> <i>C. Chocolate Drop</i> x <i>Slc. Stacy Miyamoto</i> <i>Slc. Kauai Star</i> x <i>Lc. Gold Digger</i> <i>Slc. Wendy's Valentine</i> x <i>Slc. Kauai Starbright</i> <i>Soph. coccinea</i> x <i>Lc. Just Friends</i> <i>Slc. Lanche</i> x <i>L. briegei</i> <i>Slc. Orglade's Early Harvest</i> x <i>Sc. Beaufort</i>	C.Caswell(Stewart Orch.) Hoosier Hoodview Oak Hill Gdns. B.N.Jones A.Kiehm Kodama Kodama Kokusai H.Rohrl Fuji Nurs.
SPATHOGLOTTIS Hawaiian Peach	<i>Spa. Lilioakalani</i> x <i>Spa. vanoverberghii</i>	Ted Green
VANDA Janel de Cruz Memoria Don Schulz	<i>V. Madame Rattana</i> x <i>V. Fuchs Blush</i> <i>V. Rothschildiana</i> x <i>V. Aurawan</i>	R.F.Orchids A.Gibbard
VANDAENOPSIS Albert Geow	<i>V. Rasri Gold</i> x <i>Phal. denevei</i>	How Yee Peng
VASCOSTYLIS Blue Sapphire Marlene's Friend Prapin's Green	<i>Vasco. Fuchs Sapphire</i> x <i>V. Gordon Dillon</i> <i>V. Marlene Clark</i> x <i>Vasco. Five Friendships</i> <i>Vasco. Prapin</i> x <i>V. denisoniana</i>	Brighton Nursery Brighton Nursery Brighton Nursery
WILSONARA Calico Candy Calico Gem Gator Sound	<i>Oda. Cranberry Leopard</i> x <i>Onc. onustum</i> <i>Oda. Cranberry Marble</i> x <i>Onc. onustum</i> <i>Wils. Gator Growl</i> x <i>Wils. Puget Sound</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton) Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton) H.Rohrl
ZYGOPETALUM Susanne Rohrl	<i>Z. intermedium</i> x <i>Z. Helen-Ku</i>	H.Rohrl

† Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration:-

Caladenia tentaculata; *Calanthe arisanensis*; *Catasetum dodsonianum*; *Cycnoches suarezii*; *Dendrobium eximium*; *Dendrobium gut-tatum*; *Diuris corymbosa*; *Diuris palachila*; *Epidendrum odoratissimum*; *Galeandra flaveola*; *Masdevallia exquisita*; *Masdevallia pteroglossa*; *Mormodes badium*; *Rodriguezia arevaloi*

GENERAL CORRECTION

Spathoglottis vanoverburghii : should read *vanoverberghii*

CORRIGENDUM - Orchid Review list of:

March/April 1998, *Phal.* Dawn Ghost: change pollen parent to Dawn Rose

CORRIGENDUM - Sander's List of Orchid Hybrids 1991-1995

p.1028 *Spa. Parsonsii*: pollen parent should read *vanoverberghii*

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Orchid Registrar, P O Box 1072, FROME, Somerset BA11 5NY, England

A bit about . . .

Bulbophyllum weinthalii

by Gerry Walsh

IT WOULD no doubt surprise a lot of native orchid growers to know that *Bulbophyllum weinthalii* Rogers, has the largest flowers of all the *Bulbophyllum* species of Australia. It could be argued that *B. longiflorum*, *B. baileyi* and a few others might have longer, or more spidery segments, but these warmth-loving species have nowhere near the mass that a nice big bloom of *B. weinthalii* does. In fact, the best sized blooms on a plant of *B. weinthalii* are actually larger than the pseudobulbs of the clump itself. Now that's not a bad effort for a temperate species ... which are usually belittled by most of those big gaudy tropical things.

These magical blooms can get up to nearly an inch (2.5cms) across and the best shaped flowers are nearly round – there is nothing at all dainty about *B. weinthalii*. This delightful species escaped detection until 1933, or it escaped scientific description at least. This is something of a surprise to me because *B. weinthalii* is 100 per cent reliant on the Hoop Pine for its survival. Once the mighty Red Cedars were over cut, old time timber getters turned to the Hoop Pine for their harvest. So there must have been a heap of good orchid pickings for the early botanists to dribble over. How could they have missed *B. weinthalii*?

I've never read or heard of it being found on any other tree species but I did find a small clump growing on rock at Dorrigo in 1983. This exception to the rule may have actually fallen from one of the many giant Hoops above in which *B. weinthalii* was reasonably abundant. Whatever the case, it was certainly well attached to its stone host and had been in position a long time.

B. weinthalii was thought to occur from the Dorrigo Plateau, on the mid-north coast of NSW, up to just over the border in southern Queensland. That was until Denis Johnston and myself found it to be quite common way up in the Calliope Ranges west of Gladstone. This tremendous find extended the range of *B. weinthalii* by 400 kms. The Hoop Pines on which this species makes its home are only found high in the ranges a fair way from the coast. There are a few spots where big Hoops grow at low altitude and close to the coast. Despite usually supporting a plentiful orchid flora, they never have *B. weinthalii* on board. And yet, in the ranges, you stand a fair chance of finding it underneath any Hoop Pine that has

reached old age. Young Hoop Pines will play host to *B. weinthalii*.

B. weinthalii does not form large clumps or "sheets" as do some *Bulbophyllum*. A dozen or so bulbs is the normal size I guess, and half of these may be nearly dead and withered. The biggest clump I've seen was found on the slopes high up on Mt Lindesay, which straddles the NSW/Queensland border, at a point a hundred kms from the coast. This 'lump' was about as big as a dinner plate and grew on a gnarled old burl of a huge Hoop Pine limb. Strangely enough, this was the only plant located on that mountain despite three separate visits over the years. And there are many grand old Hoops in that locality so finding suitable Hoops doesn't guarantee finding *B. weinthalii*.

Until discovering it up near Gladstone, by far the most likely place to find this orchid was around the Dorrigo area. There are a few spots up there that support good stands of ancient Hoops and whenever I pass through I'm generally scheming up ways to devote time to a search under them. Usually a piece of *B. weinthalii* will be found. And it goes without saying that the only method that can be adopted to find *B. weinthalii* is to find the Hoop Pine, search the ground under it, looking for the big old mossy limbs that occasionally crash from way up in the canopy. I've never seen a clump growing anywhere near the ground – even up in the mighty Calliope Range where this orchid is can only be described as abundant.

To give the reader some idea how abundant requires the recounting of a convivial night that Denis and myself spent around a campfire in September 1992 – the year we found *B. weinthalii* up there. As we sat around consuming reasonable quantities of the amber fluid (we'd nearly killed ourselves that day and were attempting to prevent the onset of dehydration) we undertook the task of sorting through the 'piles' of *B. weinthalii* we'd retrieved from the tangle of Hoop Pine limbs under the escarpment. May I be struck dead if I exaggerate, but ...

... We each had a level wheel barrow of sticks and bark and *Bulbophyllum* to sort through. The old rotten bulbs were separated and thrown into the fire. We only keep the active 'green' bulbs at the front of these leads. After a while we had to stop chucking the old stuff in the fire ... we were putting it out! Anybody who says we took

too much of an uncommon species is very misguided and utterly brain dead. Those plants were found in dark dry conditions where no hope of continued existence or flowering could be expected. Many people around Sydney have pieces of *B. weinthalii* from that original collection and these orchids are now flowering and multiplying freely – and that's better than being dead.

Having grown this northern, or Calliope form of *B. weinthalii* for three years now, I can make the following observations. Firstly, the northern form has a different looking flower to the type, or southern form. It is more pointed in the sepals and not as well filled in. It has more striping on the basal half of the segments. The sepals reflex far more than the southern form. And it flowers much later (May to August) than the southern form (March to April). The big plus for the southern forms is that, in my opinion, they have the more attractive flower ... or at least the better clones do. They tend to be more rounded and meatier and the background colour tends to be stronger. The northern form tends to have a slightly transparent look to the background colour.

But most importantly, from a horticultural point of view, the northern form of the species is far easier to grow in captivity. It doesn't suffer the problems that plague the southern form and make it notoriously difficult to grow and flower. With the southern form it is difficult to keep leaves on the pseudobulbs and it is even harder to grow fat pseudobulbs on the clump. The initial burst of roots that give false hope to the grower soon stop dead in their tracks. If they're attached to a mount they may well separate away. A specimen will maintain itself for a year or so but then it will slide into a downward trend and lose vitality ... as well as its leaves. A newly collected plant will flower the first year and maybe the next but you would be pretty lucky to see any blooms beyond that. It just seems that the southern forms of *B. weinthalii* don't want to put in the effort.

The northern form is opposite. It simply romps away, the bulbs get fatter each year, very few leaves drop off prematurely and they tend to flower their heads off in comparison to the southern ones. And of course, having quite a bit of this species to experiment with has enabled me to work out the best way to cultivate it. Some

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actions I've adopted have proved to be of benefit and other have been rather useless to say the least. Basically, if you want to grow *B. weinthalii* well, you must start with the right host. It is here that 99% of your results will have their genesis.

I've tried many hosts over the years and particularly of late. I've used old pieces of hardwood palings and the results were not good. I don't recommend this material for *B. weinthalii*. The roots would not stay attached to the spongy surface. paperbark is no good either. The roots don't want to attach to it. I've had good results with cork, even that granulated cork board proved to a good host. Natural cork was just as good and in particular the secondary cut type which has a much closer granular structure to the surface. If using the typical first-cut virgin cork, use a smooth bit and not a deeply fissured piece. Once the roots get into a damp crevice of cork they tend to lose the ability to attach themselves firmly to it.

Tree fern fibre proved rather unpredictable to start with. But after some time I was able to pick just which situation the *B. weinthalii* liked and disliked. For starters, I only used *Cyathea* fibre. Pieces of *B. weinthalii* attached to the natural outer layer of the tree fern fibre did not perform well. But pieces attached to sawn blocks romped away. I put this down to the obvious preference that *B. weinthalii* has for a hard and finely-rough surface. It doesn't like a spongy damp substrate at all – the kind of surface found on the outer trunks of tree ferns. The roots stopped dead on contacting it. So I proceeded to run an electric saw over the pieces and removed the outer 2cms of spongy material and mounted the orchids on the really hard structure underneath. Bingo! The roots now cling like glue and the new growths are jumping out of their sheaths.

Here is where habitat observation comes into the limelight. Anyone who has had anything to do with Hoop Pine will know things without doubt. Firstly, the timber will rot away in no time once a tree or limb crashes to the ground. Secondly,

the bark will lay around looking like pipes for years after the wooden centre has completely disintegrated. This is what gives this tree its common name. The bark is hard, durable, sometimes smooth – sometimes rough, and always forms itself into bands (i.e. hoops), from the smallest limb to the widest trunk. It stays hard and almost water repellent for a surprisingly long time before it inevitably collapses. Even the mosses that grow on the limbs are usually the long "old man's beard" type that always seem to stay dry. So, applying this knowledge to the bush house situation, it is a logical progression to grow plants on non-spongy surfaces. Hence, my preference for cork and tree fern fibre with the outside 'sponge' removed.

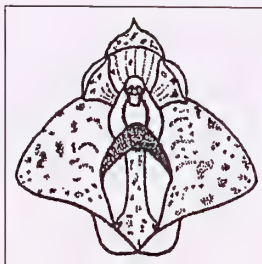
I've also had great success using that other favourite host material which I still can't hang a name on, and which I have to use fifty words to describe it instead of one. That's that flaky barked *Leptospermum* from the dry edges in the Hawkesbury sandstone country. Because of the wide, flat flakes of bark, the *B. weinthalii* roots manage to get into cool but semi-dry nooks and crannies where normal watering doesn't reach. So problems with sponginess and constant dampness are easily avoided. That's my theory anyway ... and the results seem to back it up.

B. weinthalii is one species that I believe is worth keeping the fertiliser up to. Those large, fat bulbs and heavy flowers really do need nourishment if they are to perform at their best. While you may be able to get away with a lazy fertiliser regime with a lot of other species, you just won't get away with it with *B. weinthalii*. Your only problem will be finding a piece to start with. Hopefully it will soon be available in flask because this is an orchid that seems to set seed pods easily ... but as yet, flasking has proven to be difficult and no success has been had to date.

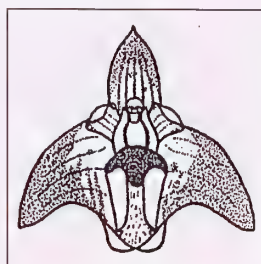
Gerry Walsh
Lot 46A Fourth Avenue
Llandilo, Sydney
N.S.W. 2747

Bulbophyllum weinthalii Rodgers

Drawings from Australian Indigenous Orchids by A. W. Dockrill



Representative shape of many 'type' or southern form clones.



Representative shape of all northern or Calliope Range clones seen.

Cattleyas

Over the last few years many growers have been changing their potting medias. This has come about because of many factors. Cost, availability, maintenance, growth, disease resistance and ease of use.

Bark in its many forms has been used successfully for quite sometime. Some growers have complained about the inconsistent results by using commercial barks. This in turn has made these growers change to other media. Perlite, Gro-Wool® and *Sphagnum* are now currently being used by many of our larger growers. Of these products *Sphagnum* seems to have more devotees than the other two products. One thing to remember, is do not over water when using *Sphagnum*! Perlite is also very successfully. If using perlite you need to top dress the top of pot with a layer of pea sized gravel to keep the perlite in the pot. Gro-Wool® has many users who work on the totally hydroponic system. Nutrient has to be supplied at all time or plants just will not grow.

As the repotting and dividing season is now upon you you now have the choice of what media you wish to use. Once new root activity is evident you can start dividing. Keep plants in at least three bulb divisions. All back cuts can be potted in *Sphagnum*. These plants can be used to give to friends or used as swaps. After potting irrigate with ALGINAUX® and place in a shady spot in your glasshouse. Do not water until media starts to dry out. If the weather turns hot and the potting media has not dried out, mist the leaves. Apply AUXINONE® weekly until new root activity is evident. Then fertilise weekly with your favourite fertiliser. You can use GARDEN PARTY®, HSO 10 or HSO22. Mix a little CROPMAX® in with the above fertiliser. CROPMAX® is certainly doing a great job in making fertilisers work better!

The only pests that can be a worry this time of the year are scale insects. Treat with ANTI-SCALE® or a mixture of NATRASOAP® and SPRAYTECH OIL®.

Cymbidiums

By now the 1998 National Cymbidium Show is just a memory. But what memories! This was no doubt one of the biggest shows to be seen in Sydney for many years and of course the biggest ever single genus show! The Marana Auditorium at Hurstville was completely filled to capacity with one of the best displays of cymbidiums ever seen.

The Grand Champion of Show was won by Kevin Black with his *Cym. Akebono 'Dural'*. Guest Orchids *Cym. Fair Delight 'Polar Bear'* won champion cut stem. This clone bought many ohs and ahs! There were so many magnificent blooms that it would be impossible to describe all that one would like to have in their collections. If you did not go you missed a magnificent show. All cymbidium growers should thank Kevin and his band of helpers for arranging such an event for all of us to see and enjoy.

As the weather warms we now start to run out of flowering plants and then – the repotting starts. It is better to let your plants dry a little

before dividing as this makes it easier to pull the roots apart. Please use sterilised cutting knives before cutting each plant. You can use STERI KLEEN® for this purpose. Seal all cuts with STERI-PRUNE®. Do not over pot as you could get green rot. After potting drench with FONGARID® or FOLI-R-FOS®. This helps to prevent post dividing death (root rots). After repotting drench with NUFARM GROWTH FORMULA®. Soon after repotting your plants with an organic fertiliser such as FISH EMULSION or GARDEN PARTY®. This seems to get all the friendly fungi to work.

Most growers are now fertilising with a low nitrogen, high potassium fertiliser such as HSO 12, PETER'S BLOSSOM BOOSTER, CAMPBELL'S YELLOW or PHOSTROGEN. Use until the end of December.

Watch your watering. In Sydney most growers have not had to water for sometime because of the big wet. If you grow under shelter you will still have to water when plants start to dry out, or you will get a salt build up.

Two-spotted mites could now start to become troublesome. If in low numbers spray with KALTHANE® or ROGOR®. If already in large concentrations you may have to use OMITE®, AVID®, TALSTAR® or SANMITE®. In a small collection you could use PEST OIL® or NATRASOAP® mixed in SPRAYTECH OIL®.

Ring Spot Fungus usually starts to show around this time of the year. An application of MANCOZEB® or CAPTAN® will control it. Use every 14 days if the weather is of a liquid nature (rain). If you still have plants in bloom watch for thrip. These can be quite troublesome. You could use FOLIMAT 50®, PYRETHRUM DUST or maybe DERRIS DUST.

Masdevallia

Flowering throughout most of Australia should now be well underway, although, many collections in the Southern states will be held back a bit and for many there will be the disappointment of no flowers, because of losses caused by cold snaps.

Maybe now is the time to think about a little winter warmth, or at least a heat pad or two for next year.

As temperatures rise we will also see a rich assortment of pests arriving, all endeavouring to undo the years work. Snails and slugs cause most of the problems and for many of these slimy species, the flowers appear to be their delight. If control is not implemented, complete blooms can disappear in a nights feeding. My experience indicates that Metalddehyde dust, lightly applied is a complete control, sprays such as Mesuroil® provide an alternative where the powder is not available, it is banned in some states. Hard baits such as Baysol® or Defender® give moderate protection. Nothing, of course, takes the place of nightly inspections for pests before retiring. Look for Mesuroil wettable powder which is also a bird repellent.

While not a major pest, caterpillars can sample Masdevallia leaves if nothing else is on offer. I recommend Orthene® as a broad spectrum insecticide but Carbaryl® and other wettable powders, should provide good defence.

Avoid liquids as the petroleum bases of many, can burn new growth.

As the sun rises towards its annual zenith, shade will need to be applied. 70% is the minimum for the South of the continent while those under glass in the North will require an application of glass house paint as well. Don't be too hasty with the application of shade in the south though as the really warm and bright weather does not NORMALLY arrive until after Christmas. December is also a good time to think about getting those new seedlings out of flask, so that they may stabilise before the really hot dry weather arrives.

Strategy for those areas with extremely hot dry summers should be in place. S.A., N.S.W., QLD where it is not humid, and W.A. will benefit from water coolers while VIC and TAS may just stage the plants outside and low on the benches, in a protected fernery type situation, with misting.

At this time, air circulation in any position should be noticeable while maximum temperatures must not exceed 30° with 25°C being the ideal. If cultural conditions are correct, red spider will not be a problem. Divisions can now be taken so that they establish before the hot weather arrives. To leave this type of propagation until mid summer nearly always results in the death of those divisions. Six to ten leaves should be the minimum division size. Those growers wishing to create spectacular specimen plants may report into the next largest container at this time. Add extra drainage holes to new pots and add stone to the bottom as both a crock and as ballast. I do not recommend the addition of slow release fertilisers.

As the weather warms up, watering may be on a daily basis with weak fertiliser through a proportioner, being applied one or two times per week. *Masdevallia* and the *Pleurothallid* group are not heavy feeders so do not overdo it!

Look out for thick accumulations of mosses and algae atop the moss if this is your medium. Remove this growth and loosen up the top layer to both aerate and allow better water penetration for the summer. Replace soggy, dead brown moss, with fresh. Do not allow water to remain in the centre of new growths as they rot off easily during warm weather.

Natives

There are still many natives in bloom over these next two months. These include most of the Sarcanthinae and some less commonly seen orchids such as our native cymbidiums (*C. madidum*, *C. suave*, *C. canaliculatum*), *Phaius*, *Calanthe* and many intriguing terrestrials.

The flowers, particularly Sarcanthinae, are susceptible to fungal damage. A few grey *Botrytis* spots really spoil the pristine white blooms of *S. hartmannii*. To reduce the risk of unsightly spotting keep the plants out of the rain once the buds begin to swell. Hand watering, taking care not to wet the flowers will help as it looks as if this year will be wet and humid.

These weather conditions can lead to other problems as well. Root rot in soggy potting media being just one.

Repotting and checking the root system of plants is important and should be done on a yearly basis if not more frequently. Try to do



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AOR 123

this early this year so any dead material is removed before hot and humid conditions have been underway for any length of time. New growths start as a swollen bud and quickly grow and produce leaves. These growths are very brittle and easy to snap off while working with the plant so take care. Once the growths begin to mature, the bottom will swell and new roots will appear. These should grow quickly and will fill in a pot in a short time. Repotting should be completed before the roots appear as disturbance of the root system later will probably cause problems with establishment in the new media for this season.

Don't forget the usual precautions against viral infection. While many plants don't show signs of a viral infection the spread throughout a collection can result in unthrifty plants and symptoms may show up in another plant. Treating every plant as if it is infected will help stop the spread of any virus although it is a bit of a nuisance. To prevent virus spread it is best not to reuse pots and/or never reuse potting media. If pots are to be reused – it can be expensive if you don't – be sure to wash them really well to remove any soil residue, then soak them in bleach or a proprietary product for virus control. All cutting instruments should be soaked (not dipped) between plants as should hands. Tearing away old growths will reduce the need to use cutters and vinyl gloves will also protect thumbs from becoming rough from the bark. Start on healthy plants and leave any suspect ones until last. Virus in orchids is quite contagious and cannot be cured.

Rotting of new growth is another problem in humid or wet conditions. The problem arises from the structure of the new growth and is particularly apparent in dendrobiums. As the new leaves begin to develop they form a kind of tube which water can fill and a soggy, brown rotten growth is the result. If this occurs, cut through the pseudobulb below the soft section and hopefully you will be left with a new base with its "eyes" intact to mature and grow next season. Many pseudobulbs are wrapped in bracts which do not break away as the growth matures but remain for sometime. This is clearly seen in the *D. speciosum* complex. These bracts can be torn away by hand, bit by bit if necessary, once the growth is strong enough to support itself. The main risk is that the soft, new, exposed pseudobulb is now very attractive to munching pests.

Garden pests are another worry over this period. Snails have already been on the ramp-page here. I am always amazed at what looks like wilful vandalism of the developing racemes of the *D. speciosum* complex. One day you have a lot of nice, elongating racemes emerging from their sheathing and the next morning buds have been chomped along the length of the spike and a few bites from the stem – just enough to stop development and not enough for a decent meal, I'm sure. All this is accompanied by a slimy calling card over the lot. Yes, I didn't get the pellets out quickly enough but I had plenty of flowers left after the snails were fed! Other pests appear in force at this time to take advantage of new, soft growth. Aphids coat new growths by the hundreds. They can be squashed easily by running your fingers gently up the growth (use vinyl

gloves), but there is the risk that some will escape unharmed and they breed at an amazing rate. There are many suggestions as to what to spray them with but after aphids attacked my garlic chives and onions and killed my garlic I'm still looking while I use the squashy method. Scale and red spider are more of a problem of dry conditions but can be very persistent. Scale lodge in the leaf base and red spider live under the leaves and give the leaf a sort of silvery brown, dull finish. Use a wetting agent for these and be sure to soak under leaves if you have a red spider problem. Caterpillars will take chunks out of young leaves and growths as will grasshoppers. Keep an eye open for damage and try to catch and destroy the culprits before they reach plague proportions or you will have to resort to chemical sprays.

Fertiliser should be applied regularly once the new growth begins to really move. Keep it dilute and frequently applied rather than strong and occasional. Persistent rain will wash fertiliser (and hopefully salt build-up too) from potting media so it is important to feed regularly.

Reduced light levels from increased cloud can result in thin, weak growths. This should not be a problem if there is plenty of light reaching your plants while the sun is out but if your conditions are shady keep a careful watch on light levels.


Air movement around plants is important. In the rainforests where many of our native orchids originated there is always some leaf movement on the trees. This gives a buoyant atmosphere which always feels fresh and also keeps fungal spores moving on (to already dead material). Good ventilation is very important for cultivation of healthy plants but it should not be at the expense of appropriate levels of humidity. A hot, dry breeze will do a lot of damage.

Keeping plants clean by removing spent pseudobulbs and dead leaves as they drop rather than leaving them in the pot will reduce the risk of fungal problems. Should problems develop be sure it is identified correctly as these controls are often quite specific in the range of problems they will treat. Quick treatment is important to prevent the problem spreading.

Mounted plants are particularly susceptible to drying out. Many need to be mounted because their roots will not survive in soggy potting media but need to be exposed to a cool, damp breeze. A tub of water or fish pond will help increase humidity. Mounted plants are often difficult to maintain and are quickly affected by changed or inappropriate conditions. They cannot be hung and forgotten and expected to produce a stunning display. The mount may deteriorate. Borers will eat the inside from a timber mount and leave a shell which collapses and the hook falls out. Check the mounts regularly for signs of problems. Keep watch for strong new root growth and if it doesn't appear investigate. If a mount has broken down remove the plant and gently tease apart the roots. Cut off any dead roots and growths and reduce the mass of roots. The plant will need to produce new roots as the old ones will not attach to the new mount. New roots are produced from the base of the plant

so the old roots should be reduced to allow new ones to reach the mount quickly to attach the plant. Sarcanthinae have roots which continue to grow and branch from the tips. But new roots need to be produced at the plant base or the ties will have to remain. Ties vary according to availability and creativity. Fishing line is commonly used. It is almost invisible but is not flexible and can cut through roots and growth. Scraps of material and stocking will stretch and also break down quickly. They retain water which might be an advantage or could cause problems. Whatever you use, be sure the plant is firmly attached and doesn't move in the wind. Remove or loosen ties as the plant attaches. If your plant has outgrown its mount, the whole lot can be tied to a new one but take care not to trap roots between the two or to leave a "cave" for pests to hide in.

Watering can now be done at any time during the day and twice if necessary. Give plants a good soaking to really wet and flush out the media. If rain persists don't forget the hothouse and plants under cover. This is surprisingly easy to do and they really dry out quickly in summer temperatures even though it might be raining outside.

This is the time when there is plenty of work to do to get the plants in peak condition for next year so enjoy the bloom out now and on with the repotting! 

Paphiopedilum

A little care is necessary during spring as the weather can be quite variable. We generally have nice warm days and cool nights – ideal conditions for paphs. To being their main growth cycle.

Repotting was covered fairly comprehensively in the notes for July-August, however a few points are worthy of repetition:

Paphiopedilums thrive on repotting. It should be done every year for best results, no matter how happy the plant appears or how good the mixture looks. You can only see the top of it.

Don't overpot. Use a pot which will comfortably hold the roots. 'Squat' pots (height about equal to diameter) are best and drainage must be adequate. The base of the plant should be just below the surface of the mixture.

'Wobbly' plants should be staked.

Don't use osmocote. It is just great for most orchids but paphs. will not grow a good root system when it is used.

Repotting can be continued throughout this period – in fact, right up until about mid December, or later if have effective cooling.

Watering should be done as required. If the weather is hot and dry you may need to water every couple of days; if cool and cloudy, once a week may suffice. It is particularly important to water in the morning if you possibly can. The object is to keep the soil temperature up; you can't achieve this if you water late in the day.

Fertiliser should be given regularly, particularly toward the end of this period. It is not too much to water with about half strength fertiliser every second or third watering. If find it very convenient to use a 'Hyponex siphon mixer', which plugs in at the tap end of the hose and

sucks the concentrated fertiliser out of a 20 litre bucket. These are cheap and foolproof but they won't work against a lot of back pressure; I use a 'Gardenia' water breaker, screwed well out, on the end of a 20 metre hose and have no trouble.

I have always used Aquasol, supplemented with extra iron, a bit of magnesium now and then and Nitrosol which, apart from its value as a fertilizer, I believe acts as a wetting agent. Whilst I never really measure anything, the proportions are probably about: 2 teaspoons of Aquasol, 1 teaspoon of Nitrosol, a pinch of Iron Chelate and a few pinches of Epsom Salts all dissolved in about 20 litres of water. This is pretty weak, but I use it frequently.

About the only pests which trouble paphs. are scale and mealy bug. These become active around early November and it is not a bad idea to spray the collection during this month as a preventive measure. Malascale will clean these up fairly effectively, if you feel really heroic, Supracide is very effective. Whatever you use, take the appropriate precautions otherwise you may clean up the family dog, or even yourself.

Phalaenopsis

Watering:— Water in the mornings every second day. If weather really starts to warm up then water daily. Damp floor down every day.

Light:— Shade should be increased to 90% until after the end of summer.

Fertiliser:— Fertilise weekly alternating between

- High nitrogen (Campbells B, Aqua-feed, Aquasol, etc.).
- Foliar/Trace Elements (Wuxall).
- Organic (Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol).
- Phostrogen.

Pest Control:— Fungicide every six weeks with Ridomil MZ WP, Wetttable Sulphur, Daconil or Mancozeb with Kocide).

Use an insecticide such as Diazanor, Malathion or Pyrethrum every four weeks to control insects and scale.

Keep a particular watch for mites and use a miticide as necessary.

Good air circulation is essential to prevent fungal rots.

Vandaceous

Watering:— Water daily. Keep the root system moist with additional misting if necessary.

Light:— Strap leaf vandas and ascocendas need 50 to 70% shade. Terete and semi-terete about 30%.

Fertiliser:— Fertilise weekly alternating over a four weekly period.

Wk.1. — Inorganic high nitrogen (Campbells B, Aqua feed or Aquasol).

Wk.2. — Foliar/Trace element (Wuxall Foliar).

Wk.3. — As for Wk.1.

Wk.4. — Organic (Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol).

Pest Control:— Fungicide every six weeks with Ridomil MZ WP, Daconil, Mancozeb or Wetttable Sulphur).

Use Diazanor, Malathion or Pyrethrum to control insect pests.

6th Asia Pacific Orchid Conference Commemorative Stamps

Four stamps are featured on a joint stamp issue released by Australia Post on August 6, 1998 by Australia and Singapore. Two native orchids each of Australia and of Singapore are illustrated on the beautiful **Native Orchids** miniature sheet, which contains four stamps (45c, 85c, \$1 and \$1.20).

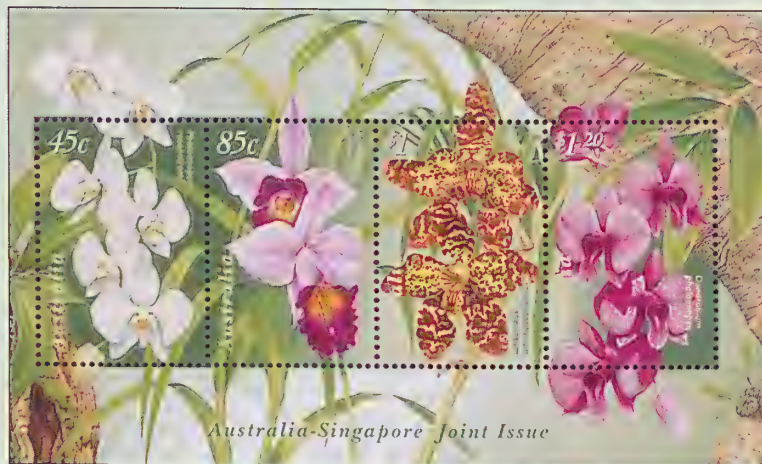
The **Native Orchids** miniature sheet illustrates the dramatic colouring and design of the Moth Orchid, Bamboo Orchid, Tiger Orchid and Cooktown Orchid.

"This joint stamp issue gives us an important opportunity to strengthen our ties with Singapore. Each country has chosen two of its native orchids for this issue." David Maiden of Australia Post said. Australia chose the Moth Orchid and Cooktown Orchid, both of which are vulnerable and are found only in Queensland. The Bamboo Orchid and Tiger Orchid were selected by Singapore.

"These stamps capture everything that orchids stand for — they're exotic, they're individualistic and they're beautiful. They will inspire anybody who loves flowers," Kathryn Gardiner of Philatelic Group said.

The 6th Asia Pacific Orchid Conference was held in Townsville, Queensland between 8 and 15 September, 1998

For further information: Kathryn Gardiner, Australia Post Phone: (03) 9204 7742 or 0416 154 852



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Cymbidiums Australia

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President's Report

How did Sydney rate?

I was surprised at the number of people who asked the question, "How does this Show rate"? My immediate responses were along the lines of, "Good" – "Well I like it" – "A great collection of Cymbidiums", etc. On reflection however, I thought it would be a worthwhile exercise to identify some criteria by which one should rate our National Shows. In doing so, perhaps this will provide a useful platform for organising committees to focus upon for future national events.

Size of Show and Quality of Displays

For a show to be a show, it needs to be of sufficient size. A minimum of 20 exhibits, each at least 10 sq.m would be required. The displays should be imaginative and in particular capture the attention of the general public. Eye appeal, interpretation of a theme, finesse and creativity are all positive factors that should be apparent in a casual observation of the show. Sydney met all these criteria. Rating 9.

Cymbidium content

National Shows have as a primary purpose the exhibition of the very best Cymbidiums available, over a wide range of colour, size and species categories. Kevin Black and his committee were brave (or foolish) in selecting a winter date for their Sydney Show, with the septs being of the belief that such an early date would minimise their ability to exhibit a considerable range of Cymbidiums. To everyone's satisfaction there was an abundance of Cymbidiums covering big and small, all the colours, and species type. Royale Orchids in particular was outstanding, with *Cym. Auntie Mary Kovich*, *Cym. devonianum* hybrids and in particular *Cym. Pearl Dawson 'Royale'*. Rating 9.

Interstate participation

A National Show without involvement from all the member states would be a disappointment. As I viewed the Western Australia exhibit, and that of Ezzi-Gro Orchids, I was astonished. How Kevin Butler and his W.A. colleagues managed to transport all of their props and flowers from 'the other side of the desert' amazed me! Their involvement was a major reason why this was the best cross-section of Australian Cymbidiums ever assembled. Victorian and South Australian growers were also well represented. Rating 9.

Cymbidium contrast

To appreciate the colour black, you need to know white. A single genera show has as a major task the attraction of 'all types' of Cymbidiums to ensure the show has contrast. Organisers may be surprised to realise they have an important role to play in this respect. The Show Schedule must always be as broad as it is long. In hindsight, perhaps given the timing of the Show, and the fact that this was a National Show in Sydney, a major prize should have been given for

the 'Best Golden Oldie'. Viewing plants of *Cym. Early Bird 'Pacific'*, *Cym. Winter Fair 'Crystal'*, *Cym. Sylvania 'Sonnet'* etc. would provide contemporary growers with a great appreciation of the development that has occurred in our genus. Without such an incentive, we will not see them. Nevertheless I witnessed the greatest contrast ever at Sydney. Bryants Orchids display right next to that of miniature Cymbidium grower, Malcolm Osborn. Towering, massive spikes, right next to petite, sweet spikes. Great Danes standing next to Chihuahuas. Both displays were of great merit, and demonstrated the immense contrast now available in Cymbidiums. Rating 8.

The turnstiles

Hold a show in the middle of winter, and expect rain. With cold weather, immediately discount the number of people likely to attend your event. Include torrential rain and flooding and the situation is magnified. The charter of our organisation is to popularise our plants to the general public. To achieve this annually, a commercial approach is required. On a positive note, the publicity and promotion of this event (poster, radio and print) was at a level never experienced before by our industry. Rating 8.

Commercial participation

There are many reasons Greg Bryant, Neville and Judy Schaefer, Kevin Hipkins and Peter Rochfort could offer to explain why they were too busy to exhibit at an orchid show. They operate busy, substantial nurseries, and to attend a show in the middle of the flowering season is an added burden. The organisers are thus congratulated for their efforts in ensuring that these N.S.W. icons were present at our National Show. Rating 9.

Judging

My hand is shaking. Why bother to comment when only poisoned arrows will be returned! I will nevertheless make a few comments:

the orchids from Bryants Orchids and Malcolm Osborn did not receive due recognition. I cannot understand why!

judging is more than selecting 1st, 2nd and 3rd. It should be educational. The Banquet could feature a 10 minute summation from the leading judge in Standard, Intermediate, Miniature and Novelty categories.

why does Sydney still rely upon 'non Cymbidium' enthusiasts to judge their plants? Who would you ask to select a yearling at auction with the potential to win a Melbourne Cup – Bart Cummings or John Howard? Rating 5.

The organisers

As a participant at the Show, I can attest to the very helpful nature of the organisers. Nothing was too much, even requests for buckets of sand were met without question. Thank you. Rating 10.

Summary

So what did I think of the Show? I thought it was 'GOOD' Thank you N.S.W.

Graham Guest
President

"CYMBIDIUMS – KING OF THE ORCHIDS"

The 1998 National Cymbidium Orchid Show

Text by Peter Rochfort – Photography by Alan Stephenson

New South Wales was the host state for the 3rd National Cymbidium Orchid Show, which was held over the weekend of August 14th – 16th at the Marana Auditorium in the Sydney Suburb of Hurstville. Although attracting a record number of visitors, attendance figures were well below expectations due to Sydney's fickle weather. As with the Gosford Orchid Spectacular the previous weekend, Sydney turned on torrential rain and gale force winds causing local flooding.

Despite the weather, local and interstate

visitors agreed that this year's event was the most impressive National Cymbidium Show to date with the quality of the displays and high overall standard of the plants exhibited occasioning particular praise. A number of veteran Sydney growers commented that the event was the most spectacular orchid show to be held in Sydney since the combined Sydney Town Hall shows of the 1960's. There were a number of interstate participants and visitors. Amongst these were; Graham Guest from South Australia, who is National President of the Australian Cymbidium

Society; Terry Poulton from Victoria, who is a past President of the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria and Dean Roesler from South Australia who is National Editor of the Australian Cymbidium Society. In addition to a significant number of visitors from the southern states, the Show also attracted visitors from Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, South Africa, United States of America and New Zealand. The Show was officially opened by the Lady Mayoress of Hurstville on Friday 14th August.



A sea of Cymbidiums filled the Marana Auditorium, Hurstville for the 1998 National Cymbidium Orchid Show

Grand Champion of the Show and Champion Intermediate Cymbidium was won by Kevin Black with a beautiful pink Intermediate, *Cym. Akebono 'Dural'*. Champion Pot Plant Type was also won by Kevin with his pure white Intermediate, *Cym. Pure Sarah 'Starburst'*. Kevin has been a prominent Sydney orchid identity for many years. He is current Treasurer of the Australian Cymbidium Society, a past President, past Treasurer and current Vice President of the New South Wales based Cymbidium Club of Australia.

Champion Large Flower as well as Reserve Champion of the Show was won by Peter Hestelow with *Cym. Wallamurra 'Jupiter'* a very dark pink Standard Cymbidium. Mal and Fay Ferguson, Cymbidium Club of Australia President and Treasurer respectively, won Champion Miniature Cymbidium with *Cym. Ruby Eyes 'Red Baron'*. For the second year in a row New South Wales carried off the John Mata Challenge Award for the Best State Display.

Champion Cut Flower Type was won by Greg Bryant with *Cym. Joan's Charisma 'Vanity'*, a large white Standard bred by Bryants Orchids. *Cym. Akiba 'Canary'* which formed the centrepiece of the New South Wales state display, won Champion Specimen for Peter Hestelow with its magnificent display of 17 spikes of yellow flowers. Also in the same display was the Champion Large Flower Seedling, *Cym. Mem. Tom Henry 'Tammera' x Lunara 'Gold Star'*, a huge, round yellow, owned by Ian Dury.

Peter Schaefer won Champion Intermediate Seedling with his beautiful *Cym. [(Dolly x Cariga) x (Dolly x Claude Pepper)]*, as well as winning the Popular Vote prize. Champion Miniature Seedling was won by Royale Orchids with *Cym. Brook Street x Ruby Eyes*, while Guest Orchids won Champion Cut Stem with their beautiful and much admired *Cym. Fair Delight 'Polar Bear'*. Champion Novelty Cymbidium was won by Bob Battye with *Cym. Regal Solana 'Sequins'*, a shapely green with red dots on the segments.

The South Australian combination of Guest Orchids, Simon Lenkie Orchids and Dean and Mary Roesler won Most Innovative Display with a variety of cut stems cascading from wrapped gift boxes, as well as the Gold Award for Display Incorporating a theme, 'The Perfect Gift' was the title of their display. The Gold Award in the Commercial Section for Best Display of Cymbidiums and Foliage Plants was won by the New South Wales combination of Peter and Karen Rochfort,



Cym. Akebono 'Dural', Grand Champion of the Show and Champion Intermediate, exhibited by Kevin Black



Cym. Ten Pin, Champion Miniature, exhibited by Merv Campbell



Most Innovative Display and Gold Medal Display Incorporating a Theme exhibited by South Australians Guest Orchids, Simon Lenkie Orchids and Dean & Mary Roesler



An imaginative and impressive display of cut spikes exhibited by Ezi-Gro Orchids from Western Australia

Bill and Monique Jablonski and Dr. Seong Tay. The Gold Award for the Best Hobbyist Display in the same category was won by Mal and Fay Ferguson and Ossie Brownlee.

Impressive displays were staged by the State Cymbidium Clubs from Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. The Western Australian State Display was certainly distinct. It featured tall, thick bamboo lashed together to form the letters W. A. which then had stems of Cymbidiums cascading from the tops of the letters. Kevin Butler, not to be outdone by the resourceful club members from Western Australia, managed to bring a pergola over in the plane and this formed the centrepiece of his Ezi-Gro Orchids display of cut stems.

One facet of the Show which helped to create the exciting atmosphere was the presence of vendors from three states. The orchid community embraced the opportunity to vie for new releases and bargains, while the general public gravitated toward the masses of coloured plants offered at some sales stalls. The sales area at the Santa Barbara Show seems to generate a similar enthusiasm and is an integral part of that annual event. Revenue obtained from the allocation of sales areas is an important part of show funding. The presence of vendors, together with the availability of cultural advice and the spectacle of the show is a potent mix for the promotion and popularising of Cymbidiums and should not be underestimated.

At the Show Dinner held on Saturday



Cym. Wallamurra 'Jupiter', Champion Large Flower Hestlow

night the National President, Graham Guest, presented Dean Roesler with the second prestigious Award of Recognition. Dean's contribution to the promotion of Cymbidiums through the years could fill volumes. Among his achievements are his editorial efforts for the Gawler Districts Orchid Club, his involvement in the formation of the Cymbidium Club of South Australia and the subsequent production of a black and white glossy magazine for the club. The magazine was so rich in content that it resulted in a membership increase, which placed the club amongst the largest in Australia. Dean's dream was that Cymbidiums be represented at a national level in colour. This became a reality with the formation of the Australian Cymbidium Society. Following representation by the national body, *The Australian Orchid Review* agreed to the inclusion of a regular segment called 'Cymbidiums Australia', which has gone from strength to strength and has gained attention and respect around the world. Dean is one of a rare breed of people who has the ability to turn his dreams into reality and the gains he has made on behalf of the Cymbidium community in the promotion of Cymbidiums cannot be overstated. Well done and well deserved Dean!

Many show visitors availed themselves of the opportunity to sit down and chat over a cup of coffee or tea and light refreshments at the cafe, which was operated by the Georges River Lioness Club. Proceeds from the cafe are to go to the St

George Family Network of Hope for the Children Foundation, to help children with cancer. The cafe was very popular and provided a convivial atmosphere where patrons could view the show, rest tired feet and make new friends. The hourly door prizes of Miracle Gro No Clog Feeders and fertiliser packages were a great hit, with many of the show visitors gathering around the stage area in anticipation of holding the winning ticket.

The Cymbidium Club of Australia operated an information table at which easy to understand cultural handouts were available to the public. Also available were membership applications, show results, show schedules, copies of the Australian Orchid Review and handouts giving information on associated industries which had supported the show as sponsors. Club handouts, especially Cymbidium cultural information and growing hints, were very well received.

The show closed at 4.00pm on Sunday afternoon. By 6.00pm the hall was completely cleared, leaving the magnificent spectacle of the 3rd National Cymbidium Orchid Show no more than a treasured memory for those who had been fortunate enough to catch this moment of magic. The 4th National Cymbidium Orchid Show is currently expected to be staged in Adelaide, South Australia in 1999.

We'll see you there!

Peter Rochfort

PO Box 639

Gosford, NSW 2250



Cym. Joan's Charisma 'Vanity', Champion Cut Flower Type, exhibited by Bryants Orchids



Reserve Champion of the Show, exhibited by Peter



Part of the innovative Cymbidium Club of Western Australia Display

Profiling – *Cym. Sussex Dawn*

by Bill Johnson

If any single clone had to be singled out for its influence on the modern Cymbidium hybrids, *Cym. Sussex Dawn* would have to be a consideration.

The cross was created by crossing *Cym. Sussex* with *Cym. Ramboda* and was registered in 1955 by McBeans Ltd.

Both *Cym. Sussex* and *Cym. Ramboda*

have produced quality progeny and I suggest readers note both names because they will appear again and again in the genetic history of many of the best Cymbidiums to be profiled in the future.

Cym. Sussex Dawn alone has contributed much to the success of modern albino breeding as well as our superb new

standard colours. It is the parent of the *Cym. Sleeping Beautys* which popularised the albino type. Since *Cym. Ramboda* is responsible for the albino *Cym. Wyangas*, it too must have been a carrier of the alba gene.

Not only did the *Cym. Wyanga* cross produce standard colours, but also a range of albino types in various colours. As a carrier of the albino gene it freely produces albinos when crossed with either another carrier or an actual alba clone.

The main clone used for breeding was *Cym. Sussex Dawn* 'Dorothy May' 2n which is a green with a red lip.

The flower size on the *Cym. Sussex Dawns* were not large, many being near intermediate size. Apart from the alba and green colour genes it obviously carries a white colour gene and (from *Cym. Sussex* (= Landrail x Profusion)) it should carry pink and red genes.

The racemes of the various *Cym. Sussex Dawns* are a mixed bag, some are strong and self supporting (e.g. 'Wintergreen Alba') while others are thin and require supporting. Any parent used with it should have a robust spike habit.

Flower count is adequate and this will come through in the progeny.

Shape is good to excellent which is not surprising when we consider when the cross was made and its genetic history.

Labellum shape produced by 'Dorothy May' is good and it will produce a red band when combined with a suitable parent.

While the majority of crosses made using the *Cym. Sussex Dawns* were diploids (2n) some were converted to tetraploid status (4n) and *Cym. Sussex Dawn* 'Dorothy May' itself has been converted to 4n.

Probably the most successful conversion was the *Cym. Zumma Boyd* cross whose progeny are currently producing some of the world's best Cymbidiums. The original *Cym. Zumma Boyd* cross was colchicine treated and produced several tetraploid clones, including the variety 'Tetrahigh', but more of them in the future.

What then should we be aware of when considering parents bred from *Cym. Sussex Dawns*?

The first is flower size and flower count. The flower size should be as large as possible to counter the lack of size they will



Cym. Zumma Boyd 'John's Pride'



Cym. Valley Zenith 'Glenwood'. The Valley Zenith cross, a second generation cross from *Sussex Dawn*, has already produced two Awards of Merit (both from Valley Zenith 'Green Orb'). 'Glenwood' is from a sibling cross of two Valley Zeniths.

produce, and because some of the *Cym.* Zumma Boyds produced very poor spike habit I would consider a strong raceme essential. Some of the converted *Cym.* Zumma Boyds produced low flower count, so that should be also considered.

Colour? Well, almost any colour could be used. Red and pink is in the immediate background so even reds are possible.

Cym. Sussex Dawn 'Dorothy May' and others from the grex will produce a red banded labellum, but that is somewhat recessive (as will be obvious in future Profiles).

Cym. Sussex Dawns have been used to produce literally hundreds of crossings - many of which have never been registered. the following is some of the more famous crosses made from various *Cym.* Sussex Dawns:-

Cym. Mallana (x Balkis) 3n
Cym. Via Real (x Etta Barlow) 3n
Cym. Sleeping Beauty (x Durham Castle) 2n
Cym. Loch Lomond (x Miretta) 2n
Cym. Araluen (x President Wilson) 2n
Cym. Zumma Boyd (x San Miguel) 2n
Cym. Valley Conquest (x Mary Ann) 3n
Cym. Bill Smoothey (x Lunagrad) 3n
Cym. Ovation (x Parma) 2n
Cym. Greenstone (x Wyanga) 2n
Cym. Hazel Tyers (x Cariga) 2n
Cym. Culpaulin (x Melinga) 2n
Cym. Idolize (x Wallara) 3n

Some of the above diploid (2n) crosses were treated with colchicine when the seed was sown (e.g. *Cym.* Zumma Boyd) and others were later converted to tetraploid (4n) status, and some of the triploid (3n) crosses may have been remade as tetraploids by now.

Look for those genes in the genetic background of the seedlings you buy, they are a safe bet, providing the other parent used has the genes that will react with them to produce the desirable results and eliminate the undesirable.

From this brief list it is apparent that *Cym.* Sussex Dawns have produced some excellent progeny and they in turn have produced even better progeny (e.g. *Cym.* Hazel Tyers, *Cym.* Culpaulin). But some of the third generation tetraploid seedlings have been excellent (e.g. *Cym.* Ovens Valley, *Cym.* Kelly's Winter).

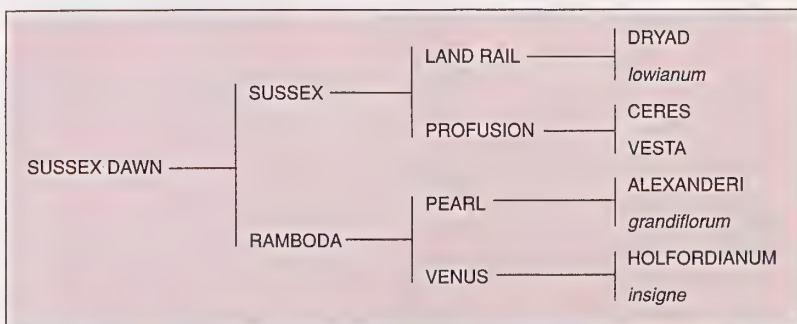
The first of the fourth generation tetraploid *Cym.* Sussex Dawn progeny are due to appear any time between now and 1999 and they should cause considerable interest. I have no doubt that further successes will come from the tetraploid version of this grex.

Bill Johnson

1265 Western Port Highway
 Langwarrin, Victoria 3910



Cym. Mem. Merv Dunn. Sussex Dawn appears four times in the genetics of this cross that has produced a great variety of albino progeny.



Cym. Ovens Valley 'Miranda Joy'. This clone illustrates the improvement that can be made in just three generations! Sussex Dawn is a great-grandparent of this clone.

Victorian Club News

COSV July & August Report

Text by Carolin Allen – Photography by Sean Moore

July Meeting

This was another well attended meeting with over 100 members present. There were an overwhelming number of plants benched and it was good to see a large number of seedlings flowering for the first time.

David Wain, who is a school teacher and teaches science, explained to members how to decipher the information that is in the instructions on fertiliser containers. He was kind enough to have handouts for everyone.

Kevin Butler was our guest speaker, Kevin is the owner of Ezi-Gro in Western Australia. He has been growing orchids for about 20 years, his main love being Cymbidiums. The nursery has been operating for about 14 years, mainly for the pot plant trade, as well as supplying a local cut flower market. Kevin flowers 5000 seedlings each year in 7" and 8" pots – 2000 in 5" and 6" pots and some in 4" pots. The nursery has two glasshouses that cover 10,000 square metres. Because it is very hot in Perth, a very good cooling system is needed. One of the houses has a water wall in it consisting of a porous, cardboard type material about 4" thick, water trickles down this wall. At the other end of the house there are six large fans approximately five feet in diameter, these pull the hot air from outside through the water wall, moist cool air is then pulled across and through the plants and out through the fans. A flow of cool moist air flows through the house at all times in the summer months. The large fans are also used in the winter time, as all the watering is done from overhead sprinklers; this helps to dry out the plants. The nursery also has a large growing area under shade-cloth. Kevin then went on to show members a collection of slides, using two projectors, one to show the parent plants, the other showing the progeny coming through his breeding program.

The winners for the night were:- Judges Vote & Best in the Open Section – *Cym. Royale Fare 'Krista'* exhibited by T. Poulton. The Popular Vote was *Cym. Tracey Reddaway 'Sungold'* exhibited by F. Hilton. Best in the Intermediate Section was *Cym. Trigo Royale x Green Glass* exhibited by R. Harrison. The Best in the



Cym. Royale Fare 'Krista'



Cym. Willunga Gem



Cym. Sarah Jean x Brigadoon



Cym. One Tree Hill 'Solstice Gold' HCC/COSV

Novice Section was *Cym.* Mini Tan 'Tango' exhibited by I. Takacs. The Best Seedling for the night was *Cym.* Kirby Lesch exhibited by J. & F. Coker.

August Meeting

After spending the day at the OSCOV/Garden World Show at Collector's Corner, helping to set up various display stands, a very tired group turned up at the meeting to do the jobs set out for us. Also some of our members were packing up to make the pilgrimage to the National Cymbidium Orchid Show being held in Sydney, so the benching of plants was very sparse.

Terry Poulton talked to the members on purchasing orchids at auctions. Terry is very disappointed about a plant he bought at auction for a very large amount of money, which has now flowered and is not the plant he thought he was going to be the proud owner of. He gave us this warning – **Buyer beware if not in flower.**

The main item for the evening was a panel discussion with Terry Poulton, Brian Noble and Peter Sunderland debating the merits or otherwise of arching, pendulous and decorative spikes. The question was asked, "What to do with them, how to train them and how to get them successfully to shows"? By the ideas suggested, everyone has various techniques, with some plants just going into the too hard basket.

Two plants were awarded at this meeting. Congratulations go to one of our novice growers, Imre Takacs on receiving an HCC for his plant of *Cym.* One Tree Hill 'Solstice Gold'. Imre is one of our members who grows his plants in horse manure, this was his first ever award. The other HCC award went to Julian and Frances Coker for their plant of *Cym.* Kirby Lesch 'Frances', they are old hands in the Cymbidium world and this award adds to their already fine collection.

The Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria now has a Certificate of Excellence for the following awards:-

- (1) Outstanding Culture
- (2) Superior Floral Display
- (3) Distinctive Feature

The first of these certificates were awarded at the August Meeting. Two plants, both owned by one of our Intermediate growers Tony Antoniou – *Cym.* Sarah Jean 'Jennifer' and *Cym.* Touch of Class 'Flamingo', were awarded Certificates of Excellence for Outstanding Culture. Congratulations Tony!

Carolyn Allen
18 Wootten Crescent
Langwarrin, Vic. 3910



Cym. Kirby Lesch 'Frances' HCC/COSV



Cym. Touch of Class 'Flamingo' CE/COSV

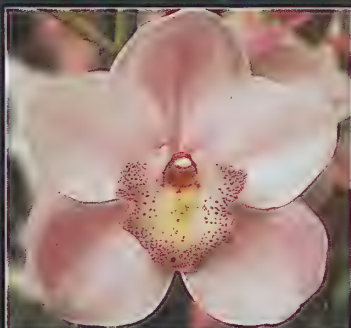


Cym. Sarah Jean 'Jennifer' CE/COSV

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14 McGill Street, Lewisham
NSW 2049 AUSTRALIA

John Mata

Doyen of Australian Cymbidium Growers

by Dean Roesler

The Challenge

In biblical times, David a young Israelite shepherd boy, went out to accept the challenge of a mighty soldier from the Philistine army named Goliath, a giant reputed to be nearly three metres tall. David clothed in his shepherd garb, carrying only his shepherd's crook and armed with five smooth stones and catapult, faced the awesome Goliath swathed in heavy metal armour and carrying a huge sword.

One would undoubtedly have to say this was a miss-match... yet David, buoyed by youthful confidence and his faith in God, went out and slew Goliath.

I liken the story of David and Goliath to that of John Mata, doyen of Australian Cymbidium growers, whose achievements on the showbench are legendary. Here we have the story of the little backyard grower, a quietly spoken gentleman, whose love and dedication for the beauty of his Cymbidiums, coupled with faith in his own ability and aptitude to harness the simplistic horticultural practices of nature, go out and take on the might of the biggest and best growers in the land.

Recipe For Success

Walk into the backyard of John's Chester Hill home, in the western suburbs of Sydney, and the first question that comes to mind is, "How is this man so successful, when the area used for growing is so small?" Further investigation reveals the recipe for success.

John Mata is a patient man, dedicated to his passion for achieving the very best with his plants each year. Selection of future showbench plants is only made after attending shows, checking out the winners and then inquiring into their availability.

Once a showbench plant is to his liking and has been cloned, John purchases 10 or 12 plants, this way he increases the chance of flowering one that is a little better than the rest. By flowering a good number of the one variety at the same time, it also gives a better opportunity of selecting one with a faultless raceme for the show.

Over time John has learnt that each plant is an individual, requiring slightly different cultural practices to achieve its optimum flowering.



John and Maria Mata

Life Story

John was born on the 20th of March 1921, at Zrenjanin in Yugoslavia, a town with a quite large population of some 40,000 people. This was an industrial area, surrounded by mixed farming. He has two brothers and one sister, and his father was a painter by trade.

After finishing school, John became a hairdresser. His leisure activities included wrestling and gymnastics, with his main passion being fishing.

In 1948 John married Maria a girl who lived in the same town, just one street away. They have one daughter Hermina, and two grandchildren.

After the 2nd World War when the communists took over Yugoslavia, it was like living in the dark ages. John's hairdressing business went bad, forcing him to take up painting, then to go back to school to get his trade certificate.

Deciding to leave his troubled country, John brought his family to Australia, arriving in Sydney on 30th of October 1953.

His passion for growing Cymbidiums began some 26 years ago in 1972.

Growing Techniques

Potting media is made up of 3 parts pine bark, 3 parts peanut shells, 1 part rice hulls and 1 part coarse river sand. No additives are used in the mix.

After dividing plants John withholds fertilising for two or three months, then it's back to normal. He uses a wide range of fertilisers including Campbell's Blue and Campbell's Yellow, Nitrosol, and Dynamic Lifter for top dressing. Nitrogen is decreased in January to help plants through their initiation period.

All plants are grown in a shade house that is covered with 50% shade cloth. His flowering house is a fibre glass lean-to structure. Plants are brought in just as the buds emerge from the sheath. John likes to leave his coloured Cymbidiums outside till nearly bud burst to intensify their colour.

Because his collection of showbench plants is quite small, John is able to devote sufficient time to their needs. This leads to



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healthy, well grown plants, with little or no pests and diseases present. Simple practices, like frequently spraying under the leaves eradicates and keeps two-spotted mites away. A twice yearly drenching with the fungicide Fongarid as well as an application of Benlate during the flowering season, are used as preventive measures, rather than waiting for trouble to strike.

John Mata is the doyen of Australian

Cymbidium growers. His meticulous grooming of showbench plants has justifiably brought much success. It has given pleasure to the general public – as well, it has been a great statement for Cymbidiums. We thank John for his efforts in the past and wish him well for the future.

Dean Roesler
Lot 14 Lawson Road
Kalbeeba, S.A. 5118



Cym. Royale Fare 'Krista'



Cym. Burgundian 'Sydney'

Club N

Winter Show

The Cymbidium Club of South Australia (CCSA) held its second Winter Show from 17th to 22nd of June, at the Munno Para Shopping Centre. There was strong support from the members with a larger number of quality plants being exhibited in each division. The plants were judged prior to being placed into four displays.

Cym. Early White 'Morgan' exhibited by Murray Weston from Open Division was chosen as Grand Champion Cymbidium of the show. This grex from the crossing *Cym. (Winter Paradise x Poetic Fair)* has produced many clones with clean white blooms, the shape of the flowers of this clone are the best yet exhibited at the CCSA.

Cym. Willunga 'Eyecatcher' (Hove x Peter Pan) exhibited by Graham and Wendy Shevlin from First Division was the Champion Intermediate Cymbidium. This clone was a fine variety from a grex which has produced many good varieties in a range of pastel colours. The heavily textured flowers were largely free of the 'muddiness' of colour and sun-staining generally associated with *Cym. Peter Pan* progeny.

Cym. Peggy Sue 'Five' exhibited by Graham and Wendy Shevlin from First Division was the Champion Miniature Cymbidium. This clone has proved popular, with many plants of specimen size now appearing on the showbench. Because of its massive flower production and ease of culture this Cymbidium can be recommended to all growers.

Cym. (Pendragon x Marakesh) 'Kevin' exhibited by Gordon Brooks Orchids from Open Division was the Champion Seedling. The white blooms, with very bold purple/red barred lip, caught the eye of judges and public alike. Other clones from this grex have been in shades of green and yellow with lip markings more typical of *Cym. Pendragon* progeny.

Gordon Brooks
70 Gates Road
Hackham, S.A. 5163

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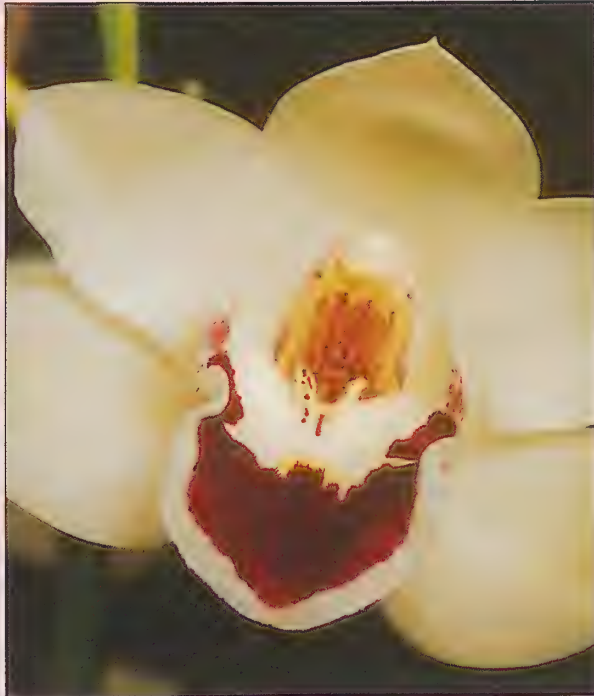
Cym. Early White 'Morgan'



Cym. Willunga Eyecatcher



Cym. Peggy Sue 'Five'



Cym. (Pendragon x Marakesh) 'Kevin'

The Function of Macronutrients in Plant Growth

Potassium & Calcium

by Dr. Maurice L. Martin

This third article considers the function of potassium and calcium, the understanding of which will be helped by referring to the plant cell diagram (The Australian Orchid Review, June/July 1998, page 53).

Potassium (K)

Potassium ions (K^+) play an essential role, not by being part of the structure of plants, but by exerting a regulatory function on reactions and processes.

The uptake of K^+ ions by roots from the surrounding solution is highly selective – other non-essential ions such as sodium ions are left in solution. The K^+ ions readily move unchanged through sap-conducting vessels to all parts of the plant carrying other ions such as nitrate ions (NO_3) with them.

Potassium ions activate over 50 enzymes in plants. When they are attracted to sites on an enzyme, K^+ ions change its shape so that the reacting substance(s) can be slotted in on the surface for a reaction to take place. This has been likened to a "lock-and-key" effect.

For example the enzyme, starch syn-

thetase, assists in the rapid conversion of glucose to starch in amyloplasts but only if K^+ ions are present to modify the shape of the enzyme.

Similarly these ions activate the enzyme, nitrate reductase, as it converts the nitrate ion to nitrite ion in a step towards synthesis of proteins.

Potassium ions play an important role in the steps involved in the conversion of amino-acids to proteins including the binding of RNA to ribosomes.

These ions also protect plants from disease by promoting the growth of thicker outer walls of leaves. In addition they regulate the level and balance of growth and senescence hormones in plants. The latter effect due to a higher than normal K^+ ion concentration and lower nitrogen presence was mentioned earlier (AOR Aug./Sep. 1998, page 49) to favour flower-bud initiation.

The most important function of potassium ions in plants is in the control of the movement of water into, and out of, cells by a process called osmosis.

The vacuoles of cells contain a high concentration of dissolved substances of which

K^+ is the most prominent positively charged ion. This results in water moving through the cell-wall membrane into the concentrated solution of the vacuole thereby building up a pressure within the cell.

This pressure can be maintained because of the rigidity of the cell wall. The resultant turgidity of the cells plays a major part in producing the rigidity of the plant as a whole. (The same effect is observed when limp celery stands in water.)

This same mechanism is observed in two other important plant processes:

(a) The outer surface of leaves contains holes (stomatal pores) whose size can be increased by the swelling of adjacent sausage-shaped guard cells. When light falls on a leaf, K^+ ions move from cells surrounding a stomate into the two guard cells (See Figure 1).

Water then enters the more concentrated solution and the resultant pressure build-up causes guard cells to bow outwards. This leaves an opening through which carbon dioxide from the air can enter for photosynthesis to occur in the chloroplasts of neighbouring cells. The oxygen which is formed moves out through this opening. At night the K^+ ions move out of the guard cells and the stomate closes. The non-growth hormone, abscisic acid assists in bringing about this closure.

(b) Cell extension occurs because K^+ ions accumulate in the central vacuole of the cell with other substances and water moves in by osmosis. As the vacuole swells to occupy 80-90% of the whole cell volume, the cell wall extends uni-directionally under the influence of the growth hormone, auxin.

Potassium-deficiency symptoms are first seen in the older leaves because K^+ ions are readily translocated to the younger leaves. The initial dull green appearance of the mature leaves is followed by the spreading of a yellow, then brown, colouration along the margins and tips as necrosis sets in.

A potassium deficiency also results in a loss of turgidity of cells so that the plants "wilt" because less water enters the vacuoles by osmosis.

Plants lacking potassium are more susceptible to fungal diseases probably due to an accumulation in plant tissue of unused sugars and amino-acids which provide the

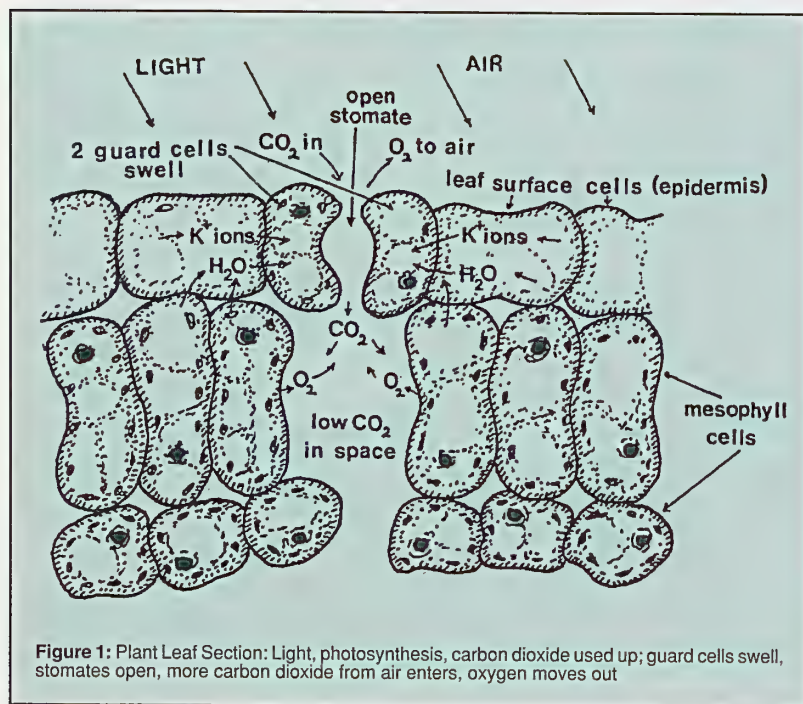


Figure 1: Plant Leaf Section: Light, photosynthesis, carbon dioxide used up; guard cells swell, stomates open, more carbon dioxide from air enters, oxygen moves out

food for the attacking organism. Under these conditions the roots are readily affected by rotting.

Some potassium-deficient plants are more susceptible to frost damage.

An excess of potassium can affect the uptake and availability of magnesium and calcium to a plant.

Calcium (Ca)

Calcium can be supplied to plants as calcium nitrate, calcium dihydrogen phosphate and calcium sulphate (gypsum). Small quantities are present in most natural waters and may be slowly released from the potting mixture if marble chips (calcium carbonate) or shellgrit (calcium carbonate) or dolomite chips (calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate) are present. Calcium enters the roots as calcium (Ca^{2+}) and any excess is stored in vacuoles.

A significant proportion of calcium is located as calcium pectate between the cellulose walls of adjacent plant cells and within the outer plasma membrane surface. Its presence not only strengthens the cell wall but also determines the membrane permeability. If sufficient calcium is available the membranes lose their ability to allow the required chemicals to pass in and prevent leakage outwards of substances contained within the cell. Calcium pectate also helps to make the plant less susceptible to fungal diseases.

Calcium is required in regions of active cell division (for cell wall formation) particularly in the meristematic zones of roots and leaves. It is also needed for root extension and its absence causes the process to cease within a few hours.

Pollen tube growth is dependent on the presence of calcium, the concentration of which is highest in the growing tip.

Calcium plays a part in the movement of sugars and amino-acids within a plant.

Calcium ions are believed to fulfil an important role in gravitropism – the tendency of primary roots to grow downwards with gravity and the leaves and stems upwards against gravity.

With a calcium deficiency the growth of a plant is stunted. New leaves are limited in their development, the tips tend to die, a paleness is shown along the edges with some twisting and perhaps inward curling, and black necrotic spots may appear. The effect is most noticeable in the meristematic area.

Roots are particularly sensitive to a calcium deficiency. Growth is severely affected – young roots and root hairs may die and older roots turn brown.

A lack of calcium can affect the flowering of a plant.

Maurice Martin
5 Kamali Avenue
Wattle Park, S.A. 5066

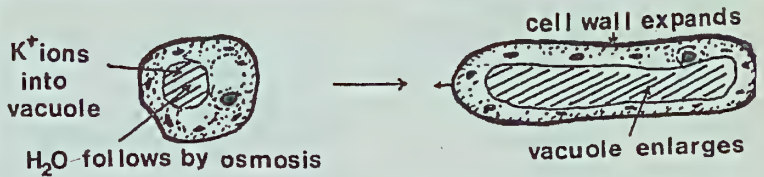


Figure 2: Plant cell elongation



Maurice Martin surrounded by his beautiful Cymbidiums

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'Oasis' won Best Any Other Coloured Intermediate at the National Cymbidium Show in Sydney.

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History of Cymbidiums in Western Australia

by Roy Brown

Part Two

At the first competitive Orchid Show held in the Perth Town Hall, Jim McKinney (who later became President of the Australian Orchid Council) visited us from New South Wales and provided valuable information on the culture of flowering Cymbidiums using the 'Dent Potting Medium'. The Dent medium was based on a mixture of Jarrah buzzer chips, fowl manure, lime and blood and bone.

The Mr. Dent he was referring to grew poppies in beds of sawdust compost. I was in Sydney in 1947 and as a tourist, I went on a scenic bus tour. One of the stops we made was at a private garden to see the way the owner grew his flowers in a revolutionary compost. This was Mr Dent's place. He also had a few orchids on show in a small glasshouse. In those days I wasn't interested in orchids worse luck, but the impression I got stayed with me and when Jim McKinney spoke about the Dent Compost it all came flooding back to me. The buzzer chip, fowl manure was used extensively by Cymbidium growers for many years.

Another W. A. grower who had his own special compost was Jack deLacy of Bayswater. He used buzzer chips, charcoal and to this he added seaweed (the seaweed was left out during the winter to weather). To each wheelbarrow full of mixture he added pieces of burnt animal bones, coarse red sand which he was able to bring down from the North West of the State. He also added liberal handfuls of Epsom Salts and dried blood.

Believe me he grew his plants well, and Jack used to brag that he had to use rope to tie his spikes up with.

Jack got the idea of using Epsom Salts from an article which appeared in 1967 titled *Magnesium Sulphate as a Nutrient Salt*. The writer stated that he experimented with Epsom Salts to determine the minimum lethal dose on his Cymbidiums. He added 20 grams of dry Magnesium Sulphate on the surface of an eight inch pot in which a Cymbidium was growing. This was applied once a month during the growing period. The plant did not die, growth was stimulated, but it is



Roy Brown (Photographer: Ivan McPharlane)

of interest to note that about the same results were had on another plant with the application of about 5 grams per month.

Growers eventually changed compost once again, switching over to using Pine Bark and changed from terracotta pots to plastic pots.

It was during the 1960s that mericlones came on the scene and some of the old diehards predicted doom and gloom for the Cymbidium and its seedlings. Their thoughts were, "Now everybody will be able to buy the top class plants and no one will want to buy seedlings anymore". Well that was proved wrong.

The first mericlone to be flowered in W.A. was a plant of *Cym. Gareth 'Latengor'* a miniature owned by Harry Lodge. The second was a plant of *Cym. Lillian Stewart 'Neil'*, a standard Cymbidium owned by Bill Janney, it had white flowers and had been imported from Stewarts of America.

Bill Janney did very well growing and flowering his plants. It was in 1973 that he exhibited a group of three plants (cut spikes) in the 3rd Australian Orchid Conference in Adelaide, and won second

prize of \$10. He was awarded a Bronze Medallion for the group of three as being the best exhibit from W.A. The plants were *Cym. San Francisco 'Meadow Mist'*, *Cym. Burgundian 'Sydney'* and *Cym. Vieux Rose 'Del Park'*.

A lot of the mericlones on the market weren't up to expectations. It's my personal opinion the growers were mericlone anything to get on the bandwagon.

I was fortunate to go to the 6th World Orchid Conference in Sydney in 1969 and this was the first time that I had experienced seeing masses and masses of flowering Cymbidiums. Mr Alvin Bryant of Sydney read a paper at one of the lecture programs dealing with his experiments to produce non staining Cymbidiums, and it is through the efforts of Alvin Bryant, Merv Dunn and Dr Bob Vandyke that we have these Cymbidiums today.

It was at the 1973 Conference in Adelaide that these plants were given recognition as a distinct strain of Cymbidiums. A new class titled Pure Colour Cymbidium was granted two prizes by the Conference Committee. The winner, *Cym. Pharaoh 'Almighty'* carried 49 flowers on four spikes, off just two bulbs. Second prize went to *Cym. Sleeping Beauty 'Tetragold'*. The following year, 1974, the Royal Horticultural Society granted an Award of Merit to 'Tetragold' for a spike of 15 flowers which were sent to London in September.

In the late 1960s and the early 1970s many seedlings were treated with colchicine. This was the process used for converting diploid or 2n plants into tetraploid or 4n plants. This work was carried out by the late Dr Bob Vandyke of Sydney. Possibly one of the most famous plants that comes to mind is *Cym. Lunagrad 'Elanora'*. The 4n version is far superior to the 2n.

Now I do realise all this experimenting with Pure Colour and Colchicine Treated Cymbidiums was done in the Eastern States and my article is on the History of

Cymbidiums in W.A. but it is through the efforts of our friends from the East that W.A. growers were able to obtain the better quality plants, improve their collections, and so compete on a more level footing with growers from the other side of Australia, at Conferences etc.

I did not intend to talk about virus, but while I was sifting for any past information it was interesting to read the following article which appeared in the W.A. Gardeners Magazine in March 1945 written by a Mr. A. Ewens, who was one of the foundation members of the Orchid Society of W.A. This is what he wrote:

"Having read a good deal of the great improvement of Hybrid Cymbidiums by comparison with species, I ventured to order one. In due course this arrived from the East and while I was somewhat disappointed with its appearance, I was not sufficiently sophisticated in Orchid knowledge to realise that the plant in question had the dreaded Cymbidium disease, which at this period some six years later defies all attempts at successful treatment. A back bulb from this plant produced a growth which reproduced itself year after year but gave unmistakable evidence of the disease inherited from the parent. Very recently both parent and young plants were consigned to the incinerator, and thus one gains experience which is costly in both time and cash."

End of article – this was in 1945 and must be the first reported sighting of Cymbidium Virus in the State.

Looking back over the years at lists of past Cymbidiums that have been successful on the Showbench in W.A. I made a list of some of the more successful ones:

During the 1960s

Cym. Dorchester 'Jeanette'
Cym. Balkis 'Luath'

During the 1970s

Cym. Balkis 'Captain Anderson'
Cym. Nancy Brown 'Cooksbridge'
Cym. Highland Mist 'Dillabirra'
(Champion at the 5th AOC in Perth)

During the 1980s

Cym. Narela 'Jennifer Gail'
Cym. Levis Duke 'Bella Vista'
Cym. Wallara 'Gold Nugget'

During the 199s

Cym. Jubilation 'Geronimo'
Cym. Narela 'Jennifer Gail' (still winning Championships)

There are many other good

Cymbidiums that have won prizes on the Showbench but the above are just a few that have kept coming up tops.

Finally, it might be of interest to mention that the first State Awarded Cymbidium was W.A. Award No.6 Cym. Tinsel 'Harriett' awarded on 25th July 1966. It gained a Highly Commended Certificate and was owned by Dr. Edgar Griffiths. The second Award was No.7 Cym. Moonshot 'Lornabir' awarded a Highly Commended Certificate on 29th September 1996 and owned by Ken Birt. The third Award, No. 8 Cym. Kiata 'Susan', awarded an Award of Distinction on 28th September 1967, another of Dr. Griffiths plants.

To finish off I should make mention of two of the more recently awarded Cymbidiums. Cym. Forest Place 'Queens Jewel' HCC and AD on 23rd August 1992, owner Ezi-Gro Orchids and Cym. White Leopard 'Darwin Mosquito' AD on 27th August 1995 also owned by Ezi-Gro Orchids.

Roy Brown
28 Windfield Road
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Cymbidiums at the O

Text by Carolin

This year the weather was very kind to us for the three days the show was open to the public. A warm, sunny weekend which brought out the people, 3400 coming through the door.

The Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria set up a stand at the show. We decided to try a theme stand this year, with the theme being 'Cymbidiums - the King of Orchids'. I do not think the judges appreciated or understood the theme title, as we did no good in the stand prizes section of the show schedule. We had a good turn up of plants considering that most of our members also grow other genera and have allegiance with other clubs. We also had some members send plants and cut spikes to Sydney for the National Cymbidium Show. When we were just about finished setting up the COSV stand, we received a message to leave room for a specimen plant that was coming from Stawell. A few changes were made to accommodate this plant. The plant arrived in a pink and gold painted terracotta pot with 10 spikes of pink flowers, it was later awarded a Highly Commended Certificate.

Ern Kettle, the COSV Registrar, put up his own stand this year with the help of a friend (me). The theme was 'All things great and small'. His stand consisted of a collection of intermediate and miniature

flowering Cymbidiums. Arranged around the bottom of this display was a collection of *Cym. pumilum* crosses flowering for the first time. Julian Coker from Atlantis Orchids, set up a display of quality Cymbidiums. This stand won the prize for the best display of a single genera. Kimberley Orchids set up a quality all genera stand featuring many fine Cymbidiums. The Kimberley Orchids stand was put in by the Sunderland's daughters and son in law and grandson, as Peter and Joyce went up to Sydney to the National Show with a van load of plants. Other members who made the Sydney trip were, Terry and Liz Poulton, David Allen and John and Rodney Hedger.

Murray Weston and Moss Bray from the Cymbidium Club of South Australia arrived with two van loads of plants. Many hands were available to help them with their stand. They brought some old favourites that we had seen in Melbourne before, and some new plants here for their first outing. This Show is very tiring for a number of club workers, three days, two days setting up and one full day for judging, but we all have a lot of fun doing it and will be back again next year.

Carolin Allen
18 Wootton Crescent
Langwarrin, Vic. 3910

All the Champion Cymbidium prizes went to Cymbidium Club members from South Australia and Victoria. The Champion Prizes were:-

Grand Champion of the Show

Cym. Ice on Fire 'Nikkietta'

Exhibited by Murray Weston

Champion Large Cymbidium Hybrid

Cym. Royale Fare 'No.5'

Exhibited by B. & D. Noble

Champion Intermediate Cymbidium Hybrid

Cym. One Tree Hill 'Solstice Gold'

Exhibited by Vic Haskard

Champion Miniature Cymbidium Hybrid

Cym. Ice on Fire 'Nikkietta'

Exhibited by Murray Weston

Champion Specimen Cymbidium

Cym. Morialta 'Morialta Falls'

Exhibited by P. & D. Wickham

Champion *Cym.* by a Novice Grower

Cym. Waringah Spring

Exhibited by G. Kuhne

Champion *Cym.* by a Country Grower

Cym. Sarah Jean 'Ena Langdale'

Exhibited by P. Grech

Three plants received awards at this Show, they were:-

Cym. Ice on Fire 'Nikkietta' HCC/OSCOV

Exhibited by Murray Weston

Cym. Jess Winter HCC/OSCOV

Exhibited by Anne Gardiner

Cym. One Tree Hill 'Solstice Gold' CC/OSCOV

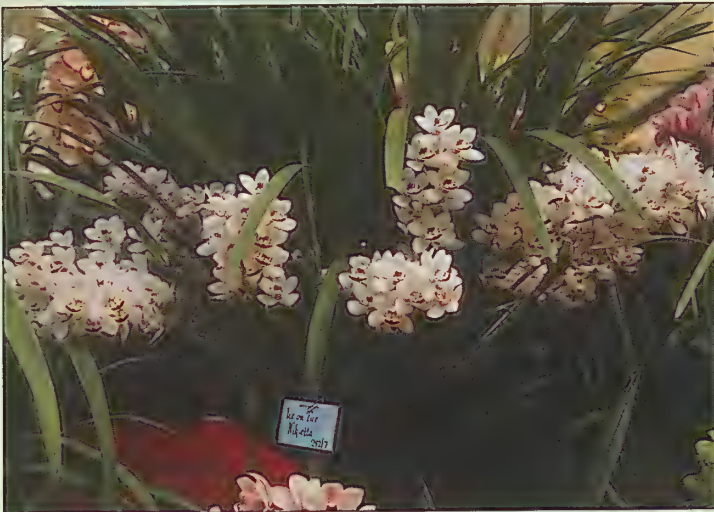
Exhibited by Vic Haskard

SCOV/Collectors Corner Show

Allen — Photography by Ken West



Display by Kimberley Orchids



Cym. Ice on Fire 'Nikkietta'



Display by Cymbidium Club of South Australia

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SHOWDATES

DATE	TIME	SEASON	ORCHID SOCIETY	SHOW ADDRESS
New South Wales				
10-11 October	10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	North Shore	RSL War Veterans' Homes Veterans Parade Collaroy Plateau
10 October 11 October	9.00-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring (Inland Championship)	Albury Wodonga & District Orchid Club	Albury Coursing Grounds Borella Road, Albury
17 October	9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	SPECIES (NSW)	Saints Church Community Centre 10-14 Taylor Street, West Pennant Hills
18 October	TBA	Spring (Sarcanthinae Show)	ANOS (Sydney) Group)	Jasper Road Public School Seven Hills
23-24 October 25 October	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Tweed District	Club Banora Leisure Drive, Banora Point
Queensland				
10-11 October	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Bribie Island	Bribie Island Indoor Bowls Club First Avenue, Bribie Island
15-17 October	Shop Trading Hours	Spring	Gympie	TBA
15 October 16-17 October	8.30am-9.00pm 8.30am-5.00pm	Spring	Southport & Districts	Burleigh Town Marketplace
16 October 17 October	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Noosa	Memorial Hall Cooroy
17-18 October	TBA	Spring	Anglican Parish of Boonah/Harrisville	Boonan High School Assembly Hall McQuarrie Street, Boonah
18 October	9.00am-4.00pm	Sarcophilus Festival	Native Orchids Toowoomba	Centenary State High School Ramsay Street, Southtown, Toowoomba
23 October 24 October	11.00am-8.00pm 9.00am-9.00pm	Spring	Herbert River	Barra's Motor Showroom
Victoria				
10 October 11 October	9.00am-5.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Horsham	Horsham Town Hall Wilson Street, Horsham
10 October 11 October	10.00am-4.30pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Nelson	Hampden Street School Hampden Street, Nelson
10 October 11 October	9.30-5.00pm 9.30am-4.30pm	Spring	Warrigal	Red Cross Centre, Austia Repatriation Hospital, Heidelberg Campus, Gate 7 Bell Street, Heidelberg
17 October 18 October	11.00am-4.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Cobden	Civic Hall Victoria Street, Cobden
17 October 18 October	9.00am-5.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Orchid Festival	Yarra Valley	Seville Hall Warburton Hwy, Saville
23-24 October 25 October	10.00am-5.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Ararat	Ararat Town Hall Barkly Street, Ararat
23 October 24-25 October	2.00pm-5.00pm 10.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Midlands	'Skydivers' Orchid & Butterfly Gardens, Cnr Midland Hwy & Blackjack Road, Harcourt
24-25 October	TBA	Natives	Murray Darling	Australian Inland Botanical Gardens
25 October		Spring	West Gippsland	Yarragon Hall, Yarragon
14-15 November	9.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Maribyrnong (Sarcophilus Festival)	Maribyrnong Community Centre Randall Street, Maribyrnong
20-21 November	10.00am-5.00pm	Spring (Sarcophilus Show)	ANOS (Geelong Group)	The Masonic Hall Geelong
20-21 November	10.00am-5.00pm	Spring	Geelong	Masonic Hall Gheringhap St. Geelong
21 November	11.00am-5.00pm	Spring (Summer Show)	Morning Pensinsula	Church of Christ Hall 130 Cranbourne Road
Tasmania				
9 October 10 October 11 October	2.00pm-6.00pm 9.00am-6.00pm 9.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Burnie	Burnie Civic Centre Burnie
New Zealand				
17 October 18 October	10.00am-5.00pm 10.00am-4.00pm	Spring	Wanganui	City College Hall Ingestre Street, Wanganui

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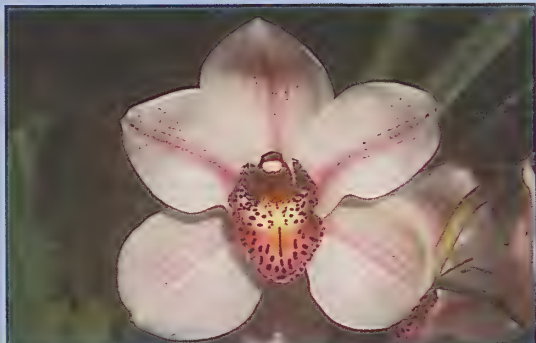
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Miki Mouse "Awesome". From our cross of (*Solana Beach x Green Glass*) which has produced several July/August flowering progeny (see also below left). Shape, spike habit and flower count is excellent. It will produce superb pinks, greens, yellows and whites.



(*Green Glass x Valley Gratitude*). First flowered in July with 2 spikes to a bulb and flowers which were 140mm wide with 50mm petals. This clone has been used extensively in our '98 breeding program and seedlings from it can be expected 1999-2000.



(*Valley Zenith x Valley Gratitude*). The first of two new very similar seedlings flowered July. The brilliantly coloured labellums are similar in both. Both clones are currently being used for further breeding – seedlings in flask due 1999-2000.

Looking for a bargain?

Our **rebuilding clearance sale** announced in our last catalogue is still underway and a new sales catalogue that includes **Flasks, Community Pots and Single Plants** is currently available on request.

Thousands of plants of all sizes including flasks, compots and single plants must be cleared before building can commence and we are offering all stock at discounted prices.

Our next list will again include our first **Cattleya** alliance seedling plants that have been bred for **cold growing** and which have been grown in a semi open structure, *without any heat whatsoever* since deflasking.

Our sale must continue until sufficient stock is cleared so updated lists will be issued regularly until the sale ends.

Please 'phone, fax or write to us for a flask and/or plant list.

During the 1998 season numerous seedlings from our past breeding flowered for the first time, including some shown above, and once again the quality has been excellent. More will be illustrated in future advertisements and most will be featured as parents in our 1999-2000 catalogue.

Looking for quality seedlings in flask?

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If you are not on our mailing list, or you haven't purchased a flask from us within the past four years, then please contact us to ensure you receive a copy.

Until our new buildings are completed and our new expanded flask laboratory is set-up and operational, flask production must be substantially reduced. Therefore all flask stock can be prepared to **order only** and it will be essential that orders are lodged by 30th November to be certain that we can supply.

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Orchid

Review

Adelaide Alive
BIG CYMBIDIUM FEATURE
6th Asia Pacific Orchid Conference



SCHAEFERS ORCHIDS FOR SHOWBENCH CYMBIDIUMS

NEW 1999 CATALOGUE

Our new 1999 catalogue features showbench cymbidium seedlings in flasks, community pots, 3 and 5 inch pots. The majority of these, including several flask crosses are ready for immediate dispatch. We are constantly upgrading our mailing list so if you did not receive last year's catalogue please contact us to receive this year's catalogue. If you received a catalogue from us last year, you should receive your 1999 catalogue in late October. If not please contact us and we will ensure you receive a catalogue and go on our mailing list.

The 1999 catalogue has crosses from parents featured in full colour in recent AOR issues. Our recent successes at the National Cymbidium Show with our Showbench cymbidium seedlings illustrates the quality of the seedlings produced for the Showbench grower by Schaefer Orchids.

We offer 2 showbench packages of cymbidiums for the cymbidium connoisseur. Please send payment with order plus \$30 freight. Freight is usually significantly less than this and we will send a refund cheque for the balance together with your order when we know the exact freight cost. Western Australian customers please add \$40 freight.

SHOWBENCH PACKAGE A

20 showbench seedlings ex 3 inch pots ready for 5 and 6 inch pots. Plants are at least strong first growth. Mixed standards and intermediates (or upon request, all standards), mixed colours and flowering times and at least 15 crosses. - Normally \$138 -

Special Package A price \$99 plus freight

SHOWBENCH PACKAGE B

Showbench expectancy with mixed flowering times, colours etc as for Showbench Package A but larger near flowering size plants in 5 inch pots ready for 8 inch pots (we flower approximately 25% of these plants the next year). 20 plants normally \$200 -

Special Package B price \$159 plus freight

SPECIAL PACKAGES FOR THE COMMERCIAL GROWER

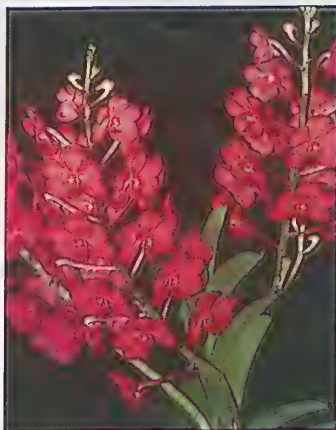
We are Australia's leading exporter of standard and intermediate cymbidiums and we have prepared new commercial packages for nurseries and for people considering commercial production. Packages are available consisting of either plants in flasks, community pots, 3 inch or 5 inch pots or combinations of these at very competitive prices. Please call Neville after hours to discuss your exact requirements. Many mature plants ex 7, 8 and 10 inch pots suitable for dividing and use for commercial cut flower/pot plant sales are available each September from \$10-\$14 per plant ex nursery but must be ordered and paid for before May 1999. These well grown mature plants offer an ideal way of quickly building up a commercial nursery and, together with our other plants offered in the commercial packages, can be viewed by appointment.

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OUR COVER



Ascidia. Fiftieth State Beauty 'Orchid Glade' Champion Vandaceaus at the recent Orchid Society of New South Wales Winter Show. — Owner: J. & L. Ellul. Photo: Barry Long.





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Volume 63 — No. 6

December 1998/January 1999

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Grand
Champion,
Champion
Species and
Gold Medal
Winner, *Paph.
rothschildianum*
- S. Heyden.

The 6th Asia Pacific Orchid Conference

In Townsville 8th to 14th September

by Thelma Keith

Congratulations to the Townsville Orchid Society and in particular their APOC Committee for successfully hosting this very important event. As everyone knows a conference such as this takes some years in planning and raising money but they never faltered in spite of some opposition and a 'doubting Thomas' here and there.

The venue, the Townsville Entertainment and Convention Centre gave the Conference the professional touch needed for such a convention. The backing of the Townsville City Council and their hosting of the Welcoming Ceremony and Official Opening night certainly started the ball rolling in the right direction – so to speak. The food, drinks and entertainment left nothing to be desired and the opening was ably presided over by Chairman, Wal Nicholson.

The Townsville Orchid Society has a great history when it comes to orchid conferences.

In June 1965 the T.O.S. hosted the inaugural orchid conference of the Tropical Queensland Orchid Council. This was the very first orchid conference to be held in Australia.

In 1983 the Townsville Orchid Society hosted the 8th Australian Orchid Conference. This was the first time that an Australian orchid conference was held in a provincial city. This conference is still considered by many to be the best yet and now the T.O.S. has to its credit a successful 6th Asian and Pacific Orchid Conference.

The Queensland Government's donation of \$5000 for the champion orchid was greatly appreciated. The Townsville Enterprise and Thuringowa Council also backed the conference as did many businesses and people too numerous to mention. All were thanked many times during the conference by way of a very large ever changing electronic billboard topped with a continuous range of extra large pictures of orchids erected well above the show.

Everyone had clear vision of the opening of the show that night from their seats in the lecture theatre type auditorium which housed the show. It was in darkness until the show was declared open and from then on well lit.

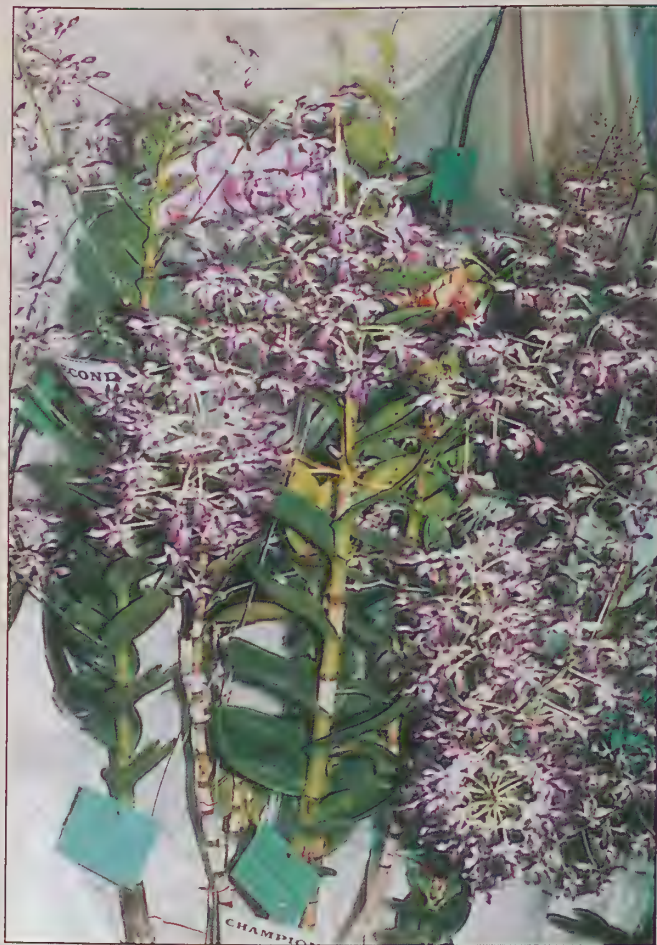
During the evening the Chairman introduced the dignitaries, including the North Queensland Secretary to the Premier, Mr. Mike Reynolds,



Mr. Mike Reynolds, North Queensland Secretary to the Premier opening the conference.



Reserve Champion and Champion Paphiopedilum of the Show, *Paph. Ring Leader – Paphanatics*.



Champion Specimen Plant, *Den. Blue Sparkle "Oka"* – C. Truscott.

Councillor Ann Bunnel, Australia and Singapore Post Representatives and the artist and designer of the orchid theme stamps officially launched to coincide with the APOC Conference. First Day Covers were signed by this lady during the evening but sadly the demand was greater than the supply.

The show, although not quite as large as some international conference shows especially those held in Cymbidium climates (we all know that large pots of Cymbids take up a lot of room) was exceptionally well thought out especially the large centre display by the Townsville Orchid Society as Host Society. The display from Japan was interesting and in fact many hours of work went into every display which made the show. The show had impact and good lighting. The local public are still talking about it at our nursery. The Souvenirs stand was kept busy as were other selling stands. The arts and crafts displays were of great interest.

The show was judged by international and national judges headed by Registrar Mr. Ted Boon after of course the judging breakfast at the Sheraton – next door to the Entertainment Centre. Although there were a couple of hiccups with the dreaded computers (I am using one now) I think most would have been happy with the outcome, especially, Stuart Heyden, who won the \$5000 for Grand Champion of the show with *Paph. rothchildianum*



Mr. S. Hinds standing in the centre display.



Tully Orchid Society Display.

Reserve Champion was won by Paphanatics with *Paph.* Ring Leader. Paphanatics is part owned by Dr. Norito Hasegawa who received \$2000. The champion of each class received \$500.

This was the first day we observed the very beautiful orchid vests worn by all volunteer workers. These were all designed and made by Jean Nicholson, the president of the Townsville Orchid Society and wife

of Wal Nicholson. I believe the buying of them was in demand at the end of the conference by attending registrants.

I once read in a Malayan Orchid Review that an orchid conference consisted of two major parts, an orchid show and a lecture programme. Well, the lectures were very popular and well attended. I believe there will possibly be a proceedings which will cover these lectures and I



Champion Vandaceous, *Aer. lawrenceae* x *Rasri Gold* – A. Hughes.

know for sure they will be in demand by those who could not attend. I have already been asked at the nursery for a copy by someone who was too ill to attend.

With lecturers such as Jim Comber from UK, Dr. Tim Moulton from Brazil, Dr. Henry Oakeley, United Kingdom, Dr. Martin Motes, Florida, Dr. Norito Hasegawa, California, Dr. Tim Yam, Curator of Singapore Botanic Gardens, Mr. Alan Moon,



Display by Townsville Orchid Society members, L. Green, O. Krogh and J. White.



Townsville Orchid Society Display.

Curator of Eric Young Orchid Foundation to mention just some of our popular internationals. From Australia we had speakers such as Dr. Bill Lavarack, Mr. Syd Monkhouse, Mr. Reg Shooter, Mrs. Beryl Robertson – which brings to my notice that orchid knowledge seems to mainly belong to the men or at least it did seem so at this conference as Beryl was our only lady speaker.

Ah! well it is said that orchid growing is mainly a man's hobby and it surely started that way in our home, many years ago.

The Aussie night at the Great Barrier Reef Wonderland was an interesting night if one took the opportunity to inspect the Barrier Reef creatures by night. I led a few up the stairs to the touch tank that is so popular with my grandchildren.

Volunteers were there to help and to dry our hands with towels. The meal followed which was served in front of a floor to ceiling tank of – yes! Qld. barrier reef sea creatures – a different dinner venue, in the tropics.

The Gala Dinner was held at the Sheraton Casino Hotel. The army 1RAR Band played dinner music whilst we enjoyed our meal. The Army is a welcome addition to our city and their 1RAR Band is very popular. Later the music grew a little louder and a few of us, including Mr. and Mrs. Don McAlister from Brisbane braved a little dancing. During the evening the major prizes were presented, except the Grand Champion, which as I said was presented on the opening night. The food was plentiful, the wine was good and the after dinner speaker Mr. Don Herman, managing editor the Orchid Digest, USA was a very entertaining and excellent after dinner speaker.

The native orchid field trips led by John Nuss (President of the Townsville group of ANOS) were very successful for those who attended. All were happy with the orchids they had seen and John's leadership and knowledge of our local native orchids and their habitats. I spoke to people from India and others and they were all elated with their day.

An outstanding painting of *Dendrobium linguiforme* painted by Syd Monkhouse received a prize in



W. & J. Nicholson Display.



Norito Hasegawa Paphanatics Display.

the Art section. It was quickly snapped up by Wendy and Peter Crook, Mackay for \$1000 which Syd then donated to the Australian Orchid Foundation. This was thankfully received by Gerald McGrath.

There were people in the committee who did so much towards its success and would not accept failure. Wal named these people on the opening night including Bert Verheyen,

Jeff and Robyn Reid, Jean Nicholson, Min Korsman, Mick Keith, Wally Teunon, Ted Boon, Col Neucom, Roy Hielscher – who was thrilled with winning 1st, 2nd, and 3rd with his photography, Doug Benson and Warren and Clara Sewell. I could add praised to some but it would not be appropriate – suffice to say a job well done!

The show had to be pulled down a

day earlier than at first planned owing to the Davis Cup players needing the area. A lot is being said about our lovely tropical city at the moment – like the neverending blue skies, Magnetic Island just off our shores and I hope those who visited us for the 6th APOC Conference also enjoyed it. I think the five people who stayed with us enjoyed themselves.

Last but not least of all is the good news that Wal Nicholson has now taken the position of chairman of the APOC Committee for the next term and he will be assisted by his wife Jean as Secretary. Rather pleasing I am sure for Townsville Orchid Society.

To conclude the 6th APOC Conference was a great success. Till we meet again!

*Thelma Keith, Keiths Nursery,
Townsville*



Champion Any Other Genus, *Rhy. Chorchalood* – M. Tierney.

Results of judging at 6th Asia Pacific Orchid Conference '98 Show

Grand Champion:

Paph. rothschildianum; S. Heyden.

Reserve Champion:

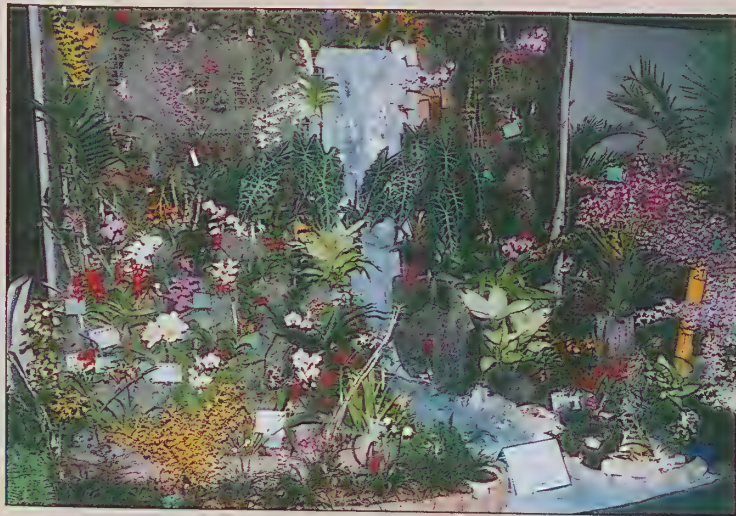
Paph. Ring Leader; Paphanatics.

Class 1

1. **Champion Cattleya:** *Ctna*. Why Not 'Lee' x Self; C. Truscott.

2. **Champion Dendrobium:** *Den*. Queensland Gold; S. Heyden.

3. **Champion Vandaceous:** *Aer. lawrenceae* x *V. Rasri* Gold; A.



Townsville Orchid Society Novice Growers Display.

Hughes.

4. **Champion Cymbidium:** *Cym.* (Khyber Pass x Vogel Sang) 'Pink Sundae'; Ezigro Orchids.

5. **Champion Phalaenopsis/Doritaenopsis:** *Dtps.* Ho's Happy Auckland 'Songs'; The Orchid Bug.

6. **Champion Paphiopedilum:** *Paph.* Ringleader; Paphanatics.

7. **Champion Oncidinae Alliance:** *Mem.* Ralph Yagi 'Emperor'; S. Jochheim.

8. **Champion Australian Native Species:** *Den. nindii*; L. Green.

9. **Champion Native Hybrid:** *Den. bifalce* x *canaliculatum*; J. Flere.

10. **Champion any other Genus:** *Rhy. Chorchalood*; M. Tierney.

11. **Champion Species:** *Paph. rothschildianum*; S. Heyden.

12. **Champion Specimen Plant:**

Den. Blue Sparkle 'Oka'; C. Truscott.

13. **Champion Floral Art:** Gabriel Cayrol, New Caledonia Award – Best *Spatulata Dendrobium*; S. Reilly.

Displays

Class 1:

First: Aichi Prefecture, Japan –

Second: NCBG Papua New Guinea –

Third: Singapore Botanical Gardens.

Class 2:

First: N.Q. Orchid Society (Cairns) Inc. – *Second:* Townsville District Orchid & Allied Plant Association – *Third:* Townsville Orchid Society Inc.

Class 3:

First: W & C Sewell – *Second:* A. Hughes – *Third:* S. Heyden.

Class 4:

First: Robertson Orchids –

Second: Nicky Zurcher.

Medal Judging

Gold:

Paph. rothschildianum (as Grand Champion); S. Heyden.

Silver:

Paph. Ring Leader (as Reserve Champion) and as a medal; Paphanatics.

Phal. Orchid World 'Bonnie Vasquez'; The Orchid Bug.

Dtps. Ho's Happy Auckland 'Songs'; The Orchid Bug.

Phal. Rousserole x Newlife; Robertson Orchids.

Phal. Ralph Borders; Robertson Orchids.

Ctsa. Why Not 'Lee' x Self; C. Truscott.

Phal. Hilo Lip x Ho's Amaglad; Robertson Orchids.

Aranda Noorah; Singapore Botanic Gardens.

Onc. Taka NCBG Papua New Guinea.

Paph. White Queen 'Mishima'; M. Hanajima.

Paph. Fanaticum; Robertson Orchids.

Bronze:

Phal. Lin Jasca 'Fong Ping'; The Orchid Bug.

Phal. Escolation x *Dtps.* Happy Valentine; Robertson Orchids.

Slc. Precious Katie; 79 Robertson Orchids.

Phal. Carmela's Wonder 'Sharon'; C. Truscott.

Dtps. Yalta 'Zumita' x *Phal.* Rousserole 'Zuma'; C. Truscott.

Aranthera Beatrice Ng Yellow; Singapore Botanic Gardens.

Den. Light Pink; Singapore Botanic Gardens.

Lc. C. G. Roebling 'Bewitched'; Flower Dome Organising Committee.

Paph. White Queen 'Los Angels'; M. Hanajima.

Paph. Via Quatal; Paphanatics.

Paph. Night Flight (Clarissa x Onyx); Paphanatics.

Paph. Paymaster; Nicky Zurcher.

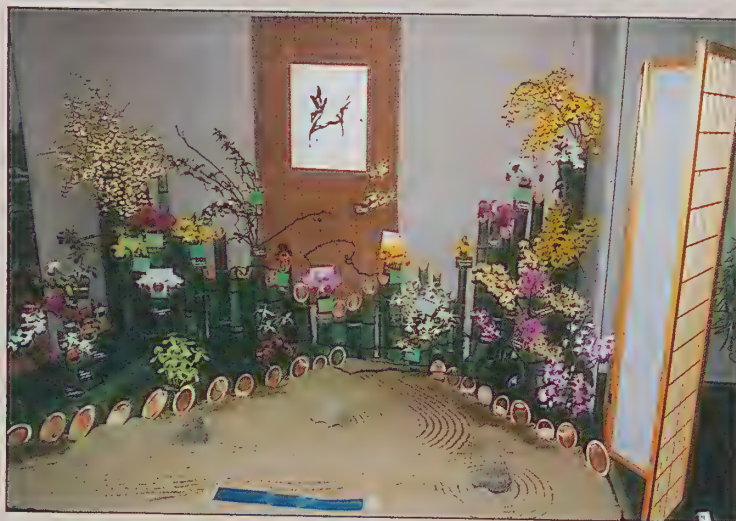
Paph. Virgo x *Concobellatulum*; Robertson Orchids.

Paph. Virgo x *Psyche*; Paphanatics.

Paph. Geralda 'Conference Pride'; Nicky Zurcher.

Author's Note:

Unfortunately during the conference our long standing Patron, Mrs Ivy Nott, passed away at the age of 99. (See tribute on page 23.)



Aichi Prefecture (Nagoya) Japan Display.

Adelaide Alive

by D. R. Acula

Much has been written about Adelaide, a modern city with charm and distinction, and its outstanding Arts Festival with the Barossa Wine Festival held in alternate years, to obviate a clash and so bring as many tourists as possible to this Tourists' Dream. Good marketing at its best.

Each year the city comes alive with the Royal Horticultural and Agricultural Society presenting their annual show at Wayville Showgrounds, just 2kms south of the city centre. This year the show was staged a week later, opening on Friday the 4th of September, 1998.

Here thousands and thousands thronged to the showgrounds to take in the hustle and bustle of the show. The noise from the extravagant rides and side show alley creating a typical show atmosphere.

Additionally, the Orchid Club of South Australia Inc. staged its Spring Show in the magnificent Centennial Hall situated within the showground. Good air movement, high ceilings and good light provides an Orchid Show with splendid facilities.

This year saw a departure from the norm, as classes had been introduced for commercial exhibitors. This followed on classes for the trade to participate in the monthly meetings and so allow all classes of members to participate fully in the club's activities.

Another departure from the procedures of previous years was the deletion of Grand Champion Orchid, with the substitution of Commercial Division Champion Orchid, whilst the hobby growers were catered for by Champion Orchid, Champion Open Division, Champion First Division (Intermediate Growers) and Champion Second Division (Novice Growers).

Another feature introduced this year was the denial of entry to the hall to non exhibitors and sticky beaks during show set up. A splendid move appreciated by the hard working growers, as so much time is wasted clearing these people from the display areas.

Your writer, having accepted the invitation to judge the display classes, flew to Adelaide on Tuesday, 1st September to settle in at an icon of Adelaide, The Grosvenor Vista Hotel in North Terrace. Here we had good facilities, moderately priced with top class service.



Champion Orchid (hobby grower), *Cym. Ten Pin 'Erna'*. — Photo: D.R. Acular

Judging was scheduled to commence at 8am on Thursday 3rd, so up and about early and awaiting a pick up, and lift to the showground by friends, Pat and Reg Faulkner.

A MUST for display exhibitors wishing to compete for The Champion Display Prize of \$250, is that a simple theme must be featured in the display. This year the R.H. and A.S. set the theme of "A World of Nature" and eligible displays had to incorporate the theme, however simple an interpretation. All exhibitors were entitled to receive \$50 appearance money.

Your scribe met up with show marshal Don Gallagher, who kindly provided a numbered reference map of the displays and, after walking the show a number of outstanding displays were ruled ineligible, due to the lack of the simplest attempt at theme. Again a great pity.

Another disaster in the eyes of your writer, was that a magnificent display by the South Australian Orchidaceous Society, featuring classy orchids in variety, well arranged and presented was ineligible for the Affiliated Society Class, due to the ignoring of committee ruling that commercially owned plants were not to be included in this display. A pity as you scribe was most appreciative of the impact of quality, colour and arrangement on the eye.

I felt that the judging left a number of unanswered questions when the results came through. The Champion Orchid (hobby grower) was *Cymbidium Ten Pin*

'Erna'. A magnificently flowered specimen intermediate cymbidium but where was the shape? Also where were the leaves? My photograph seems to suggest, rightly or wrongly, that the leaves had been "brushed down" as none were erect and standing above the spikes. I feel that the overall champion should be a classic or nearly classic orchid. The outstanding exhibit in the show was a magnificent flowering of *Cymbidium Valley Splash 'Awesome'* shown by Vic Haskard. This plant had some minor blemishes on the flowers, and was heavily "marked down" by many panel members. Despite the small marks the plant won first prize, any other colour. Despite the "talking down" due to the small blemishes, the plant subsequently achieved a low Highly Commended Certificate. Why?

Champion Other Genus, *Dendrobium* Nolan 'Lyroy' was not in show condition, as one of the canes had nearly dead flowers, whilst many of the flowers at the front of the plant had veiny dorsals indicating the plant was deteriorating.

As was the case last year, a miniature phalaenopsis won the Champion Prize, *P. Mary Pixie*. Surely there were sufficient large quality classical standard Phalaenopsis to take out The Champion Prize.

The Laeliinae Section was another surprise, as the classical flowers were again overshadowed by small flowers which did little to enthuse the writer. Where do we go from here?

As is usual the show was staged behind the usual framework of new house bricks, embellished with rolls of green turf. All exhibits were presented to give a continuous run of flowers. Single entries were staged as a composite display, the ongoing rows of colour being very colourful, appealing and eye catching. Well done the Orchid Club of South Australia Inc., for another magnificent presentation to the show going public.

As is usual the official preview and opening took place at 7.15pm when President Reg Shooter extended a warm welcome to all present, including the present Chairman of the Royal Horticultural and Agricultural Society Mr Jim Young and Mrs Young.

The President thanked all concerned with the show, the workers, the exhibitors and the judges for their respective effort in presenting the 15th Annual Spring Show at the showground.

At the invitation of the President, Jim Young spoke on the pleasure of opening the show, indicating that the show had expanded his limited knowledge of orchids and congratulated the society on a wonderful show and officially declared the show open.

To complete the formalities Mr Young presented The Max Clayton Memorial Trophy for Best Species *Paphiopedilum* to David and Pat Harmer, The Frank de Rose Shield for Best Laeliine to Ros and Tom Fitzgerald and The Advertiser Tray for Best *Cymbidium* to Hank and Erna Van Leuven.

The formalities involved with the official opening having been completed, a group of "top brass" and members adjourned to Millies on the Park, where a post show opening banquet was enjoyed by all.

The major prize winning exhibits are as follows:-

Cymbidium Ten Pin 'Erna' exhibited by Frank and Erna van Leuven. A large plant with numerous spikes carrying 220

odd flowers. Petals and sepals a reddish shade, the lip heavily marked with red; winner of the following sections, Champion Open Division, Champion Intermediate *Cymbidium*, Champion Specimen plant and also Champion Orchid.

Champion of First Division was *Cymbidium* Kelly's Winter 'Gold Fever', shown by Reg and Pat Faulkner. A striking standard with two strong erect spikes of large shapely flowers. Petals and sepals a soft pastel yellow shade, the lip marked with red.

The ever popular *Cymbidium* Jubilation 'Geronimo' exhibited by Graeme and Maureen Hazeldine was the Champion of Second Division. A strong arching spike of some 20 odd flowers, yellow petals and sepals, the lip heavily banded with red. Also winner of Champion Standard *Cymbidium*.

A plant from the past, *Cymbidium* Ruby Eyes 'Red Baron', presented by Hugh Grund was declared Champion Miniature *Cymbidium*. A freely flowered plant with numerous pendulous racemes. Reddish petals and sepals the lip marked red.

Champion *Oncidiinae* was won by *Osmoglossum pulchellum* shown by Mick Chenoweth. A fine exhibit carried six arching and pendulous spikes of distinctive white flowers.

A fine variety of *Paphiopedilum esquirolei* shown by David and Pat Harmer was declared Champion *Paphiopedilum*. A strong plant carried four large distinctive flowers, similar to the well known *Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum*. Winner also of Champion Species class.

The Champion *Phalaenopsis* Class was won by *Phalaenopsis* Mary Pixie owned by Anita Swift. A showy plant with five spikes of dainty, pretty flowers; petals and sepals reddish pink with a reddish veining.

Champion other Genus, *Dendrobium* 'Lyroy' shown by Don and Barbara James. A strong plant with plenty of pink, dark

eyed flowers. Lucky to win, as many flowers were obviously past their best.

The Champion Seedling, *Paphiopedilum* Saint Swithin was staged by David and Pat Harmer. A vigorous plant with a fine spike of three large showy striped flowers. Very promising seedling.

The Champion Display was a splendid example of display exhibiting, the exhibit being presented by David and Pat Harmer. A classic display with a fine variety of miscellaneous orchids. Presented in an open type manner, each plant was an exhibit in its own right, with no massing or crowding. Amongst the individual Class Winners, Champion Species *Paphiopedilum esquirolei*, Champion Seedling, *Paphiopedilum* Saint Swithin Champion species *Paphiopedilum esquirolei* stood out. Other plants of note were *Paphiopedilum malipoense*, *Phalaenopsis* Pink Festival, *Phalaenopsis* Orchidworld 'Bonnie Vasquez', *Blc.* Aran Mist and *Lc.* Mini Purple 'Tamani'. The exhibit was dressed with a layer of Sphagnum Moss. One of the finest display seen since the writer commenced judging the O.C.S.A. Display Classes. Well done!

The Champion of the Commercial Division was *Vanda* Wirat owned by Johnson Orchids. An erect spike of large shapely flowers, veined and tessellated, similar to *Vanda* Rothschildiana but a much brighter "blue" shade.

Well known orchid nursery, Nesbitts Orchids won the Commercial Display Class. An educational type exhibit featuring saucers of Australian terrestrial orchids in great variety. A map of Australia with appropriate shading, illustrated the habitat of the plants on show.

An Australian native hybrid of other days, *Dendrobium* Andrew Persson owned by J. and E. Cummings Orchids, was nominated for the Ira Butler Trophy, whilst *Diuris lanceolata* 'Milbrook' shown by Nesbitts' Orchids gained nomination for the Bill Murdoch Trophy.

Monday afternoon arrived all too soon, and back home to Sydney Town. As we travelled at 37,000 feet (7 miles) up to utilise a strong tail wind, one reflected on the visit and the show activities. The show was outstanding despite the patchy weather preceding the show, the camaraderie with fellow judges and members was just great. Special thanks are extended to Sally and Peter White and Reg and Pat Faulkner for their warmth of friendship with a special thank you to Reg and Pat Faulkner for their assistance with transport. In retrospect, a wonderful enjoyable visit to Adelaide for the 1998 O.C.S.A. Spring Show.

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A bit about . . .

Dendrobium falcorostrum

by Gerry Walsh

WOW! I hope I haven't chomped off more than I can swallow with this two-page bite at *Dendrobium falcorostrum*. For this is a species that has had more words written about it than the O.J. Simpson murder trial. While that infamous case has succeeded in driving us all to the brink, I trust that a few more snippets of info on the old Beech Orchid won't cause mass nausea. Every one has a plant or two of *D. falcorostrum* in his or her bush house. And everyone probably has their own way of growing it. Indeed it would appear that *D. falcorostrum* is nearly everyone's favourite species. This was certainly confirmed by the 1988 NSW Epiphytic Orchid Survey (Orchadian Vol.10 No.4) which showed that it is nearly twice as popular as the second placed species, *D. speciosum*. One quarter of all respondents listed *D. falcorostrum* as their favourite species.

Why is this so, I hear you cry? What is it about *D. falcorostrum* that places it so high on everyone's 'love list'? I suppose the answers are many and varied, none of which are really obvious, but when considered all together, tally up a pretty high score. For a starter, the size of the plant itself is ideal. It isn't a monstrous lump of a species requiring a couple of itinerant labourers and a removalist truck just to get a specimen plant to a show. And yet, it certainly can't be categorised as "one of your botanicals", an unintelligent phrase that many exotic growers like to toss about with gay abandon when describing any species of Australian native that can't be used in the cut flower trade.

D. falcorostrum can form a lovely specimen plant in as little as a ten inch pot and yet still lend itself to safe transportation in the average family car. And once you get it to the show, you can see it from anywhere in the hall without having to squint your

eyes like you've just hit your finger with a hammer. Being a 'manageable' size certainly has its appeal for elderly growers. An average length 'cane', or pseudobulb to be pedantic, of *D. falcorostrum* would be around 25 to 35cms. At the upper end of the scale, sometimes canes will reach 50cms long and 2.5cms width. At the lower end, flowers can form on dwarfed little runts of maybe 10cms length if these have grown in sunny spots.

And flowers having such a lovely, crisp

corostrum employs to captivate people has to be its perfume. I know I'm always spouting off about the perfume of our native orchids. Over the years, I've probably nominated a dozen or so species as having the strongest perfume in the Australian bush ... many of our orchids are highly perfumed. But I guess I have to override all my other choices for 'most potent perfume' and give the title to *D. falcorostrum*. There is a simple way to gauge the strength of an orchid's perfume. On a

warm day at about lunch time, snip a single flower of a plant and place it in a central place inside your home. Shut the place up and go shopping for a few hours. When you unlock the front door you'll almost certainly be knocked off your feet by the overwhelming fragrance of whatever species you selected. One bloom of *D. falcorostrum* will pervade every nook and cranny in your house.

One of the most enjoyable experiences I know is of wandering around in forests of *Nothofagus moorei* ... common



Den. falcorostrum 'Fran' – Photo: A. J. Merriman

white colour certainly inspire admiration from nearly everyone. While other *Dendrobiums* have white flowers, they don't always exhibit the tremendous substance that *D. falcorostrum* flowers do. They are solidly white, not wafery or thin, nor are they spidery flowers. They always look 'OMO' white! And the contrasting red situations at the base of the column really stand out, giving a focal point to each bloom. And of course, these wonderful white blooms are attached to racemes up to about 12cms long that, in the main, are upright or 'archingly erect', if I can use such off-beat terminology. There are not great air pockets between the flowers; they are spaced closely together, verging on being bunched, and yet seldom being so. This lends a solid appearance to an already solid looking plant.

But the greatest attribute that *D. fal-*

name, Niggerhead or Antarctic Beech. This is not a species with a very wide distribution but, where they do occur, they can be totally dominant. Antarctic Beech is severely restricted to damp and cool highland regions of northern NSW and extreme southern Qld at altitudes exceeding 900 metres. There are about a dozen or so mountainous locations where 'Beech' is found in large tracts, but these tracts are rather isolated from each other and there could not possibly be any exchange of genes between them. Beech forests are cool, damp, cool, mossy, cool and dusky. To walk in them is akin to creeping about in a cathedral and trying to avoid waking up you know who. Beech forests are eerie. If you haven't visited one, you really don't know what you've missed. Get active! They are readily accessible.

The more notable Beech zones are: The

Barrington/Gloucester Tops; Mt Banda Banda; Werrilimbe National Park; Dorriggo Plateau; western Dorriggo; New England National Park; western Border Ranges (west of Mt Lindesay); McPherson/Tweed Range; Lamington Plateau and Springbrook Plateau. There are other isolated, smaller pockets over the range of these major zones. Beech trees can get real big – not necessarily high – but enormous in girth. They are truly a leftover from ancient times and they're related species found in Tasmania, New Guinea and South America. There has apparently been fossil evidence found below the ice caps in Antarctica, thus proving a common link to Gondwana when all these land masses were part of the one set up. The antarctic Beech is a tree for all ages. It is estimated that many of them are over a thousand years old and aren't multiplying with staggering success either.

D. falcorostrum is reliant for its survival on *Nothofagus moorei*, for it is totally restricted to this tree as a host. Very few plants are observed on anything else but, before you all start jumping up and down, odd plants will occasionally be seen on other hosts. In 1982 I found a plant on a giant Coachwood that had slipped into the Wilson River near Port

Macquarie. This was only about 250 metres above sea level. Nearby, in 1982, Dennis Johnson and I found a plant growing on rocks in amongst big clumps of *Sarcophilus aequalis* (syn. *S. hartmanii*). We thought it to be *D. X gracillimum* at first because we refused to believe that *D. falcorostrum* could be found so far out of place. I've seen it on the trunks of *Cyathea australis* at Mt Banda in 1980 and at Mt Allyn in 1988. Perhaps the most surprisingly colony I've ever come across was in the southern Barrington Tops in 1992. In an area of about half an acre there were many seedlings and young adults growing very well on mixed species saplings (certainly not Beech), of no more than arm's thickness and perhaps five metres high. There were big Beech trees nearby that were loaded with *D. falcorostrum*. I'd have to guess that the fungus with which this orchid is obviously shackled to for seed germination, and which usually restricts itself to Beech, has inexplicably colonised those young trees. The orchid seed can't tell the difference and had made the most of an available niche. It will be interesting to watch the progress of this unusual little patch as the years go by.

Within the confines of the Beech forests, *D. falcorostrum* is often stagger-

ingly abundant. It colonises only the main trunks and the major limbs of mature trees. Very rarely would they ever be seen on even moderately thick limbs of say 20cms. Clumps of up to 1, 2 metres across often sit high above the canopy and will grow well in the full sun. Occasional plants can be seen lower down in the shade but won't form large clumps. In some areas, dead Beech trees seem to be common. When all the vegetation falls away, the clumps of *D. falcorostrum* are highly visible in the bare crowns. To see the same sight in the Spring flowering season is something you will never, never forget. A really big clump of *D. falcorostrum* may have hundreds of pseudobulbs. Unlike *D. speciosum*, the Beech Orchid's pseudobulbs will produce more than one crop of flowers from its leaf axils. They will also flower from any nodes along the whole length of the pseudobulb, in the manner of *D. gracili-caule*, although not nearly so readily.

I have never detected any differences in the flowers or the growth habits of plants from anywhere over the whole distribution of *D. falcorostrum*. The flowers themselves display remarkably little variation, except the normal and minor variations in size within any species. Perhaps the pseudobulbs of plants from the Dorriggo area are a little longer in length than those from the other locations. But this is more than likely connected with nutrient availability. Also, the reverse is perhaps a possibility in plants from up in the Border Ranges which may be a shade shorter than the norm. Again, so much depends on prevailing conditions, such as rainfall and nutrient supply, that these minor differences are inconsequential. Considering that there can be virtually no genetic interaction between these 'island' populations, *D. falcorostrum* demonstrates an astonishingly stable character.

Most growers pot their plants of *D. falcorostrum* in some form of the old faithful recipe of treated pine bark and pebble aggregate. And this seems to work very well. But sooner or later the bark starts to go off, the mixture begins to hold too much moisture and salts, the roots stop growing and the new growths will become a little more stunted every year. And all the while, if you are a lousy repotter – like me – the top layer of bark and pebble will look reasonable enough. So you convince yourself that you'll definitely repot the plant "soon". And if you are like me, that was probably four or five years ago. I would have to describe myself as a classic example of a hopelessly lazy grower who keeps an arsenal of miserably excuses on hand to explain why he hasn't repotted again this year ... I'm terrible!

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D. falcorostrum will flower well in conditions of shade that other species, say *D. speciosum*, would not bloom very well in at all. The canopy of their Antarctic Beech host tree is quite dense and the orchid has evolved to accept the shadier conditions. It will of course do quite well in bright, sunny positions so long as direct sun in the middle of summer is avoided. When your plants do open their blooms, you'd do well to pray for cool weather. Down at low altitudes, away from their lofty natural envi-

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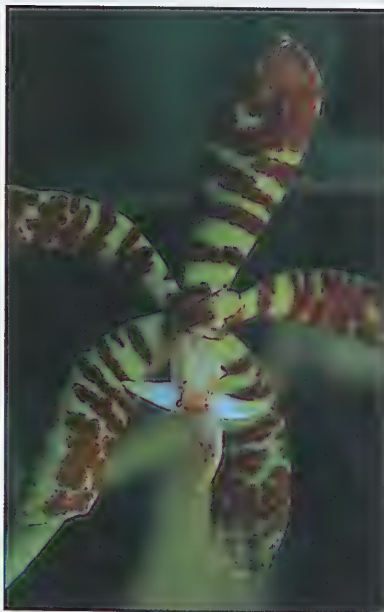
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Staurochilus fasciatus (Rchb.f.) Ridl. 1872.

Syn: *Stauroopsis fasciata* Benth. ex Jackson, *Trichoglottis fasciatus* Rchb.f. *Vandopsis leytensis* Ames.

This rather spectacular species, is from the Tribe *Vandae*, Subtribe *Sarcanthinae*. The genus *Saurochilus* Ridl. ex Pfitz, consists of approximately 12-14 monopodial, medium to large size, epiphytic species, distributed from the Eastern Himalayas to Borneo, to the Philippines, and a number of other countries from South East Asia.

The stem length of *S. fasciatus* grows to approximately 50-60cm or more, with thick to thin, oblong-lanceolate, leathery, pale green leaves, growing to 7.5-16cm long x 1.5-3cm wide, the tip is bilobed. The inflorescence, usually produced from near the top of the plant, reaches up to 15-20cm long. Between three and eight flowers are well held, facing the onlooker, from



the ascending to erect inflorescence. The flowers are fragrant, and are either yellow or green, barred, and not so often spotted, red brown or cinnamon brown, the lip is white sometimes with yellow or green side lobes, and brown or red brown spots at the base, the epichile is thin with the upper surface being somewhat hairy. The glorious flowers are produced once a year, and reach between 3-5cm across.

Species from this genus are best grown

under intermediate to warm temperature, glass house conditions, with moderate shade and good air movement. Some taxa, other than *S. fasciatus*, may need stronger light to induce flowering. In sub-tropical to tropical areas, this species can be used in the landscaped garden, mounted onto rough barked ornamental trees or broad crowned palm trees.

S. fasciatus occurs in lowland and lower montane forest from between 60-1000 metres in elevation, in Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Malaya, Philippines, Indonesia and Borneo.

Plant owned and photographed by the author.

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Orchid Society of N.S.W. Spring Show

The Spring Show was held again this year at Mt Druitt Shoppingtown in late September.

Displays were set up by the Affiliated Societies and individuals or groups. A riot of colour and form greeted shoppers for one full week at Mt. Druitt.

A raffle and wishing well were used to raise money for the Australian Kidney Foundation, this was well supported by the general public.

The main results of the show were as follows:

Grand Champion of Show: C. Lynn Spencer 'Cha'; D. Massey.

Reserve Champion: Cym. Lake Macquarie 'Winsome'; J. Mata.

Champion Paphiopedilum Hybrid: Paph. Highland Lake; P. Hestelow.

Champion Paphiopedilum Species: Paph. *sukhakulii*; A. & B. Baker.



Grand Champion: C. Lynn Spencer 'Cha' - D. Massey. Photo: Barry Long

Champion Standard Cymbidium: Cym. Lake Macquarie 'Winsome'; J. Mata.

Champion Intermediate/Mini Cymbidium: Cym. Rumours x Showgirl 'Glamour Jane'; P. Hestelow.

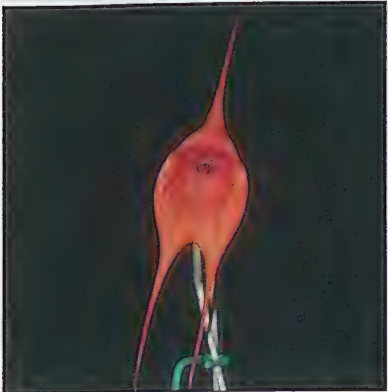
Champion Laeliinae Sub-Tribe Hybrid: C. Lynn Spencer 'Cha'; D. Massey.

Champion Vandaceous Hybrid: Opst. Suree 'Orchid Glade'; J. & L. Ellul.

Champion Phalaenopsis: Phal. Via Camino Real x *amabilis*; G. Clark.

Champion Oncidiinae Hybrid: Oda. Omeo; D. & V. Taylor.

Champion Exotic Dendrobium Hybrid:



Champion Orchid Hybrid: Masd. Prince Charming - D. Butler. Photo: Barry Long

Den. Pink Doll 'Elegance'; E. & A. Marks.

Champion Orchid Hybrid (not specified):

Masd. Prince Charming; D. Butler.

Champion Australia Native Orchid: *Den. Kingrose*; D. Butler.

Champion Australian Native Species: *Den. speciosum* var *grandiflorum*; B. Fletcher.

Champion Seedling: Cym. Via Del Playa x Terama; T. Maclure.

Champion Other Species: *Baptistonia echinata*; B. & J. Page.

Champion Orchid Exhibited by Novice or Junior: Cym. Lady Moxom x Wallara; J. Carter.

AOC Certificate - Pre-Eminent Entry: McCue & Browne.

Class 1 - Displays by an Affiliated Society
1st Parramatta and District Orchid Society.
2nd Hawkesbury District Orchid Society.

Class 2 - Displays by an Affiliated Society
1st Blue Mountains & District Orchid Society.

2nd Friends of Eastwood.

Class 4 - Displays of Orchids (up to three Exhibitors)

1st McCue & Browne.
2nd Friends of North Shore.

Class 7 - Table Top
1st W. Fish.

Mid Murray Hold First Show

"Don't worry", they said. "It will all fall into place", they said. So we all worried, and it did all fall into place. Mid Murray Orchid Club based in Kerang in Northern Victoria was hosting its inaugural Orchid Show over the weekend of 26-27th September, with judging taking place on 25th. Almost 300 plants of various genera were benched by club members, and members of Bendigo Orchid Club. We were especially pleased by the attendance of visitors from Mildura and Stawell Clubs, and Pam Young, OSCOV Secretary. Their attendance made us all feel that we are accepted in the family of Orchid Clubs.

Just on 300 persons passed through the doors to marvel at the colourful display, and to select plants from the sales area. The ladies kept the worms at bay with a great selection of light refreshments and drinks, and the potting demonstrations drew a great deal of interest.

The Show was the result of planning by the club, which has a membership of 34, and was sponsored by Gannawarra Shire, Van Schaik's BioGro, Atlantis Orchids, and local businesses. The success of the show proves what can be done if everyone pitches in and does their bit.

Show results are as follows:

Champion Orchid In Show: *Den. tetragonum*; June Danger (Bendigo).

Reserve Champion Orchid In Show: Cym. Bedivere 'Highbury'; K & B Robertson (M.M.)

Champion Orchid (Open): *Den. speciosum grandiflorum*; M. Free (M.M.)

Champion Orchid (Intermediate): *Den. tetragonum*; June Danger (Bendigo).

Champion Orchid (Novice): Cym. Yankalia 'Leprechaun'; B. & O. Clavant (M.M.)

Champion Cymbidium: Cym. Bedivere 'Highbury'; K. & B. Robertson.



Reserve Champion: Cym. Bedivere 'Highbury' - K. and B. Robertson

Champion Standard Cymbidium: Cym. Leopard Lady 'Mary Smith'; J. Bowen (M.M.)

Champion Intermediate Cymbidium: Cym. Mini Flame 'Kerang'; R. & E. Pascoe (M.M.)

Champion Miniature Cymbidium: Cym. 'Highbury'; K. & B. Robertson (M.M.)

Champion Cattleya Alliance: Pot FreeSpirit 'Carmella'; M. & B. Heywood (Midlands).

Champion Australian Native: *Den. tetragonum*; June Danger (Bendigo).

Champion Any Other Genera: Paph. Lathamianum 'Rex Gigas'; G. & L. Shrubsole (M.M.)

Champion Species: *Den. tetragonum*; June Danger (Bendigo).

Champion Specimen: Cym. Bedivere 'Highbury' K. & B. Robertson (M.M.)

Cymbidium Seedling 1st Flowering: Cym. Priata x Dr Baker; M. Free (M.M.)

Other Seedling 1st Flowering: Wils. Surprise x Odm. Waycon; M. Free (M.M.)

Best Display: Bendigo Orchid Club.

Now that the worrying is over, and we know how to present a show, we look forward to presenting another, bigger and better, in 1999.

Ken Robertson

RSD 526

Kerang 3579

Secretary

Stawell Orchid Society

Stawell Orchid Society Inc. annual spring show again proved to be an outstanding success. The judges were impressed by the size of the show and the many and varied displays of the different genera of orchids. This year our new venue, the Stawell Entertainment Centre provided an attractive setting for the orchids, and added to the overall ambience of the show.

Visitors from interstate and overseas - U.S.A. - commented on the displays and the overall standard of the show.

The success of the show was due to the hard work of club members who contributed their time over the weekend and in the setting up of the show.

Floral art again proved to be popular, and the winners were 1st Cheryl Taylor, 2nd P. & L. Williams, 3rd J. & B. Welsh.

The grand champion of the show was *Zygopetalum* Blue Eyes x Midnight Purple, this plant is owned by Ron and Pauline Coppin of Stawell.

The reserve champion of the show was *Paphiopedilum* Clavaleigh 'Penn Valley' which is owned by Joyce Beech.

A club cultural certificate was awarded to Graeme and Margaret Jones for their *Sarcochilus hartmannii*. Congratulations go to all the winners and to all who participated in our show, which contributed to the overall success.

Grand Champion Orchid: *Zygo*. Blue Eyes x Midnight Purple; R. & P. Coppin.

Reserve Champion Orchid: *Paph*. Clavaleigh 'Penn Valley'; J. Beech.

Champion Cymbidium of the Show: *Cym*. (Pink Champagne x Vogel Sang) 'Leonie'; G. & M. Jones.

Champion Australian Native: *Den. tetragonium*; G. & M. Jones.

Champion Species: *Baptistonia echinata*; L. Mercer.

Champion Paphiopedilum: *Paph*. Clavaleigh 'Penn Valley'; J. Beech.

Champion Any Other Genera: *Zygo*. Blue Eyes x Midnight Purple; R. & P. Coppin.

Champion Orchid Seedling: *Den*. Yondi x Bardo Rose; R. & P. Coppin.

Best Standard Cymbidium: *Cym*. Valley Zenith 'Green Orb'; L. & M. Crawford.

Best Intermediate Cymbidium: *Cym*. Lerwick 'Leanne Crickmar'; A. Gardiner.



Grand Champion: *Zygo*. Blue Eyes x Midnight Purple – R. and P. Coppin

Best Miniature Cymbidium: *Cym*. (Pink Champagne x Vogel Sang) 'Leonie'; G. & M. Jones.

Best Orchid By An Open Grower: *Zygo*. Blue Eyes x Midnight Purple; R. & P. Coppin.

Best Orchid By An Intermediate Grower: *Oda*. Pescatorie x *Oda*. City of Bradford; A. & J. Tangey.

Best Orchid By A Novice Grower: *Cym*. Narela 'Jennifer Gail'; R. & P. Turmine.

Best Orchid By A Junior Grower: *Cym*. Bulbarrow 'Friar Tuck'; J. Woolley.

Pre-Eminent Exhibit: *Sarc. hartmannii*; G. & M. Jones.

Most Creative Display: R. & C. Faravoni.

Best Display – Open: P. & L. Williams.

Best Display – Intermediate: G. & M. Jones.

Best Display – Advanced Novice: R. & C. Faravoni.

Best Display – Novice: R. & P. Turmine.

Best Table Top – Open: B. & D. Russell.

Best Table Top – Novice: R. & P. Coppin. ■

Sutherland Shire Orchid Society

The Sutherland Shire Orchid Society held its 1998 Spring Show at Catt's Nursery Sylvania in ideal spring weather. Upon entering



Grand Champion: *Den*. Pink Doll 'Elegance' – Mr and Mrs E. Marks

the show area you immediately noticed the perfume from the Australian Natives and other genera. This is always an excellent showing of native orchids and this year's show was no exception.

Major awards were won by some attractive flowerings. Grand Champion of Show and Champion Miscellaneous was *Den*. Pink Doll 'Elegance' shown by Mr and Mrs E. Marks. This flower had everything: shape, colour and flowers the length of the cane. Reserve Champion of show and champion cymbidium was *Cym*. Akebono 'Dural' show by T. Lalor. A lovely round flower with very attractive blush pink flowers in profusion. Other champion awards went to: Champion Cattleya was C. Earl 'Imperialis' a beautiful large white shown by S. T. Ho. Champion species was an attractive flowering of *Paph. venustum* shown by K. Wilson. Champion native species was a lovely yellow *Den. speciosum* shown by N. Roper. Col Brandon won champion Australian Native hybrid with a bright yellow seedling of *Den*. Kayla ... this hybrid of *Den*. Lynette Banks and *Den*. Tweed is producing some wonderful offspring. Also it was pleasing to see a seedling defeat what was an excellent line up of native orchids. *Den*. Yukidaruma 'The King' featured strongly taking out Champion Intermediate exhibit for H. Mar and Champion Novice/Junior for D. Stephenson. Both were lovely multi-cane flowerings.

Wandering around the show it was obvious that some excellent plants were on display. Catching my eye were *Cym*. Jubilation 'Geronimo', *Cym*. South Coast 'Cherry Blossom', *Den*. Lynette Banks 'Sky High', *Den*. Kayla, *Ptst*. Jack Warcup and many others.

In all it was a most successful show for all concerned and we look forward now to next year's shows. ■

Gary Hart

1998 Victorian Winter Orchid Championship

The Gippsland Orchid Club, sponsored by the La Trobe Shire, put on a Winter Show inviting all OSCOV Clubs in Victoria to participate in this event on the 29th and 30th August.

The set up day was the Friday 29th August, which saw orchid growers and enthusiasts converging on Morewell for the weekend. On arriving at the Kermot Hall on Friday afternoon, we found the hall a beehive of activity with orchid growers setting up their displays or finding out which of the stands to put their plants onto. Many growers brought plants for the sales areas.

Another attraction of the weekend was a number of craft stalls set up by local people such as Bears and Things, The La Trobe Valley Woodturning Club, Moe and District Lapidary Club, Pottery by Rob and Gwen Cole and home made Bears by Gwen Cole. These all added another dimension to the hall combining well with the displays of orchids. The local Red Cross ladies provided the catering for the weekend and did a wonderful job.

The invited specialist orchid growers for this show were Clive Hall from Mt Beenak Orchids, Andrew Paget – Paget's Orchids, Wayne Turville from Hastings, Andrew Francis from Castle Creek Orchids near Shepperton and Terry Poulton with his Cymbidiums from Scorsby. Their sales areas consisted of plants for the true orchid connoisseur wanting to add that extra orchid to their collection to well-established plants suitable for the general public.

There was a large array of individual stands set up by a number of growers. These included a stand set up by Andrew Francis from Castle Creek Orchids. He always puts up a stand that everybody goes Oh Ah about and he is always asked have you got any of that plant? Clive Hall's from Mt. Beenak Orchids also has the same effect on orchid growers. Terry Poulton with help from Ken Purcell also added to the effect by putting up a stand of quality Cymbidiums. John Kenter and Otto Wende, Faye and Neil Allison and Barbara Hamilton were Gippsland Club members who put up their own individual stands. The Cymbidium Club of Victoria and Mornington Peninsula Orchid Club set up club stands. It would have been nice to see more clubs supporting this event, hopefully they will be there next time this event is held. There were general ideas for exhibitors to display their plants, who did not want to put up an individual stand.



Grand Champion: *Blc*. Mount Sylvan – Castle Creek Orchids

The judging panel started to filter in and it is time for tea before the mammoth task ahead of them, the judging of an excellent and high quality show. Dieter Weise who was the head judge for the night divided the judges into their assigned groups. They all come together with their best in sections to choose the champions:

Grand Champion of the Show: *Blc.* Mount Sylvan; Castle Creek Orchids.

Champion Cymbidium: *Cym.* Jubilation 'Geronimo'; John Kenter.

Champion Native: *Den.* Gillieston Reward; B. Khann.

Champion Any Other Genera: *Blc.* Mount Sylvan; Castle Creek Orchids.

Champion - Seedling: *Paph.* Jim MacKinney x Copperwise; Castle Creek Orchids.

Champion Orchid Intermediate Section: *Den.* Rutherford Blushing Bride x *kingianum* 'Kate'; N. Aitkin.

Champion Orchid Novice Section: *Masdevallia* Cusco Gold 'Beenak'; J. & L. Marshall.

Pre-Eminent Orchid of the Show: *Den. speciosum*; E. & L. Harrison.

Best Individual Stand: The stand set up by Castle Creek Orchids.

The champions now decided, it was time to look at any plants to be considered for awards. A plant of *Blc.* Mount Sylvan, a massive pot of lilac, mauve flowers with 21 racemes and 54 flowers gained a FCC. Castle Creek Orchids exhibited the plant and out congratulations go to Andrew Francis and John Martin. This was the first FCC awarded in Victoria since *Cym.* Jubilation 'Geronimo' back in 1984.

The weekend was an outstanding success financially with around 1000 people attending the show and congratulations goes to the Gippsland Orchid Club for staging this major event.

Carolyn Allen

Murray Bridge & Districts Orchid Club Inc.

The 13th Annual Spring Orchid Show was held in the Murray Bridge Town Hall from 11th to 13th September.

Orchid Judges were Colin Jennings, Alan Sullivan, Bert Bower and John Gay.

In their Judge's Report, Colin and Alan said: "A good presentation of orchids in early all classes in both First and Second Divisions. The quality of orchids in cymbidium sections was high, with the best standing out. Best Cymbidium in the Show, *Cymbidium* Kellys Winter 'Melissa', grown by Ken and Ann Carter, was very well presented.

The Grand Champion of the Show, *Wilsonara* Kendrick Williams 'Feather-hill', grown by Bob and Audrey Harris, stood out both for its colour and floriferousness - a worthy Champion. This plant also won Champion of the First Division.

Champion of Second Division, *Paphiopedilum*, John Henry 'Prudence' exhibited by Frank and Jeanne Neumann, had three flowers, all well-displayed. This same plant had previously won Champion Second Division at the Club's Winter Show, two months previously.

Spring is the time for Native Orchids to be in flower. The variety, both in colour and type in the Show this year, was very good, with some very well grown specimen plants on display.

Each of the entries in the Hanging Basket section for cymbidiums was of a very high quality, and showed what can be done with the popular orchid when grown this way. This style of growing best suits those cymbidiums with a pendulous flowering habit.

All exhibitors can feel proud of their efforts in staging such a colourful and representative display of orchids.

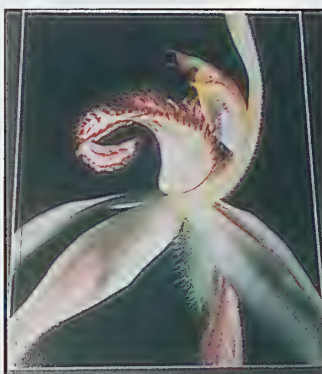
Congratulations to the organising committee for once again presenting an Orchid Show to be public in this area."

Horsham and District Orchid Society

The Horsham and District Orchid Show was comprised of some excellent displays particularly those exhibiting for the first time.

Cym. Valley Zenith 'Green Orb' was Champion again this year carrying 11 flowers of good size and quality.

Reserve Champion *Wilsonara* Chicola Jane was a worthy recipient and a close contender for Champion. With eight branching stems on a 1.5 metre tall spike, it was a real eye catcher.



Major Photography Winner: M. Mathews, *Caladenia fulva*.

The most pre-eminent winner was *Cymbidium* Miss Muffet carrying 12 spikes of flowers grown by Brad and Joy Scott.

The Foyer of the Horsham Town Hall brightened with an excellent photographic display. A wide variety of genera having been photographed, enlarged and mounted for the competition.

Mini displays on bench tops were an addition to the show for the first time. The floral art section was of great interest to the public and a good number of entries were benched.

Members should be commended on the quality and presentation of the plants entered.

Mention should be made of the time and effort taken to photograph the Champions enabling the Champion Cards to be presented with the photograph attached.

Congratulations Horsham members for an excellent show and tanks for the hospitality extended to us over the weekend.

Judges Dean Johnston
John Gay

Major Show Results

1998 H&DOS Show Champions and Major Winners

Grand Champion Orchid: *Cym.* Valley Zenith 'Green Orb'; Leo Crawford.

Reserve Champion Orchid: *Wilsonara* Nicola Jane; Ron and Pauline Coppin.

1998 H&DOS Show Displays and Floral Art Mini Display: Peter and Louis Williams.

Best Large Display: Open; John and Barbara Welsh.

Best Table Top Display: Novice; Theo Buwalda.

Best Large Display: Novice; Brad and Joy Scott.

1998 H&DOS Major Photography Winner
Open: Aust Terrestrial - Wimmera, 1st M. Matthews; *Caladenia fulva*.

"Where Friends Meet" Southern Suburbs Orchid Society Inc., Melbourne

Our 1998 Spring Show held great surprises for both the public and our members. Presented on the Club Stand situated in the centre of the hall was a large variety of genera from many countries - *Den. fimbriatum* and *Paph. villosum* from Thailand, *Laelia anceps* from Mexico, Brazilian Species *C. porphyoglossa* (a brilliant white) to name but a few. However special acknowledgement must go to K. Rama for his *Angraecum sesquipedale* from Madagascar. This plant was a talking point during the whole show with club members and visitors alike being fascinated with the propagation by *Xanthophan morgani* commonly known as the Darwin Hawk Moth.

It is impossible to mention all stands in detail but some stood out for their excellence of presentation and plants. Max Akam's stand had benched 24 varieties of *Pleione formosana* - plants included *tongariro* 'Freckles', *tongariro* 'Gwendale', *tongariro* 'Theola', *formosana* 'Clare', *formosana* 'Serenity' and amongst the Hybrids, Shepherds Warning 'Yellow Sky' to name a few. Crowning his display was Hybrid Shepherds Warning 'Stormy' winning Best Seedling Any Genera.

Vic and Elaine Pearce's stand was a lovely mix of cymbids, and natives. *Den. Jesmond Glitter* was just one of many natives which took centre stage in the individual stands. Robert Harrison presented a small corner stand - his *Den. Kathking* although small shows great promise - beautiful deep colour. The Frankston Gang never let us down and once again it is difficult to isolate individual plants, however 'thanks' Mr. Larking the colours of your Species: *Masdevallia ignea* were stunning as too was Species *Medioclan decoratum*.

For quality plants, quality presentation David and Carol Allen's stand was a worthy winner of the Gold Award. *Cym.* Wallamara 'Jupiter' was true to its reputation for being an excellent plant. *Paph. malipoense* originating from China, was one of a lovely basket display in this stand. A large range of masdevillas, odontodia and cymbids, were benched by C. Trainor and G. Rowlands. *Lycaste* (Fiona x Auburn) 'Nutmeg' and *Laeliocattleya* Mini Purple 'Tamari' were notable on this stand, the latter winning 1st, 2nd

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SPRING SHOWS

and 3rd. Marion Podolski (who claimed to be 27 years old plus) was lonely without Gwen and he forgot to bring his *Phal.* Rosemary Schaffer with 15 blooms to the show. However he did delight everyone with his beautiful presentation of *P. Poldoski's Pride 'Victoria'* (snow white) and *Phal. Lippestaltdt*. In stark contrast of genera and colour in this stand was *C. Alliance Hazel Boyd 'Royal Scarlet'*.

There were fewer mini stands this year but these displays were of high quality and certainly expressed the imagination of some of our members. Quote of the Show would have to be "I've never seen one as big as that before"! It took four men to carry this giant into the hall - Presented by novice growers Dr. and Mrs. F. Dawood - *Paph. insigne* measuring 6 ft in diameter and the writer gave up counting after 50 spikes.

As a novice in Southern Suburbs the writer would like to pay homage to the "Queen of Sarah Jeans" Dawn LaBrooy who with her magnificent *Min. Cym. Ice Cascade* won all. Benched around this beautiful plant were *Cym. Sarah Jean 'Vapour'*, *Sarah Jean 'Peach'* and *Sarah Jean 'Iceicle'*.

Thanks to our Judges - not only for our Spring Time Show but for their attendances to Southern Suburbs throughout the year. Show results are listed below. Congratulations to all the winners.

To all who contributed to the 1998 Spring Show a special thanks.

Author: H. Rankin

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

I was disappointed to read Gerry Walsh's article on *Bulbophyllum weinthalii* in which he openly admits taking plants from the Calliope Ranges back to Sydney. The area he obtained the plants would have been either state forest or national park. I would like to point out that removal of orchids from the wild without a permit is illegal in Queensland under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. This Act makes it an offence to remove protected plants from any tenure, but it is even more serious if the area is a national park. If it is state forest, the *Forestry Act 1959* also prohibits removal of orchids without a permit.

Mr Walsh's arguments that the plants were doomed if left, is no defence under either Act and will serve to encourage others to flout the law. It is worth pointing out that these areas are patrolled and there is a significant risk of being caught.

Dr P.S. Lavarack
Department of
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Special Meeting

A special meeting of the Orchid Society of New South Wales was held at the Senior Citizens' Centre, Lyons Road, Five Dock on October 1st, 1998.

The meeting was called to hear a lecture by Dr Phillip Cribb, the world renowned taxonomist and botanist from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Dr Cribb, with the aid of excellent slides, gave a lecture on the slipper orchids of China. Each of the species shown were in their natural habitat among the grasses, on rock faces or on trees. The photographs showed the devastation of the habitat of orchids growing in China. An interesting slide was one of a large tract of forest in which Dr Cribb could not name the orchids present because the land had been set with anti-personnel mines during the Sino-Vietnam War.

Information which is invaluable to orchid growers was given on aspect, altitude and soil erosion.

Dr Cribb presented a copy of the second edition of *The Genus Paphiopedilum* which was raffled at the meeting and won by Ros Capel from the North Shore Orchid Society.

An excellent and informative night was had by all who were fortunate enough to attend Dr Cribb's lecture.

Cattleyas

You can now start your annual plant dividing exercise. While the weather is warm the plants will send down their new roots very quickly. Make sure you keep your plants in at least three or four bulb divisions. Pot in bark or sphagnum moss. Many growers are now using sphagnum as a growing medium for the cattleyas. After potting don't forget to stake the bulbs up so as they do not move while watering or by the wind.

Spray with CROPMAX® or AUXI-NONE® after dividing to encourage new growth and roots. Use an organic fertilizer to get the bacteria on the move in the mix. GARDEN PARTY® or a FISH EMULSION works very well.

Spray for scale or mealy bugs if present. Watch for bulb rots. FOLI-R-FOS® seems to control most bulb rots – but not all.

If possible hang plants to get plenty of air movement. Water every three or four days or when necessary. Watch for sun burn. The colour of the leaves should be a yellow green colour. They may need a little extra shade during the summer period. If the weather becomes unseasonably hot, spray plants with ENVY®.

Cymbidiums

Your cymbidiums should now have been divided and repotted. All old racemes removed and burnt. Under benches and pathways cleaned up of old trash. A spraying of copper sulphate will help clean up all fungi spores that could be lurking under benches. Spray with DIURON or SIMAZINE under benches for long term control of weeds.

After the longest day most growers change their fertigation over to a high nitrogen fertilizer. It is a good idea to fertigate late in the afternoon during the summer period. PETERS HI NITRO or HSO 22 are two good fertilizers to use. Some growers like to top dress during January. PLANTACOTE® has been working very successfully over the last twelve months. This is an excellent product to use as a side dress.

Watering should be carried out at dusk. The plants seem to appreciate a cooling down after a hot day. Water when needed, depending on climatic conditions. Don't forget to squirt the hose under the leaves occasionally to make it uncomfortable to those little two spotted mites!

Black spot fungus usually starts to show over the summer period. Spray every 14 to 21 days with MANCOZEB® or ZINEB. Mix some SPRAYTECH OIL® with it to make the fungicide stick to the foliage. If bulb or root rots are a problem in your

green house give your plants a drench with FONGARID® or FOLI-R-FOS®.

If two spotted mites are a problem apply your favourite miticide to control your mites. In a small collection you could use NATRASOAP® plus SPRAYTECH OIL®, KELTHANE®, MAVRIK®, ROGOR® or FOLIMAT®.

If any of your plants are carrying seed pods, watch for dendrobium beetle. These can be controlled by spraying with CARBARYL.

Masdevallia and Dracula

For most genera you must have your shade in place by now. Our summer, all over Australia, is the most stressful time of the year for the Pleurothallid family in general. Be warned they burn quickly! If it remains dry, this Summer will be hot and very hard on your plants!

Unfortunately many Dracula flower at this time and this potentially exciting time for these orchids can change rapidly to disappointment as blooms either abort, fail to open properly, or last only a day or so before shrivelling.

At this time of year the answer to the problem is not easy to achieve as both a decrease in temperature combined with an increase in humidity is called for. Theories, like pests and diseases abound. I have heard that the best results over the Summer will be achieved if the plants are kept a little on the dry side. I do not however recommend this unless air movement and humidity is maintained at an effective level. Dryness means desiccation and stunted growth.

Those growers with foresight who have installed evaporative cooling systems, will see the success of their labours manifested in the fantastic shapes and colours that only Dracula can provide.

Masdevallia and particularly those within the section Coccineae, will also appreciate the softer conditions. Remember: desiccating and blackening leaf tips indicate the environment is far too arid.

Other problems are also noticed at this time. Firstly, any new growth that fill with water will have a tendency to rot off. Make sure therefore that after watering, these tender new shoots have the water removed from their centre; blowing through a drinking straw is an effective way of achieving this. These new growths when mature, will support the next crop of flowers so the loss of new growth/leaves means a reduction of flower production next season. A plant is also weakened by new growth loss.

Many will also repot at this time but do not divide. When repotting make doubly

sure the ramicaul, that sheath at the bottom of the leaf, is well clear of the medium. This part of the plant is susceptible to rotting and leaf drop if buried. A whole plant can be lost in a night!

Often, Masdevallia and Dracula flower tails or sepaline tips may be found to have shrivelled during extremely warm spells. The message here is the air is too dry and the plants vascular system is unable to keep up the supply of moisture to the flow-ers extremities. Overcome the problem by increasing humidity as well as reducing temperature. Move the plants to an outside fernery situation or re-stage the plants closer to, or even on the moist enclosure floor. Maintain effective air circulation but NOT warm dry air.

Other genera within the Pleuro-thallidinae, such as Restrepia and Dryadellas, revel in the warmth but the atmosphere should be moist and buoyant.

In general do not make divisions at this time, 6 to 8 taken in the Autumn, establish quickly, Summer divisions usually perish. Evaporative air coolers, as used in the



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Southern states, make supplementary misting at this time, unnecessary, however may I remind you that refrigerated systems dry the air to such an extent that extra humidity must be provided. To do it properly you need a relative humidity meter.

Aim for a minimum of 60% with maximum temperatures of just under 30°C if at all possible.

Some growth continues at this time so feeding, still at the weakest rate of around one third to one quarter recommended strength, can be regularly applied. Flushing or watering with pure water every other application can assist in preventing salt build up, that is if your water is low in salt content.

Watering/fertilising should be finished as early in the morning as possible so that all surface liquid had dried by the hottest part of the day.

Pests like red spider mite which can rapidly establish in hot dry conditions, are unable to establish if the humidity is kept high and temperatures moderate. If you see the pest there are good products available such as OMITE®, but take care as this is quite toxic and should you have introduced the more desirable control of predatory mites, they will also be eradicated.

Fungal/bacterial rots at this time are only a problem during warm wet conditions with poor air circulation and a stagnant atmosphere.

Watch out for aphids on new growths and developing flower buds. As the aphids are sap suckers you may achieve eradication control with one of the proven systemic insecticides. Many growers just hose the pesky little critters off, but, with a large collection and of fear of damaging emerging blooms, the insecticide may be the only way. Do not use liquid/petroleum based preparations as bloom damage will result. Only wettable powder based products can be recommended. Orthene® is still preferred product. Try anything new on a few plants first.

The care and attention to detail you give your plants at this time, will have a great bearing on how they perform next season.

Natives

The early taste of summer we've had this year suggests it might be one to keep growers on their toes with anything from hot, dry conditions to freezing can be expected each week. Such changing conditions can cause problems.

If you live in the cooler regions and have plants of tropical origin which are normally in a hot or protected house outdoors for summer, keep a close watch on weather

conditions (But note that the reports have been somewhat unreliable). Leave the plants in trays if you can so a quick return to protection is easier if those freezing winds of the end of October return.

Cold wind is the biggest problem. The chill factor can be severe after a few hot summer days and some plants may not tolerate the change even if they can cope with the temperatures in winter. To keep more sensitive plants out of the wind, protection can be provided in the form of plastic sheeting on walls facing the south. As in winter keeping plants a little dry might help minimise the cooling effect but rain is usually associated with cold changes.

The other problem is the exact opposite – hot, dry winds from the interior of the continent – northwesterners in the southeast states. These are the conditions which see outbreaks of bushfires as they pull the moisture out of everything. It is important that plants get plenty of moisture and humidity levels are maintained which are suitable for the plants you grow. Mounted plants are most at risk of drying out but a constant stream of water over them is not the answer either. A pond or tubs of water in combination with wind protection keeping the worst of the wind out is best. These conditions often end in the "Southerly Buster" which often starts with wild storms and hail which can cause major damage. Tidy up as soon as possible, being sure to remove any damaged parts and top up the mix of any plants that have been knocked over.

As if this is not enough to confuse anyone there is another type of summer weather which causes problems. These are

the still hot days with high humidity when fungal problems appear. Now good air circulation is essential! Try to keep your growing area and plants as clean as possible. Remove dead leaves and weeds and keep plants off the ground. Have some space between plants (if possible!). Most importantly, deal with any problems as soon as they appear so damage is kept to a minimum and the risk of its spreading is reduced.

Plants can be just as confused as we are by changeable conditions and this may be reflected in growth patterns. A mixture of hot and cold weather may even result in several bursts of new growth. This is not a problem in itself as the plants will be bigger but the growths could be smaller and weaker than normal and late ones may still be immature at the beginning of winter. Feed regularly when conditions are good and make sure any plants with a lot of growths are getting plenty of light and hope for the best.

Think before watering this year. Be wary in cold conditions but remember that wind dries things out even if it is quite chilly. Fungal infections spread in hot, wet conditions. Don't forget any covered houses as they can dry out very quickly in cold, dry conditions. It is summer after all. Continue repotting as needed but take care with new growth and roots. Don't overpot.

No matter what, it is summer and temperatures must be higher than a few months ago so enjoy the good days and the plants in bloom. These include *Sarcochilus ceciliae* and relatives, *Cymbidium madidum*, *C. canaliculatum*, *C. Suave*, *Dendrobium monophyllum*,

VALE – Ivy Nott

On the 10th of September 1998 Ivy Nott passed away in Townsville. To her many friends and orchid growers in North Queensland this was the end of an era.

Notty, as she was affectionately known, was born Ivy Maud Brewster on the 23rd of December 1899 at her parents residence in Flinders St West, Townsville.

As a child her parents encouraged her interest in horticulture, an interest that was to stay with her throughout her life.

In 1922 she married Ed Nott who had an interest in caged birds. They bought a house at 32 Stagepole St Townsville, where Ed and Ivy were able to pursue their interests.

During the war years she was a V.A.D. She found that there were many personnel among the armed forces that had similar interests who were welcomed to the Nott home.

In 1947 she was instrumental in the formation of the Townsville Orchid Society and became a foundation member.

At the time of her passing she was a life member and patron of the Townsville Orchid Society.



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CULTURAL NOTES

Calanthe triplicata, *Phaius australis*, *P. bernaysii*, *P. tankervilleae*, some *Bulbophyllums* and a few terrestrials which haven't become dormant yet.

Paphiopedilums

Any outstanding repotting should be attended to early during this period as paphs. really do not like very hot weather and there is no sense in adding the stress of repotting to the stress caused by heat.

The early part of this period is the time to attend to shading. Look for areas for clear glass and spots where the sun shines through open vents. The best conditions are really obtained when extra shade is added during summer and largely removed during winter. If you follow this practice the shade should be in place by now. If, however, you just add a bit extra shade during summer this is the time to do it. Overlong leaves which tend to hang over the side of the pot are a sign of too much summer shade; short, upright, yellowish leaves indicate too little.

Regular watering and fertilising is the routine for this period of the year. Don't overdo it, even when the weather is hot. If the plants don't need water, and you feel you must do something, simply give them a misting with a fog nozzle. It is a good idea to get to know the weight of a pot when wet and when dry; this way you won't get the plant too wet. The experienced grower can tell by the look of the plants when he needs to water — the leaves droop ever so slightly. Another good trick is to run your hand over the top of the leaves; when they are turgid they rustle — when they need water they don't.

During very hot weather it is good practice to water during the evening. This helps drop the night temperature; it allows the plant to take up and retain water so that it is better prepared for the heat of the next day.

If you strike a plant which is droopy and dehydrated, even though the mixture is obviously moist, the odds are that it has no roots. Maybe it has been kept too wet. In any case it should be repotted into fresh mixture, no matter what the season. Repotting is usually sufficient but if you feel there is a major problem, a swim in Fongarid for twenty minutes or so (the plant, that is) will do no harm.

Keep an eye out for mealy bug and treat it early if you find it, as it can spread like wildfire. The only other problem you may strike is a fungal infection which appears in hot, humid weather and seems to affect only green-flowered paphs. This appears as small brown spots which quickly turn to holes through the leaves. The effect is almost as though somebody had fired a

shotgun — from some distance — at the plant. This does little harm but it is unsightly. It is easily cleared up with Ciba Geigy Rose spray.

Phalaenopsis

There is basically little change in culture from November except that now is the time to remove old flower spikes and repot. When repotting larger plants, just remove the old mix, cut off any rotten roots and pot the plants down in the same size pot or one slightly larger if necessary.

Watering:— Water daily in the morning and damp down the floor in the afternoon if necessary. Try not to get too much water in the crown of the plants.

Light:— 90% shade is required during summer.

Fertiliser:— Fertilise weekly alternating between

- High nitrogen (Campbells B, Aqua feed or Aquasol).
- Wuxall Foliar.
- Organic (Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol).
- Phostrogen.

Pest Control:— Fungicide every six weeks with Ridomil MZ WP, Daconil, Wettable Sulphur or Mancozeb with Kocide.

Use Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum to control scale and insects.

Keep a watch for mites and spray with a miticide as necessary.

If you use Wettable Sulphur as a fungicide it is also a good miticide.

Vandaceous

Potting:— Potting on of small plants can be done at any time. Top any large plants which have become leggy, leaving at least three roots on the top. If possible some leaves should be left on the old stem to encourage kiki growth.

Watering:— Water daily. Keep root system moist with additional misting if necessary.

Light:— Strap leaf vandas and ascocendas need 50 to 70% shade. Other vandas 30%.

Fertiliser:— Fertilise weekly alternating over a four weekly period.

Wk.1. — Inorganic high nitrogen (Campbells B, Aqua feed or Aquasol).

Wk.2. — Wuxall Foliar.

Wk.3. — As for Wk.1.

Wk.4. — Organic (Fish Emulsion or Nitrosol).

Pest Control:— Fungicide every six weeks with Daconil, Mancozeb, Ridomil MZ WP, or Wettable Sulphur.

Use Diazanone, Malathion or Pyrethrum to control scale and insects.

New Orchid Hybrids

MARCH/APRIL 1998 REGISTRATIONS

Supplied by the Royal Horticultural Society as International Registration Authority for Orchid Hybrids

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
		(O/U = Originator unknown)
ALEXANDERARA Nohoch Na Chich	<i>Alxra.</i> Songman x <i>Oda.</i> Actrix	H.Rohrl
ALICEARA Everglades Sweetheart	<i>Alcra.</i> Sweetheart Jonel x <i>Onc. crispum</i>	Everglades
ANGULOCASTE Cosmo-Vulcan Paul Sander	<i>Lyc.</i> Vulcan x <i>Angcst.</i> Paul Gripp <i>Angcst.</i> Paul Gripp x <i>Lyc.</i> Barbara Sander	Kokusai T.Takai
ASCOCEANDA Crownfox Red Dragon Mardi Gras Priscilla Laboguen	<i>V.</i> Faye Bennett x <i>Ascda.</i> Yip Sum Wah <i>Ascda.</i> Suksamran Spots x <i>Ascda.</i> Surin <i>Ascda.</i> Christine Ang x <i>Ascda.</i> Golden Sun	R.F.Orchids J.Majewski(O/U) Hajime Ono
ASPODONIA Chat Chant	<i>Mpsa.</i> Golden Hills x <i>Odm. hastilabium</i>	H.Rohrl
BRASSIA Maui Stars	<i>Brs.</i> Chieftain x <i>Brs.</i> Gold Threads	D.Benzo(O/U)
BRASSOLAELOCATTELEYA Bernie Graham Crystal Mantra Hawaiian Fancy Hillary's Gold Kaila Leigh Little Boy Magic of Mishima Mary Hedman Memoria Joe Hedman Pisgah Warrior Quenepa Roy Fukumura Shinfong Lucky Shinfong Queen Shinfong Rose Wanda's Fire	<i>Blc.</i> Meditation x <i>C.</i> Peter's Creek <i>Blc.</i> Meditation x <i>B.</i> digbyana <i>Lc.</i> Robon x <i>Blc.</i> Norman's Bay <i>Blc.</i> Terri Dupriest x <i>C. schroderae</i> <i>Blc.</i> Blumen Insel x <i>Blc.</i> Owen Holmes <i>Blc.</i> Lois McNeil x <i>L. pumila</i> <i>Blc.</i> Fred Stewart x <i>Lc.</i> Drumbeat <i>Blc.</i> Taste Sensation x <i>Blc.</i> Ronald Hausermann <i>Blc.</i> Hunting Island x <i>Blc.</i> Ronald Hausermann <i>Blc.</i> Yee's Stripes x <i>Blc.</i> Jane Paton <i>Bl.</i> Richard Mueller x <i>Blc.</i> Eve Marie Barnett <i>C.</i> Horace x <i>Blc.</i> Gladys Oumae <i>Blc.</i> Purple Ruby x <i>Blc.</i> Chen's Ruby <i>Lc.</i> Chine x <i>Blc.</i> Apricot Flare <i>Blc.</i> Oconee x <i>Blc.</i> Madilu <i>Blc.</i> Fuchs Orange Nuggett x <i>Blc.</i> Orange Nuggett	Trop.Gdns.Maui(L.Farnsworth) Orchid Images Kodama W.L.Bates J.Bryson(Carter & Holmes) Trop.Gdns.Maui(L.Farnsworth) Akatsuka Orch.Gdns.(Mishima) Old Mill Old Mill Owens Orchids E.Rivera(O/U) Trop.O.Farm(R.T.Fukumura) Wen-Chung Hong Wen-Chung Hong Wen-Chung Hong Byrd's(R.Takafuji)
BURRAGEARA Royal Velvet	<i>Burr.</i> Dee Luce x <i>Oda.</i> Dark Velvet	Everglades
CATAMODES Redeye Special	<i>Morm. revolutum</i> † x <i>Ctsm. roseum</i>	Old Mill(JEM)
CATTLEYA Atahualpa CeeJay Gorgeous Hawaiian Devotion Hawaiian Ecstasy Lady Liz Lumita Old Mill Spots Shoko's Bouquet	<i>C. guttata</i> x <i>C.</i> Guatemalensis <i>C.</i> Netrasiri Beauty x <i>C.</i> Bobker's Kaleidoscope <i>C.</i> Browniae x <i>C.</i> Porcia <i>C.</i> Tiffin Bells x <i>C.</i> Peter's Creek <i>C.</i> Elizabeth Carlson x <i>C.</i> Princess Bells <i>C.</i> Moscombe x <i>C.</i> Rivermont Imperial <i>C.</i> Lulu x <i>C.</i> Gene May <i>C. aelandiae</i> x <i>C.</i> Netrasiri Beauty <i>C.</i> Princess Bells x <i>C.</i> Candy Tuft	H.Rohrl Old Mill Orchid Images(W.T.Upton) Kodama Kodama Rod McLellan Co. M.Symmons Old Mill K.Ueda
COLMANARA Everglades Point	<i>Colm.</i> Jungle Monarch x <i>Odm.</i> Coupe Point	Everglades
CYMBIDIUM American Pie Beatlemania Beauty Morn Beauty Step Best of Times Billion Dollar Baby Blaze Memory Blaze Sachiko Blaze Step Camouflage Candy Carol Springer Rosecan Celluloid Hero	<i>Cym.</i> Clark Day x <i>Cym.</i> Poetic <i>Cym.</i> Vogelsang x <i>Cym.</i> Doctor Baker <i>Cym.</i> Atlantic Sun x <i>Cym.</i> Christmas Morn <i>Cym.</i> Pumizon x <i>Cym.</i> Christmas Morn <i>Cym.</i> Summer Nights x <i>Cym.</i> Moonraker <i>Cym.</i> Golden Elf x <i>Cym.</i> Mary Pinchess <i>Cym.</i> Christmas Morn x <i>Cym.</i> Golden Sunset <i>Cym.</i> Claude Pepper x <i>Cym.</i> Via Tranquila <i>Cym. parishii</i> x <i>Cym.</i> Tommy Cox <i>Cym.</i> Radiant Harry x <i>Cym.</i> Red Beauty <i>Cym. sinense</i> x <i>Cym.</i> Winifred Bickerstaff <i>Cym.</i> Alegria x <i>Cym.</i> Ki Ki	Orchids Limited Int.(Dos Pueblos) Orchids Limited Int.(N.Porter) Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui) Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui) Orchids Limited Int.(Dos Pueblos) Orchids Limited Int.(Orchid Zew) Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui) Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui) Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui) Orchids Limited Int.(Geyserland) Everglades Orchids Limited Int.(Ridgeway)

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
CYMBIDIUM (continued)		
C'est la Vie	<i>Cym. Greenstone</i> x <i>Cym. devonianum</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(N.Porter)
Cindy Lou	<i>Cym. Dolly</i> x <i>Cym. Sarah Jean</i>	Atlantis
Cyberspace Pleasure	<i>Cym. Tropic Night</i> x <i>Cym. Cabernet</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(Dos Pueblos)
Dear Michaelangelo	<i>Cym. Mary Pinchess</i> x <i>Cym. Jolly Dragon</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(Dos Pueblos)
December Emotion	<i>Cym. Christmas Radiance</i> x <i>Cym. Lookout</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Emerald Breeze	<i>Cym. Sue</i> x <i>Cym. Peetie</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Emerald Dew	<i>Cym. Pendragon</i> x <i>Cym. Lunagrad</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Emotion Dance	<i>Cym. Christmas Radiance</i> x <i>Cym. Lunagrad</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Enterprise's Voyage	<i>Cym. James Tee Kirk</i> x <i>Cym. Vogelsang</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(Geyserland)
Eternal Glow	<i>Cym. Trigo Royale</i> x <i>Cym. Via Mar Tranquila</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Eternal Jubilation	<i>Cym. Via Mar Tranquila</i> x <i>Cym. Lois Kelly</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Flora Beauty	<i>Cym. Via Mar Tranquila</i> x <i>Cym. Red Beauty</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Full Monty	<i>Cym. Bagdemagus</i> x <i>Cym. Point Lobos</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(Dos Pueblos)
Glittering Gold	<i>Cym. Golden Elf</i> x <i>Cym. Wallara</i>	Everglades
Going West	<i>Cym. Electric Ladyland</i> x <i>Cym. Vogelsang</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(Geyserland)
Golden Dew	<i>Cym. Caringal</i> x <i>Cym. Rose Armstrong</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Golden Rule	<i>Cym. Golden Elf</i> x <i>Cym. Hazel Tyers</i>	Everglades
Grand Wazoo	<i>Cym. Persuasive Miss</i> x <i>Cym. Chick A Boom</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(Bailey's Orchids)
Horizon Morn	<i>Cym. New Horizon</i> x <i>Cym. Christmas Morn</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Ice Emotion	<i>Cym. Telstar</i> x <i>Cym. Hiroshima Golden Cup</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Kundun	<i>Cym. Winter Fair</i> x <i>Cym. Fancy Free</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(Dos Pueblos)
Legend Dream	<i>Cym. Bagdemagus</i> x <i>Cym. Peetie</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Legend Love	<i>Cym. Telstar</i> x <i>Cym. Solana Beach</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Legend Morn	<i>Cym. Christmas Morn</i> x <i>Cym. Via Mar Tranquila</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Legend Sachiko	<i>Cym. Carol Cox</i> x <i>Cym. Via Costa</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Legend Sunset	<i>Cym. Claude Pepper</i> x <i>Cym. Via Mar Tranquila</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Memoria Isamu Ota	<i>Cym. Golden Elf</i> x <i>Cym. Dainetta</i>	C.Sato(Geyserland)
Memorial Morn	<i>Cym. Cheryllyn</i> x <i>Cym. Christmas Morn</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Memorial Silhouette	<i>Cym. Gilded Angel</i> x <i>Cym. Christmas Morn</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Monkberry Moon Delight	<i>Cym. Rio Rita</i> x <i>Cym. Swan Lake</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(Dos Pueblos)
Night Passage	<i>Cym. Yowie Flame</i> x <i>Cym. Vogelsang</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(Geyserland)
Pearl Sachiko	<i>Cym. Olymilum</i> x <i>Cym. erythrostylum</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Physical Attraction	<i>Cym. Hazel Tyers</i> x <i>Cym. Candy Floss</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(Geyserland)
Pixie Dust	<i>Cym. Golden Elf</i> x <i>Cym. Dolly</i>	Atlantis(Geyserland)
Poetic Girl	<i>Cym. Poetic</i> x <i>Cym. Girl Crazy</i>	G.Nakayama
Real Don Steele	<i>Cym. Cora Paddison</i> x <i>Cym. Yowie Flame</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(N.Porter)
Rose Wheel	<i>Cym. Kentish Rose</i> x <i>Cym. Firewheel</i>	Everglades(O/U)
Savoir Faire	<i>Cym. Dainty</i> x <i>Cym. parishii</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(K.Andrew O.)
Secret Memory	<i>Cym. Rathel</i> x <i>Cym. Christmas Morn</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Silhouette Beauty	<i>Cym. Christmas Radiance</i> x <i>Cym. Via Mar Tranquila</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Silhouette Blaze	<i>Cym. Gilded Angel</i> x <i>Cym. Trigo Royale</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Snow Emotion	<i>Cym. Pearl Sachiko</i> x <i>Cym. Red Beauty</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Snow Goddess	<i>Cym. parishii</i> x <i>Cym. Via Tranquila</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Spring Fever	<i>Cym. Allara</i> x <i>Cym. devonianum</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(N.Porter)
Spring Jubilation	<i>Cym. Winter Wonder</i> x <i>Cym. Fanfare</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Spring Radiance	<i>Cym. Via Tranquila</i> x <i>Cym. Trigo Royale</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Stately	<i>Cym. Giselle</i> x <i>Cym. Rod Stewart</i>	Everglades
Sumiko	<i>Cym. parishii</i> x <i>Cym. Lipper</i>	C.Sato
Via Turbo Love	<i>Cym. Via Spring Snow</i> x <i>Cym. Mazatlan</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(Gallup & Stribling)
Via Wiley-Coyote	<i>Cym. Via Coyote</i> x <i>Cym. Via Mar-Vista</i>	H.Drobos(Gallup/Stribling Int.)
White Meadow	<i>Cym. Via Mar Tranquila</i> x <i>Cym. Via Tranquila</i>	Mogami Ran-en(S.Ui)
Wild One	<i>Cym. Ivy Fung</i> x <i>Cym. Clarisse Austin</i>	Orchids Limited Int.(Dos Pueblos)
Winsome	<i>Cym. Cutesie</i> x <i>Cym. Memoria Gracie Allen</i>	Everglades
CYPRIPEDIUM		
Heike	<i>Cyp. formosanum</i> x <i>Cyp. segawai</i>	W.Frosch
Michael	<i>Cyp. macranthos</i> x <i>Cyp. henryi</i>	W.Frosch
DENDROBIUM		
Aussie's Chip	<i>Den. aberrans</i> x <i>Den. atrovioleaceum</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Cocktail	<i>Den. engae</i> x <i>Den. Sand Cay</i>	P.Spence
Aussie's Hi-Lo	<i>Den. cuthbertsonii</i> x <i>Den. laevifolium</i>	P.Spence
Beverly Sills	<i>Den. Kultana</i> x <i>Den. Jaquelyn Thomas</i>	C.Caffery(O/U)
Candy	<i>Den. Lustrous</i> x <i>Den. Candice</i>	N.Finch
Candy Cane	<i>Den. Aussie Green</i> x <i>Den. Penang Stripe</i>	S & T(O/U)
Cheeky	<i>Den. Rutherford Blushing Bride</i> x <i>Den. Candice</i>	N.Finch
Floriculture Association	<i>Den. Mary Trowse</i> x <i>Den. Anchoring Lubag</i>	Law Moi Hwa
Kagayaki	<i>Den. Hohoemi</i> x <i>Den. gracillimum</i>	Saeki Nurs.
Kangaroo	<i>Den. Eureka</i> x <i>Den. Aussie Ira</i>	Orchid Images
Lim Kim Chwee	<i>Den. Little Diamond</i> x <i>Den. Merritt Island</i>	H.Y.Lau
Mar Caribe	<i>Den. lineale</i> x <i>Den. Wee Wonder</i>	E.Rivera(O/U)
Mega	<i>Den. Brinawa</i> x <i>Den. Sunglow</i>	N.Finch
Memoria Shirley Muir	<i>Den. bigibbum</i> x <i>Den. Rakpaibulsombat</i>	Katherine Orch.
Sherri Lim	<i>Den. Jaquelyn Concert</i> x <i>Den. Kuranda Classic</i>	Law Moi Hwa
Sweet Kasetsart	<i>Den. Kasetsart Jubilee</i> x <i>Den. Sweet Bride</i>	Kasetsart Univ.
Tropifame	<i>Den. Goldenrod</i> x <i>Den. Anchoring Lubag</i>	Law Moi Hwa
Victorian Yondi	<i>Den. Brellen</i> x <i>Den. Star of Gold</i>	W.Turville(S.Batchelor)
DEROSAARA		
Harvey	<i>Fgtra. Everglades Pioneer</i> x <i>Odm. hastilabium</i>	Everglades

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
DEVEREUXARA Crownfox Delight Crownfox Sundance Crownfox Sunglow	<i>Phal.</i> Boediardjo x <i>Ascd.</i> Guo Chia Long <i>Phal.</i> Asean x <i>Ascd.</i> Udomchai <i>Ascd.</i> Theptong x <i>Phal.</i> Eileen	R.F.Orchids R.F.Orchids R.F.Orchids
DISA Darling Pride Darling Rose Darling Ruby Esra Bosch Maria Sperling Pink Pride Queen Sonja Wilferd Duckitt	<i>Disa</i> Riëtte x <i>Disa</i> Kirstenbosch Pride <i>Disa</i> Langley Rose x <i>Disa uniflora</i> <i>Disa</i> Nicolas Duckitt x <i>Disa</i> Riëtte <i>Disa</i> Unidiorosa x <i>Disa uniflora</i> <i>Disa</i> Unikewbett x <i>Disa</i> Unifoam <i>Disa tripetaloides</i> x <i>Disa</i> Kirstenbosch Pride <i>Disa</i> Unikewbett x <i>Disa</i> Kewbett <i>Disa</i> Betty's Bay x <i>Disa</i> Kirstenbosch Pride	Duckitt Duckitt Duckitt S. & M. Cywes S. & M. Cywes Duckitt S. & M. Cywes Duckitt
DORITAENOPSIS Alice Henry Bailey's Love Song Bernice Hutchinson Blessed Buena Lemon Brite Cape Bells Carmela's Rainbow Chadwick's Snow Queen Chadwick's Spring Snow Cherry Puff Ching Hua Spring Chingruey's Smile Cloudland Coral Cherry Dodie Bowen Flashfire Flea Flick Glanzpunkt Mainau Hampshire Royalty Hampshire Valec Heaven's Treasure Henry's Dream Itty Bitty Kathleen's Focus Lynette Christy Malibu Bay Malibu Dean Malibu Passion Malibu Peewee Malibu Pilot Martha Brumley Harvey Mary Raulerson Bishop Miva Carmel Miva Marie Modern Harmony Oh Brother Pisgah Buddha Pisgah Dove Pisgah Klondike Pisgah Lemondrop Pisgah Moon Pisgah Petite Pisgah Radiance Rich's Snow Sake Eyes Sandy's Ice Sierra Madre Sogo Barton Sogo Diamond Sogo Gem Sogo Henry Sogo Medal Sogo Tyler Sohma's Ruby Taylor Jordan Wells Winter Satin Wössner Happy Rose Wössner Zaubercoral	<i>Dtps.</i> Memoria Alice Ainsworth x <i>Dtps.</i> Henry Fuller <i>Phal.</i> Land O' Cotton x <i>Dtps.</i> Cape Town <i>Phal.</i> New-Blood Stripe x <i>Dtps.</i> Katie <i>Dtps.</i> Autumn Sun x <i>Phal.</i> Goldberry <i>Dtps.</i> Autumn Sun x <i>Phal.</i> Via Whatever <i>Phal.</i> Golden Bells x <i>Dtps.</i> Cape Town <i>Dtps.</i> Autumn Sun x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Pixie <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Wonder x <i>Dtps.</i> Zuma White Puff <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Wonder x <i>Dtps.</i> Campana <i>Dtps.</i> Del Dios x <i>Dtps.</i> Cherry Baby <i>Dtps.</i> Minho Princess x <i>Phal.</i> Ever-spring Light <i>Dtps.</i> Ho's Happy Auckland x <i>Phal.</i> Maki Watanabe <i>Dtps.</i> White Castle x <i>Phal.</i> Aubrac <i>Phal.</i> Little Steve x <i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Coral <i>Phal.</i> Memoria Thekla Johnson x <i>Dtps.</i> Pisgah Jewel <i>Phal.</i> Fireberry x <i>Dtps.</i> Plum Rose <i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine x <i>Phal.</i> Pink Festival <i>Dtps.</i> Coral Gleam x <i>Phal.</i> Wössner Pink <i>Dtps.</i> Royal Welcome x <i>Phal.</i> Vladimir Horowitz <i>Phal.</i> Elise de Valec x <i>Dtps.</i> Hampshire Focus <i>Dtps.</i> Autumn Leaves x <i>Dtps.</i> Zuma White Puff <i>Dtps.</i> Henry Fuller x <i>Phal.</i> Pastel Dreamer <i>Dtps.</i> Dyah Redita x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Pixie <i>Dtps.</i> Hampshire Focus x <i>Phal.</i> Kathleen Ai <i>Phal.</i> New Glad x <i>Dtps.</i> Hsin Red Lip <i>Dtps.</i> Amour Rojo x <i>Phal.</i> Cathay <i>Dtps.</i> Hinton x <i>Phal.</i> Persian Pink <i>Dtps.</i> Kokomo x <i>Dtps.</i> Veracruz <i>Dor.</i> pulcherrima x <i>Phal.</i> Zuma's Pixie <i>Dtps.</i> Minot x <i>Phal.</i> Coastal Gem <i>Phal.</i> Pacific Perfection x <i>Dtps.</i> Pisgah Wonder <i>Phal.</i> Golden Bells x <i>Dtps.</i> Taisuco Candystripe <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Pixie x <i>Dtps.</i> Miva Calao <i>Phal.</i> Golden Horizon x <i>Dtps.</i> Miva Muse <i>Dtps.</i> Modern Beauty x <i>Phal.</i> San Luca <i>Dtps.</i> Garry Solmonson x <i>Phal.</i> Brother Lawrence <i>Phal.</i> Golden Buddha x <i>Dtps.</i> Taisuco Candystripe <i>Phal.</i> Memoria Masami Takasaki x <i>Dtps.</i> Pisgah Chiffon <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Dream x <i>Dtps.</i> Lady Jewel <i>Dtps.</i> Pisgah Sands x <i>Phal.</i> stuartiana <i>Dtps.</i> Pisgah Sands x <i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Moon <i>Dtps.</i> Orglade's Puff x <i>Phal.</i> Cassandra <i>Dtps.</i> Taisuco Candystripe x <i>Phal.</i> violacea <i>Dtps.</i> Cape Town x <i>Phal.</i> Sandy Wells <i>Dtps.</i> Eyes x <i>Phal.</i> Yasuji Takasaki <i>Phal.</i> Concorde x <i>Dtps.</i> Cape Town <i>Dtps.</i> No Complaints x <i>Dtps.</i> Cape Town <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Pixie x <i>Dtps.</i> Minho Princess <i>Phal.</i> New Cinderella x <i>Dtps.</i> Minho Princess <i>Dtps.</i> Purple Gem x <i>Dtps.</i> Minho Princess <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Pixie x <i>Dtps.</i> Sun Jye Diamond <i>Dtps.</i> Autumn Sun x <i>Phal.</i> Taipei Gold <i>Dtps.</i> Minho Princess x <i>Dtps.</i> Minho Stripes <i>Dtps.</i> King Shiang's Coral x <i>Phal.</i> equestris <i>Dtps.</i> Ramsden x <i>Phal.</i> Formal Attire <i>Dtps.</i> No Complaints x <i>Phal.</i> Hamptons Pride <i>Dtps.</i> Happy Valentine x <i>Phal.</i> Deventeriana <i>Dtps.</i> Coral Gleam x <i>Phal.</i> Zauberrose	Hilltop Orch. Hilltop Orch. John Hutchinson Carmela Colourfull Nurs.(N.LeJeune) Hilltop Orch. Carmela Chadwick & Son Chadwick & Son C.Hackney Ching Hua Ching Ruey Orch. Robertson Orch.(Glasshouse) M.Soma Owens Orchids Orchid Zone(R.Bobadilla) E.S.Wright F.Glanz A.Klehm A.Klehm Carmela Hilltop Orch. Carmela A.Klehm D.Benzo(O/U) Zuma Canyon Zuma Canyon Zuma Canyon Zuma Canyon Zuma Canyon Owens Orchids Owens Orchids Michel Vacherot Michel Vacherot Robertson Orch. Carmela Owens Orchids Owens Orchids Owens Orchids Owens Orchids Owens Orchids Owens Orchids Hilltop Orch. John Hutchinson Hilltop Orch. Orchid Zone(H.Hager) Sogo Sogo Sogo Sogo Sogo Sogo M.Soma Hilltop Orch. Orchid Zone(H.Hager) F.Glanz F.Glanz
DUNNINGARA South Bay	<i>Mpsa.</i> Clewiston x <i>Onc.</i> Auntie Bea	Everglades
EPICATTELEYA Chris Barry Mindy	<i>C.</i> Brabantiae x <i>Epi.</i> cordigerum <i>Epi.</i> Helen Yamada x <i>Epc.</i> Fireball	Old Mill Yamada Nursery

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
EPICATTELEYA (continued)		
Stacey	<i>Epc.</i> Shimonishi Beauty x <i>Epi.</i> Obrienianum	Yamada Nursery
EPIDENDRUM		
Jungle Chocolate	<i>Epi.</i> guatemalense x <i>Epi.</i> phoeniceum	A.Kiehm(Fennell)
Leslie Yamada	<i>Epi.</i> Hokulea x <i>Epi.</i> Helen's Pride	Yamada Nursery
Megan Yamada	<i>Epi.</i> Hokulea x <i>Epi.</i> Helen Yamada	Yamada Nursery
Memoria Paul Mito	<i>Epi.</i> Joseph Lii x <i>Epi.</i> Helen's Pride	Yamada Nursery
Miranda Yamada	<i>Epi.</i> Helen Yamada x <i>Epi.</i> Morning Star	Yamada Nursery
Toni	<i>Epi.</i> Hokulea x <i>Epi.</i> cinnabarinum	Yamada Nursery
Tracy Yamada	<i>Epi.</i> Lillian Yamada x <i>Epi.</i> Obrienianum	Yamada Nursery
GOODALEARA		
Everglades Arrow	<i>Gdlra.</i> Everglades Sharpshooter x <i>Onc.</i> maculatum	Everglades
HAWKINSARA		
Squires Little Wendy	<i>Slc.</i> Wendy's Valentine x <i>Ctna.</i> Capri	Squires Sunset(C.Squires)
IWANAGARA		
Darling	<i>Dial.</i> Snowflake x <i>Blc.</i> Lisa Irene	Duckitt
LAELIOCATONIA		
Peggy Show	<i>Lctna.</i> Peggy San x <i>C.</i> Hawaiian Wedding Song	Michel Vacherot
LAELIOCATTELEYA		
Blazing Treat	<i>Lc.</i> Rojo x <i>Lc.</i> Trick or Treat	Hoosier(Great Lakes)
Candy Floss	<i>Lc.</i> Sakura Candy x <i>L.</i> pumila	T.Hotta
Ellen Byrd	<i>Lc.</i> Gina Enn x <i>C.</i> mossiae	Bird City Farms(O/U)
Flamme de Valec	<i>Lc.</i> Rojo x <i>Lc.</i> Gold Digger	Vach. & Lec.
Goldbrad	<i>Lc.</i> Gold Digger x <i>L.</i> bradei	T.Hotta
Gordon Emry	<i>C.</i> percivaliana x <i>Lc.</i> Christ Merkel	B.Emry
Hawaiian Myth	<i>Lc.</i> Starting Point x <i>C.</i> Angelwalker	Kodama(Orchid Center)
Holgomery	<i>Lc.</i> Ruth Montgomery x <i>Lc.</i> Susan Holguin	Kokusai
Icing Images	<i>C.</i> Sororia x <i>L.</i> anceps	Orchid Images
Joy Forever	<i>Lc.</i> Memoria Buddy Clark x <i>C.</i> Porcia	Don Massey
Memoria Walter Richter	<i>L.</i> milleri x <i>Lc.</i> Amber Glow	Röllke Orchzt.
Miva Bowmax	<i>C.</i> bowringiana x <i>Lc.</i> Miva Maxime	Michel Vacherot
Nippon Princess	<i>C.</i> Princess Bells x <i>Lc.</i> Nippon	Akatsuka Orch.Gdns.
Persian Market	<i>Lc.</i> Quadrille x <i>Lc.</i> Princess Margaret	Rod McLellan Co.
Scallywag	<i>C.</i> Pippin x <i>L.</i> anceps	Orchid Images
Sleeping Max	<i>C.</i> maxima x <i>Lc.</i> Dormaniana	Orchid Images
Taira-Machi Yurilyn	<i>Lc.</i> Janet x <i>Lc.</i> Drumbeat	F.Komiyama
Tokyo Pageant	<i>Lc.</i> Alisal x <i>Lc.</i> Grub Stake	F.Komiyama(Tokyo O.N.)
Viola's Orange	<i>C.</i> Viola Sanjume x <i>L.</i> Seagulls Tangerine	H.Rohrl(Harry Crosby)
LYCASTE		
Bacchus	<i>Lyc.</i> Elizabeth Powell x <i>Lyc.</i> Wyld Wine	M.Tibbs
Wyldhaven	<i>Lyc.</i> Shoalhaven x <i>Lyc.</i> Wyldfire	Kokusai
MACLELLANARA		
Big Lake	<i>Odcdm.</i> Big Mac x <i>Brs.</i> verrucosa	Everglades
MASDEVALLIA		
Akira Kawatsura	<i>Masd.</i> Tuakau Candy x <i>Masd.</i> Heathii	T.Kawatsura
Baby Dragon	<i>Masd.</i> veitchiana x <i>Masd.</i> livingstoneana †	Hoosier
Darling Beauty	<i>Masd.</i> Confetti x <i>Masd.</i> veitchiana	Duckitt
Linda	<i>Masd.</i> Davina x <i>Masd.</i> caudata	A.Barty
Maui Angelita	<i>Masd.</i> Angel Frost x <i>Masd.</i> attenuata	Trop.O.Farm
Motoi Kawatsura	<i>Masd.</i> Tuakau Candy x <i>Masd.</i> pinocchio	T.Kawatsura
Sandy Bay	<i>Masd.</i> Sunny Angel x <i>Masd.</i> coccinea	P.Nicholas
Shizuko Kawatsura	<i>Masd.</i> Tuakau Candy x <i>Masd.</i> Copper Angel	T.Kawatsura
Snow Gum	<i>Masd.</i> lineolata † x <i>Masd.</i> Fuzzy Navel	P.Nicholas
Sunspot	<i>Masd.</i> sanctae-inesae x <i>Masd.</i> tonduzii	Hoosier
Toyoki Kawatsura	<i>Masd.</i> Tuakau Candy x <i>Masd.</i> exquisita	T.Kawatsura
MILTASSIA		
Seminole Robe	<i>Mtssa.</i> Royal Robe x <i>Milt.</i> Seminole Blood	Everglades
MILTONIA		
Black Hazel	<i>Milt.</i> Hazel Crooks x <i>Milt.</i> J. M. Black	Akatsuka Orch.Gdns.(O/U)
Black Storm	<i>Milt.</i> Black Hazel x <i>Milt.</i> Storm	Akatsuka Orch.Gdns.
Frank Carroll	<i>Milt.</i> Memoria Ida Seigel x <i>Milt.</i> Gascogne	J.Rehfield(H.Liebman)
Susan Stone	<i>Milt.</i> Hudson Bay x <i>Milt.</i> Jolene Carlson	R.Stone
Tiramisu	<i>Milt.</i> Alysén Ono x <i>Milt.</i> Lorene	Castle Rock Orch.(M.G.Harris)
ODONTIODA		
Anne Weaver	<i>Oda.</i> Memoria Rudolf Pabst x <i>Oda.</i> Jack Halpern	R.Stone
Camellia Queen	<i>Oda.</i> Feuerkugel x <i>Oda.</i> Feuerkugel	Dogashima
Geoff Weaver	<i>Odm.</i> uro-skinneri x <i>Oda.</i> Feuerkugel	R.Stone
Glyndebourne Cherubino	<i>Oda.</i> Le Nez Point x <i>Oda.</i> Actrix	Charlesworth Div.McBean's
Glyndebourne Eboli	<i>Oda.</i> Joe's Drum x <i>Oda.</i> Golden Rialto	Charlesworth Div.McBean's

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
ODONTIODA (continued)		
Glyndebourne Florestan	<i>Odm. Costro</i> x <i>Oda. Durham Lace</i>	Charlesworth Div.McBean's
Glyndebourne Gilda	<i>Oda. Golden Moselle</i> x <i>Oda. Golden Rialto</i>	Charlesworth Div.McBean's
Glyndebourne Kilian	<i>Oda. Thoragia</i> x <i>Oda. Ingmar</i>	Charlesworth Div.McBean's
Jean Cheron	<i>Odm. Chimene</i> x <i>Oda. Caradec</i>	Vach. & Lec.
Mrs Dorothy Stevenson	<i>Odm. Red Nugget</i> x <i>Oda. Rachel Gaskell</i>	D.Olivas(O.Tinschert)
Pierre Rozier	<i>Oda. Feuerkugel</i> x <i>Oda. Henriette Lecoufle</i>	Vach. & Lec.
Scarlet Lace	<i>Oda. Petit Port</i> x <i>Oda. Durham Petite</i>	Dogashima
ODONTOCIDIUM		
Katie Haldeman	<i>Odcdm. Tiger Night</i> x <i>Odm. Wearside Sunshine</i>	L.McLaughlin(Golden Gate)
ODONTOGLOSSUM		
Glyndebourne Constanze	<i>Odm. Cristor</i> x <i>Odm. Costro</i>	Charlesworth Div.McBean's
Golden Pass	<i>Odm. Buttercup Pass</i> x <i>Odm. Golden Ransom</i>	H.Rohrl(Beall)
ONCIDIODA		
Dancing Sunlight	<i>Cda. noezliana</i> x <i>Onc. obryzatum</i>	Dogashima
Sunlight Siesta	<i>Cda. vulcanica</i> x <i>Onc. obryzatum</i>	Dogashima
ONCIDIUM		
Darling Gold	<i>Onc. Golden Binot</i> x <i>Onc. Burgeffianum</i>	Duckitt
Elfin Lure	<i>Onc. Memoria Ralph Yagi</i> x <i>Onc. Ole</i>	K.Oka
Ella Fitz	<i>Onc. Splenku</i> x <i>Onc. lanceanum</i>	K.Oka
Everglades Joy	<i>Onc. ornithorhynchum</i> x <i>Onc. Illustre</i>	Everglades
Isis	<i>Onc. Splenku</i> x <i>Onc. Haematochilum</i>	K.Oka
Kiwi Dancer	<i>Onc. Hawaiian Rose</i> x <i>Onc. Bob Dugger</i>	W.& D.Whittaker(O/U)
Lemon Heart	<i>Onc. Sum Lai Woh</i> x <i>Onc. concolor</i>	Sato Orch.
New River	<i>Onc. Camino Dorado</i> x <i>Onc. Riverwood</i>	Everglades
Sun Rift	<i>Onc. Nugget</i> x <i>Onc. Golden Sunset</i>	Dr/Mrs K.Wilson
OWENSARA		
Joyce Owens	<i>Ren. Brookie Chandler</i> x <i>Dtps. Memoria James</i>	Owens Orchids
PAPHIOPEDILUM		
All's Well	<i>Paph. Round About</i> x <i>Paph. Wellesleyanum</i>	Paphanatics
Arsand Shigeta	<i>Paph. sanderianum</i> x <i>Paph. armeniacum</i>	Hirota Int.(H.Shigeta)
Carmen Coil	<i>Paph. Amandahill</i> x <i>Paph. White Knight</i>	Paphanatics
Chilled Bubbles	<i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i> x <i>Paph. henryanum</i>	Curved Air (D.Vickery)
Chiquita	<i>Paph. primulinum</i> x <i>Paph. Saxo</i>	Lowland-Biotech
Chocolate Shot	<i>Paph. Sparsholt</i> x <i>Paph. Pandemonium</i>	Curved Air(F.Sugiyama)
Clark's Bay	<i>Paph. Blanche Sawyer</i> x <i>Paph. Saint Ouens Bay</i>	Curved Air(K.Porter)
Dezi's Redhead	<i>Paph. Matcheck</i> x <i>Paph. Dezred</i>	A.Klehm(O/U)
Dragon King	<i>Paph. Echo Summit</i> x <i>Paph. Virginia City</i>	Rod McLellan Co.
Earnest Action	<i>Paph. Ernest Read</i> x <i>Paph. acmodontum</i>	A.Klehm
Eureka Gold	<i>Paph. Frank Hughes</i> x <i>Paph. godefroyae</i>	Curved Air(K.Porter)
Goelette de Valec	<i>Paph. Goultenianum</i> x <i>Paph. Mitylene</i>	Vach. & Lec.
Golm's Amethyst	<i>Paph. Dorama</i> x <i>Paph. charlesworthii</i>	J.Jäger(Gartenbau Golm)
Golm's Topas	<i>Paph. A. Dimmock</i> x <i>Paph. Berlin</i>	J.Jäger(Gartenbau Golm)
Hamana Richard	<i>Paph. Richardson</i> x <i>Paph. Amanda</i>	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Sport	<i>Paph. Jim Iverson</i> x <i>Paph. Cheryl Ann Boyd</i>	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Thunder	<i>Paph. Rolling Thunder</i> x <i>Paph. Sparsholt</i>	Saeki Nurs.
Hiroshima Pride	<i>Paph. Conco-Callosum</i> x <i>Paph. Maudiae</i>	Paphanatics(Takaki O.N.)
Inuyama Golden Moon	<i>Paph. Venture</i> x <i>Paph. Aragon</i>	S.Murakami
Joe's Redhead	<i>Paph. Dezi's Redhead</i> x <i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i>	A.Klehm(J.Headrick)
Khosey's Blood	<i>Paph. Wendarrow</i> x <i>Paph. Amanda's Arrow</i>	K.Ueda
Khosey's Boat	<i>Paph. Braveheart</i> x <i>Paph. Swing Boat</i>	K.Ueda
Khosey's Favorite	<i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i> x <i>Paph. Amanda's Arrow</i>	K.Ueda
Khosey's Gem	<i>Paph. Hellas</i> x <i>Paph. Hamana Gem</i>	K.Ueda
Khosey's Safari	<i>Paph. Great Pacific</i> x <i>Paph. Safari</i>	K.Ueda
Koseki	<i>Paph. Churchill Bay</i> x <i>Paph. Song-bird</i>	K.Ueda(H.Koseki)
Leon Hugo	<i>Paph. Valwin</i> x <i>Paph. Rosy Dawn</i>	J.Hugo(L.Hugo)
Macmauden	<i>Paph. Macabre</i> x <i>Paph. Hamana Mauden</i>	Robert Jackson
Mecca Mint	<i>Paph. Moondust</i> x <i>Paph. Ella's Silver Dollar</i>	Curved Air(K.Porter)
Memoria Fritz Hark	<i>Paph. Berlin</i> x <i>Paph. Karakawa</i>	J.Jäger(Gartenbau Golm)
Middle Mesa	<i>Paph. Elegy</i> x <i>Paph. Great Pacific</i>	A.Svoboda
Moby Dick	<i>Paph. Western Sky</i> x <i>Paph. Skip Bartlett</i>	D.Pulley(J.Hanes)
Moon Dazzle	<i>Paph. Emerald Crown</i> x <i>Paph. Jack Tonkin</i>	Rod McLellan Co.
Pacific Shamrock	<i>Paph. Adilene Bobadilla</i> x <i>Paph. Emerald Magic</i>	Orchid Zone(T.Root)
Pulse Gate	<i>Paph. Heaven's Gate</i> x <i>Paph. Virgo</i>	Curved Air(K.Porter)
Red Catch	<i>Paph. Cache La Poudre</i> x <i>Paph. Redezelle</i>	A.Klehm(J.Headrick)
Red Plum	<i>Paph. Plumly</i> x <i>Paph. Red Beauty</i>	Yamato-Noen(F.Sugiyama)
Rosy Egret	<i>Paph. appletonianum</i> x <i>Paph. acmodontum</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Round About	<i>Paph. Ronsard</i> x <i>Paph. Marlborough</i>	Paphanatics(Stewart Orch.)
San Leandro	<i>Paph. Boston Tea Party</i> x <i>Paph. Winston Churchill</i>	F.Jernigan
Shadow Ruby	<i>Paph. Greyi</i> x <i>Paph. Jolly Roger</i>	Orchid Zone
Via Gloriosa	<i>Paph. Via Quatal</i> x <i>Paph. Gloriosum</i>	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Warmest Regards	<i>Paph. Sarella</i> x <i>Paph. spicerianum</i>	Rod McLellan Co.
White Russian	<i>Paph. Chianti</i> x <i>Paph. Skip Bartlett</i>	Curved Air(H.Congleton)
Yosemite Moon	<i>Paph. Emerald Crown</i> x <i>Paph. Memoria Toshio Miyata</i>	Curved Air(F.Sugiyama)
Yoshinobu Takahashi	<i>Paph. Tadao Takahashi</i> x <i>Paph. mastersianum</i>	Paphanatics

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PARACHILUS		
Margaret Cottrell	<i>Sarco. Melody x Psarco. hirticalcar</i>	D.Smedley
Velvet	<i>Prcls. Nicky x Prcls. Riverdene</i>	N.Finch
PESCORANTHES		
Ophelia	<i>Cnth. Overbrook x Psnth. Painted Lady</i>	A.Klehm
PHALAEOPSIS		
Akagi	<i>Phal. Enshyu Moon x Phal. Joseph Hampton</i>	Takeo Watanabe
Anacaona	<i>Phal. Chiayi Spot x Phal. Manchosa de Caso</i>	Coqui
Ari Sue	<i>Phal. Vicki Sue Lockhart x Phal. Arai</i>	John Hutchinson(L.Poole)
Becky Pardue	<i>Phal. Cathy Owens x Phal. Deventeriana</i>	Owens Orchids
Big Cheeks	<i>Phal. Kung's Ann x Phal. Brother Carol</i>	Carmela
Black Lion	<i>Phal. Paifang's Golden Lion x Phal. Black Eagle</i>	Hilltop Orch.(O/U)
Black Pecker	<i>Phal. Golden Pecker x Phal. Black Beauty</i>	Hilltop Orch.(O/U)
Bombay Snow	<i>Phal. Bombay x Phal. Snow Mountain</i>	Robertson Orch.(Glasshouse)
Brenda's Pearl	<i>Phal. Brecko Snowmac x Phal. Brecko Chertris</i>	Hilltop Orch.
Buena Red Blast	<i>Phal. Buena Cerise Sparks x Phal. Dotty Woodson</i>	Oceanside(N.LeJeune)
Buena Superb Sparks	<i>Phal. Buena Cerise Sparks x Phal. Summer Joy</i>	Oceanside(N.LeJeune)
Butterfly	<i>Phal. Mae Hitch x Phal. Green Mist</i>	Owens Orchids
Carmela's Brite Lites	<i>Phal. Kung's Ann x Phal. Goldberry</i>	Carmela
Chen Onn Mei	<i>Phal. French Delight x Phal. Hawaiian Queen</i>	Nyew Lee
Chingruey's Amboman	<i>Phal. Brother Flare x Phal. Tainan's Amboman</i>	Ching Ruey Orch.
Chingruey's Buddha	<i>Phal. Fortune Buddha x Phal. Penang Girl</i>	Ching Ruey Orch.
Chingruey's Cherry	<i>Phal. Brother Danseuse x Phal. Brother Yew</i>	Ching Ruey Orch.
Chingruey's Honey	<i>Phal. Hwafeng Redjewel x Phal. Mary Stripes</i>	Ching Ruey Orch.
Chingruey's Sunshine	<i>Phal. Black Beauty x Phal. Hannover Passion</i>	Ching Ruey Orch.
Clara Reu	<i>Phal. Holland Beauty x Phal. Snow Line</i>	Owens Orchids
Cool Little Leopard	<i>Phal. Seletar Little Leopard x Phal. Culiacan</i>	A.Klehm
Corona Sunrise	<i>Phal. Miami Sunrise x Phal. Corona</i>	John Hutchinson(Lenette)
Crimson Queen	<i>Phal. Penang x Phal. Red Devil</i>	E.Goo
Cutie Rouge	<i>Phal. Little Steve x Phal. equestris</i>	M.Soma
Daren's Homerun	<i>Phal. Mitsuko Takasaki x Phal. Goldberry</i>	Carmela
Emily's Promise	<i>Phal. equestris x Phal. Hilo Lip</i>	R.L.Thompson
Ernie Kilbourne	<i>Phal. Goldberry x Phal. Hsinying Park</i>	Carmela
Ever Spring Sunlight	<i>Phal. Golden Pecker x Phal. Cassandra</i>	Ever Spring O.N.
Fayette Bells	<i>Phal. Fayette x Phal. Golden Bells</i>	Orchid Konnection
Frosted Cookie	<i>Phal. Saera Loeb x Phal. Antarctic</i>	E.S.Wright
Golden Drafty	<i>Phal. Paifang's Golden Dragon x Phal. Deventeriana</i>	M.Soma
Golden Moon	<i>Phal. Pisgah Star x Phal. Golden Amboin</i>	Owens Orchids(O/U)
Golden Sunsplash	<i>Phal. Orchidview Sunsplash x Phal. Golden Buddha</i>	Hilltop Orch.
Golden Treva	<i>Phal. Golden Pecker x Phal. Deventeriana</i>	M.Soma
Gold Filling	<i>Phal. Dawn Treader x Phal. Frosty Dawn</i>	Carmela
Good Choice	<i>Phal. Matou Stripe x Phal. Judy Champion</i>	Coqui(O/U)
Hamana Fly	<i>Phal. Carmela's Pixie x Phal. Little Fly</i>	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Little	<i>Phal. Little Richard x Phal. Little Fly</i>	Saeki Nurs.
Hamana Maria	<i>Phal. Baby Hat x Phal. Hausermann's Candy</i>	Saeki Nurs.
Hawaiian Legacy	<i>Phal. Wataboushi x Phal. Angel White</i>	Kodama
Hokusmelinda	<i>Phal. Hokuspokus x Phal. Melinda Nan</i>	John Hutchinson(Breckinridge)
Hokustuarte	<i>Phal. Hokusmelinda x Phal. Stuartiana</i>	John Hutchinson(Breckinridge)
Joyjo	<i>Phal. Joyau x Phal. Joline</i>	Hilltop Orch.(O/U)
Joy Sparkle	<i>Phal. Joyjo x Phal. Hawaiian Sparkle</i>	Hilltop Orch.(O/U)
Jully Kuo	<i>Phal. Ari Sue x Phal. Vence</i>	John Hutchinson(L.Poole)
Kathy Norton	<i>Phal. Golden Daybreak x Phal. Precious Pearls</i>	H.P.Norton
Kenneth Wong	<i>Phal. Goldberry x Phal. Memoria Regina Busse</i>	Carmela
Kevin Andru Wells	<i>Phal. Sandy Wells x Phal. Winter Park</i>	Hilltop Orch.
Kirifuri	<i>Phal. Miki Saito x Phal. Hisa Nasu</i>	Takeo Watanabe(O/U)
Klute's Silver Wedding	<i>Phal. Tetelrath x Phal. Hawaiian Chiefess</i>	J.Werner
Lillian Meléndez	<i>Phal. Misty Green x Phal. Clash of Titans</i>	Coqui
Little Jamie	<i>Phal. Zuma's Pixie x Phal. Alysha's Rose</i>	Orchid Plantation
Long Slope	<i>Phal. Mikawa Stripe x Phal. Nani Mau Stripe</i>	T.Nagasaka
Maggie's Perfection	<i>Phal. Kathleen Ai x Phal. Massachusetts Stripe</i>	H.Galloway(H.P.Norton)
Maki's Mystery	<i>Phal. Naoko Moriyama x Phal. Maki Watanabe</i>	Takeo Watanabe
Malenkie Sneshynky	<i>Phal. Be Glad x Phal. Summit Frosty Jewel</i>	Phalnaties
Malibu Limpet	<i>Phal. Be Tris x Phal. Malibu Elf</i>	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Mascot	<i>Phal. Be Glad x Phal. Culiacan</i>	Zuma Canyon
Malibu Patience	<i>Phal. Memoria Gershwin Abe x Phal. venosa</i>	Zuma Canyon
Memoria Sam Goo	<i>Phal. Arizona Amber x Phal. Hausermann's Goldcup</i>	E.Goo
Merry Morning	<i>Phal. New Glad x Phal. South Cha-Li</i>	E.S.Wright
Michel Lis	<i>Phal. Douceur de Valec x Phal. Hironnelle</i>	Vach. & Lec.
Mikawa Stripe	<i>Phal. Colleen Carlson x Phal. Kathleen Ai</i>	T.Nagasaka
Minitris	<i>Phal. Be Tris x Phal. equestris</i>	Old Mill
Miva Doria	<i>Phal. Golden Horizon x Phal. Frisson</i>	Michel Vacherot
Miva Fanfare	<i>Phal. Golden Horizon x Phal. Miva Musique</i>	Michel Vacherot
Miva Favour	<i>Phal. Barbara Moler x Phal. Camiva</i>	Michel Vacherot
Miva Gamma	<i>Phal. Barbara Golden x Phal. Miva Delta</i>	Michel Vacherot
Miva Golden Venus	<i>Phal. Golden Horizon x Phal. Venus</i>	Michel Vacherot
Miva Hope	<i>Phal. Golden Horizon x Phal. Mivac Caresse</i>	Michel Vacherot
Moonlight Asama	<i>Phal. Asama x Phal. White Moon</i>	Takeo Watanabe
Nantai Moon	<i>Phal. Nantai x Phal. White Moon</i>	Takeo Watanabe
Neon Magenta	<i>Phal. Andalusia x Phal. Red Devil</i>	E.Goo

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
PHALAENOPSIS (continued)		
Nice Twice	<i>Phal.</i> Palm Coast x <i>Phal.</i> Hilo Lip	C.Hackney
Pattisake	<i>Phal.</i> Yasuji Takasaki x <i>Phal.</i> Patty Fajen	John Hutchinson
Pearlberries	<i>Phal.</i> Riverbend's Pink Pearl x <i>Phal.</i> Berries 'n Cream	John Hutchinson(Lines)
Phoenix Flame	<i>Phal.</i> Summer Joy x <i>Phal.</i> Hausermann's Goldcup	E.Goo
Pinks Aplenty	<i>Phal.</i> Flor Rosada x <i>Phal.</i> Universal Rose	E.S.Wright
Pisgah Allure	<i>Phal.</i> Ai Gold x <i>Phal.</i> Deventeriana	Owens Orchids
Pisgah Banana	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Bells x <i>Phal.</i> Florida Snow	Owens Orchids
Pisgah Buttercup	<i>Phal.</i> Hausermann's Goldcup	
	x <i>Phal.</i> Memoria Shirley Moore	Owens Orchids
Pisgah Cloud	<i>Phal.</i> Florida Snow x <i>Phal.</i> Naseweis	Owens Orchids
Pisgah Crystal	<i>Phal.</i> Memoria Masami Takasaki x <i>Phal.</i> Spitzberg	Owens Orchids
Pisgah Droplets	<i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Spots x <i>Phal.</i> Hausermann's Goldcup	Owens Orchids
Pisgah Goldcup	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Moon x <i>Phal.</i> Hausermann's Goldcup	Owens Orchids
Pisgah Goldfinch	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Bells x <i>Phal.</i> Memoria Thekla Johnson	Owens Orchids
Pisgah Leopard	<i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Spots x <i>Phal.</i> Vladimir Horowitz	Owens Orchids
Pisgah Mist	<i>Phal.</i> Flight of Birds x <i>Phal.</i> Green Mist	Owens Orchids
Pisgah Ravishing	<i>Phal.</i> Wappaoola x <i>Phal.</i> Micha's Child	Owens Orchids
Pisgah Sprinkles	<i>Phal.</i> Green Mist x <i>Phal.</i> Memoria Masami Takasaki	Owens Orchids
Plantation Delight	<i>Phal.</i> Palfang's Queen x <i>Phal.</i> Flight of Birds	Orchid Plantation
Plantation Ember	<i>Phal.</i> Palfang's Queen x <i>Phal.</i> Ember	Orchid Plantation
Plantation Gold	<i>Phal.</i> Alysha's Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Bells	Orchid Plantation
Plantation Jazz	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Tai x <i>Phal.</i> Flight of Birds	Orchid Plantation
Pluki's Pink	<i>Phal.</i> Flor de Niebla x <i>Phal.</i> Saera Loeb	E.S.Wright
Pocostuarte	<i>Phal.</i> Poco's Galaxy x <i>Phal.</i> Hokustuarte	John Hutchinson(Lines)
Rainbow Shores	<i>Phal.</i> Parade Abenfer x <i>Phal.</i> Catalina	Robertson Orch.(Glasshouse)
Rite Good	<i>Phal.</i> Rebecca Warren x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Spots	C.Hackney
Ron's Babe	<i>Phal.</i> Eileen x <i>Phal.</i> laycockii	How Wai Ron
Ruby Treasure	<i>Phal.</i> Yasuji Takasaki x <i>Phal.</i> Harford's Jewel	Phalnatics
Safe	<i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Spots x <i>Phal.</i> Rousserole	E.S.Wright
Shelby Katelyn	<i>Phal.</i> Golden Music x <i>Phal.</i> King's Ransom	Hilltop Orch.
Shirakaba	<i>Phal.</i> Nantai x <i>Phal.</i> Musashino	Takeo Watanabe
Shounan Rose	<i>Phal.</i> Rousserole x <i>Phal.</i> Little Steve	Kokusai(M.Soma)
Smooth Lines	<i>Phal.</i> Mae Hitch x <i>Phal.</i> Bill Smoothey	Robertson Orch.(Glasshouse)
Snow Angel	<i>Phal.</i> Enshyu Moon x <i>Phal.</i> White Moon	Takeo Watanabe
Snow Diamonds	<i>Phal.</i> Diamond Fire x <i>Phal.</i> Henriette Lecoufle	Robertson Orch.
Sogo Firework	<i>Phal.</i> Salu Spot x <i>Phal.</i> Chih Shang's Stripes	Sogo
Sogo Musadian	<i>Phal.</i> Musashino x <i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Kochdian	Sogo
Sogo Ray	<i>Phal.</i> amabilis x <i>Phal.</i> Sogo Lit-Angel	Sogo
Sogo Redfox	<i>Phal.</i> gigantea x <i>Phal.</i> Black Eagle	Sogo
Sogo Sunflower	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Knight x <i>Phal.</i> Liu Tuen-Shen	Sogo
Sogo Viogold	<i>Phal.</i> Taipei Gold x <i>Phal.</i> violacea	Sogo
Sogo Yukidian	<i>Phal.</i> Yukimai x <i>Phal.</i> Taisuco Kochdian	Sogo
Sonoran Gold	<i>Phal.</i> Bamboo Baby x <i>Phal.</i> Golden Wish	E.Goo
Stone Fresh	<i>Phal.</i> Liseron x <i>Phal.</i> amboinensis	Chen Gee-En
Stone Glad	<i>Phal.</i> Glad Melinda x <i>Phal.</i> mariae	Chen Gee-En
Stone Mode	<i>Phal.</i> Stone House x <i>Phal.</i> modesta	Chen Gee-En
Stone Mumbop	<i>Phal.</i> Stone Fox x <i>Phal.</i> Stone House	Chen Gee-En
Strawberry Lace	<i>Phal.</i> Antique Rose x <i>Phal.</i> Delirious	Orchid Zone(M.Pendleton)
Strawberry Sherbet	<i>Phal.</i> Ida Fukumura x <i>Phal.</i> William Sanders	Orchid Zone(H.Hager)
Suntris	<i>Phal.</i> DuPage Sun x <i>Phal.</i> equestris	John Hutchinson(Lenette)
Sweet Pea	<i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Pixie x <i>Phal.</i> Angel Rose	Orchid Zone
Sweet Rainbow	<i>Phal.</i> Romance Miki x <i>Phal.</i> Touraine	Takeo Watanabe
Taida Angel	<i>Phal.</i> Taida Barbara x <i>Phal.</i> Minho Gold	Taida
Tanigawa	<i>Phal.</i> Kinu White Bear x <i>Phal.</i> Musashino	Takeo Watanabe
Tarramiva	<i>Phal.</i> Tarragone x <i>Phal.</i> venosa	Michel Vacherot
Tiger Tracks	<i>Phal.</i> Ai Gold x <i>Phal.</i> Via la Mariposa	Phalnatics
Triscloud	<i>Phal.</i> Be Tris x <i>Phal.</i> Cloud of Butterflies	Old Mill
Tropical Fantasy	<i>Phal.</i> Tropical Stripes x <i>Phal.</i> Fantastic Stripe	Carmela
Tropical Girl	<i>Phal.</i> Brother Girl x <i>Phal.</i> Tropical Stripes	Carmela
Via Jeff Trimble	<i>Phal.</i> George Vasquez x <i>Phal.</i> Jim Stribling	D.Olivas(Gallup & Stribling)
Victoria Trent	<i>Phal.</i> Kathryn Saltzman x <i>Phal.</i> Mancini	Bettencourt
Wild Delight	<i>Phal.</i> Double Delight x <i>Phal.</i> Carmela's Wild Thing	Carmela
Windsong's Baby Blush	<i>Phal.</i> Berries 'n Cream x <i>Phal.</i> Ida Fukumura	Windsong
Yukidaruma	<i>Phal.</i> Nantai x <i>Phal.</i> Yukimai	Takeo Watanabe
PHRAGMIPEDIUM		
Norvin Olivas	<i>Phrag.</i> ecuadorensis x <i>Phrag.</i> kaeteurum	D.Olivas
Rumwall	<i>Phrag.</i> kaeteurum x <i>Phrag.</i> wallisii	J.R.Edwards(L.Hegedus)
Yu-Fu Liu	<i>Phrag.</i> lindleyanum x <i>Phrag.</i> caricinum	White River
PLEIONE		
Burnsall	<i>Pln.</i> yunnanensis x <i>Pln.</i> chunii	D.Harberd
Buttertubs	<i>Pln.</i> Arkengarthdale x <i>Pln.</i> Confusa	D.Harberd
Follifoot	<i>Pln.</i> Fuego x <i>Pln.</i> Arkengarthdale	D.Harberd
Hubberholme	<i>Pln.</i> Versailles x <i>Pln.</i> Katla	D.Harberd
Kettlewell	<i>Pln.</i> Erh Hai x <i>Pln.</i> Tongariro	D.Harberd
Starbotton	<i>Pln.</i> Fuego x <i>Pln.</i> Confusa	D.Harberd
POLYSTACHYA		
Rodney Ellis	<i>Pol.</i> bella † x <i>Pol.</i> pubescens	Paphanatics

NAME	PARENTAGE	REGISTERED BY
POTINARA Angel Kiss Golden Dust Lori's Nugget Memoria Ed Kline Pat Webb Pisgah Daffy Shinfong Beauty Sol de Borinquen	<i>Blc.</i> Love Sound x <i>Soph. coccinea</i> <i>C.</i> David Sweet x <i>Pot.</i> Golden Delight <i>Slc.</i> Lorikeet x <i>Blc.</i> Orange Nuggett <i>C.</i> David Sweet x <i>Pot.</i> Flameout <i>Pot.</i> Helen Blaser x <i>Sc.</i> Seagulls Beaulu Queen <i>Sl.</i> Jinn x <i>Bc.</i> Daffodil <i>Pot.</i> Shinfong Lisa x <i>Blc.</i> Chia Lin <i>Bl.</i> Richard Mueller x <i>Slc.</i> Precious Stones	T.Kuroyanagi Orch. by Eli H.Rohrl(Harry Crosby) B.Kline Old Mill Owens Orchids Wen-Chung Hong E.Rivera(O/U)
RENANTHOPSIS Buddha's Love Lim Hui Kheng Valentine	<i>Ren. storiei</i> x <i>Phal.</i> Eileen <i>Rnthps.</i> Dhanabalan x <i>Ren.</i> Kalsom <i>Ren.</i> Yen x <i>Phal. denevei</i>	How Wai Ron How Wai Ron How Wai Ron
RODRICIDIUM Pretty Lady	<i>Onc.</i> Sniffen x <i>Rdcm.</i> Robsan's Triumph	L.Lohkamp
SARCONOPSIS Danuterry	<i>Srnps.</i> Lavinia x <i>Sarco. hartmannii</i>	Orchid Images
SOPHROLAELIA China Sky Claire Weaver	<i>L.</i> Starry Sky x <i>Sl.</i> Psyche <i>Sl.</i> Isabelle Stone x <i>Soph. coccinea</i>	T.Hotta R.Stone
SOPHROLAELIOCATTLEYA Candy Ball Coccisong Debbi Burnett Jamie Hollingsworth Mari's Beat Michael Paquette's Love Miva Fire Rouge de Valec Rubis de Valec Ruby Doll	<i>Slc.</i> Maricana x <i>Soph. coccinea</i> <i>Soph. coccinea</i> x <i>Slc.</i> Seagulls Torch Song <i>Lc.</i> Janet x <i>Slc.</i> Pink Doll <i>Lc.</i> Trick or Treat x <i>Slc.</i> Brandied Treat <i>Lc.</i> Mari's Song x <i>Sc.</i> Beaufort <i>Lc.</i> Mini Purple x <i>Slc.</i> Beaphylla <i>Lc.</i> Rojo x <i>Slc.</i> Cherokee Fire <i>Slc.</i> Lani Bird x <i>Lc.</i> Gold Digger <i>C. aurantiaca</i> x <i>Slc.</i> Vallezac <i>Sl.</i> Red Doll x <i>Slc.</i> Rajah's Ruby	T.Kuroyanagi T.Hotta N.Burnett(Gold Country) R.Hollingsworth(Stewart Orch.) T.Kuroyanagi R.Giovinazzo(G.Off) Michel Vacherot Vach. & Lec. Vach. & Lec. T.Hotta
*THOMPSONARA (<i>Thmpa.</i>) Kahana Bay	<i>Cymst.</i> Diana Rose x <i>Gram. scriptum</i>	R.L.Thompson
VANDA Janet McDonald	<i>V.</i> Fuchs Blue x <i>V. coerulea</i>	R.F.Orchids
VASCOSTYLIS Memoria Clem Crosbie	<i>Vasco.</i> Tham Yuen Hae x <i>Ascda.</i> Peggy Foo	Phab.Phal.(C.Crosbie)
WILSONARA Brume de Valec June Wilbanks Kenichi Mikawa Melodie de Valec Peten Stunning	<i>Onc. tigrinum</i> x <i>Oda.</i> Marie Noel <i>Onc.</i> Memoria Carl Wilbanks x <i>Oda.</i> Dark Velvet <i>Onc. ornithorhynchum</i> x <i>Oda.</i> Scarlet Lace <i>Onc. tigrinum</i> x <i>Oda.</i> Miranda <i>Odcdm.</i> Gunter von Knebel x <i>Oda.</i> Flaming Star <i>Onc. maculatum</i> x <i>Oda.</i> Taw	Vach. & Lec. Everglades Dogashima Vach. & Lec. H.Rohrl Everglades(O/U)
ZYGOPETALUM Conway's Choice	<i>Z.</i> Titanic x <i>Z.</i> Kiwi Choice	Florafest

* New intergeneric name with abbreviation for the following combination. The botanical authority follows each component genus.
Thompsonara (named in honour of Richard L.Thompson Snr. of Hawaii, USA.)*Catasetum* L.C.Richard ex Kunth x *Cymbidium* Swartz x *Grammatophyllum* Blume

† Species appearing for the first time as parents in registration:-
Masdevallia lineolata; *Masdevallia livingstoneana*; *Mormodes revolutum*; *Polystachya bella*

CORRIGENDUM - *Sander's List of Orchid Hybrids 1986-1990*
(PPrimary entry only noted below)
p.79 Cal. Corbiere: delete entry (= Brandywine (1934))

CORRIGENDA - *Sander's List of Orchid Hybrids 1991-1995*
(PPrimary entries only noted below)
p.88 Cal. Beauport: seed parent should read Brandywine
p.88 Cal. Bel Val: seed parent should read Brandywine
p.88 Cal. Corbiere: delete and substitute BrandywineBaron Schroder x Sedenii....Slotter 1934
p.89 Cal. Five Oaks: pollen parent should read Brandywine
p.89 Cal. Saint Brelade: seed parent should read Brandywine
p.476 Masd. Kimball's Kissin' Cousin: seed parent should read tricallosa
p.483 Masd. tricallosum: should read tricallosa

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The Upside-Down Orchids

The Astonishing Stanhopeas

Barney Greer

1998 Barney Greer.

80pp. A5 paperback.

ISBN 0-646-36077-9.

RRP \$25.

Available from the Australian Orchid Foundation, 107 Roberts Street, Essendon, Vic. 3040.

Every now and then somebody produces an authoritative, low-cost book on a particular genus of orchids. One such publication, which I found invaluable for quick reference, was Keith Bennett's *The Tropical Asiatic Slipper Orchids*, published several years ago. Now, hot off the press and no less useful, we have *The Astonishing Stanhopeas*, written and published by Barney Greer.

In Barney's own words: "This is not a work of botanical scholarship ... The aim here is to sort out the Stanhopea species for the amateur orchid grower by showing and comparing them photographically and to offer some suggestions about growing and enjoying them." The work is somewhat more scholarly than one would glean from this quotation. The author has taken considerable pains to ensure the accuracy of the information he presents.

The bulk of the book promises over sixty excellent colour illustrations of the various species and natural hybrids, together with notes concerning their natural habitats and individual cultural requirements. For good measure, there is a cartoon illustrating pollination, together with a couple of botanical drawings, all contributed by Wal Upton, and a very interesting historical summary concerning the discovery and naming of the genus. We learn, for instance, that the fourth of Earl of Stanhope was "Surveyor

of the Green Wax in the Court of the Exchequer". Fancy that!

The high quality of the photographs and of the colour reproductions is worthy of mention. It should be of interest and use to growers of miscellaneous orchids, and to Orchid Judges.

Doug Symons

Growing Australian Orchids

Alec M. Blombery and Betty Maloney

Kangaroo Press Pty. Ltd. 1998

ISBN 0-86417-915-4

RRP \$19.95.

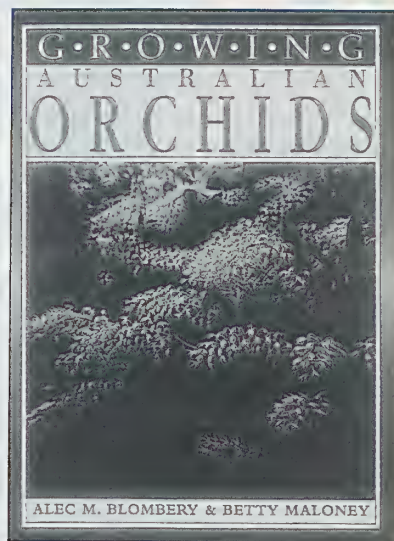
This is a soft covered volume of 72 pages. Chapter 1 gives a very simplified grouping of the habitat where the orchid grows, epiphytes (species growing on trees, species growing on rocks) and the Cymbidiums that grow in cracks or knot holes in many different tree species; terrestrials which produce pseudobulbs and the terrestrials which reproduce asexually by means of tuberoids.

Chapter 2 describes the habitats in which the orchids grow, indicating whether they are rainforest, dry schlesophyll forest or temperate orchids. Also in this chapter is a very simplified key which does not link the orchids to habitat. The key would have been better as a separate chapter.

Cultivation is described in Chapter 3 and could have been treated more generally, for example pot size to accommodate the plant, not to a specific size, generalised potting medium etc. There is a lot of repetition in this chapter.

Pests and diseases are covered in a very simple way in Chapter 4. This chapter also includes fungi and viruses.

The essentials of inorganic and organic fertilisers are covered in a single page in Chapter 5.



Propagation both from seed and vegetatively is covered well in Chapter 6 in which symbiotic and asymbiotic seed germination is described. The vegetative propagation and potting or slabbing of different orchid types is well documented

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This easy-to-read orchid hobbyist's handbook illustrates in 92 superbly printed pages, 55 of the known Stanhopea species plus the six natural hybrids. Large high-quality colour photographs with concise notes on each species, plus sections on cultivation, "selfing" and some amusing historical highlights. \$25 plus \$3 postage to anywhere in Australia.

AOR183

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although "*sphagnum*" not "sphagnum moss" should be used.

Ideas on the use of native orchids in the garden is covered in the final chapter.

Although this book would be useful to the novice orchid grower or in the orchid society library, mistakes in nomenclature occur such as *Phalaenopsis amabilis* listed as an exotic species.

The inclusion of the genus *Dockrillia* is very contentious with many botanists, who do not agree with this split of the genus *Dendrobium*.

Sixteen pages of colour plates and many hand drawn diagrams are included. ■

Orchid Growing in the Shoalhaven District.

Editors Alan Stephenson and Stuart Crowther.

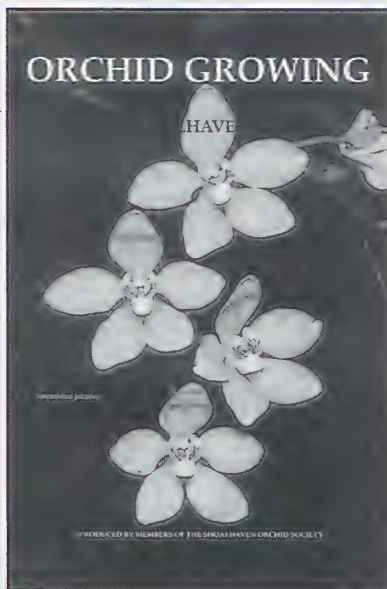
Second Edition June 1998.

40p.p. A4 size, soft cover.

Available Shoalhaven Orchid Society.

RRP \$8.50.

Members of the Shoalhaven Orchid



Society have written a book about their experiences in growing orchids in their area.

The genera covered are cymbidium, cattleya, local species, native dendrobiums, sarcocylus, native terrestrial species, paphiopedilums, vandaceous, odontoglossums, lycastes and soft cane dendrobiums. Assorted exotic species, phalaenopsis, masdevallia and oncidiums are also included. Each genus grown is covered under the five basic rules. 1. Light intensity. 2. Temperature. 3. Humidity and ventilation. 4. Potting mix and watering. 5. Fertilising.

These are the experiences of practical orchid growers which can be adapted to your own conditions and which can be purchased for a very reasonable sum. Orchid societies could invest in copies to sell at meetings or annual shows. On the cover are photographs by Alan Stephenson of some of the orchids grown in the Shoalhaven area. The book is well worth the price. ■

PRODUCT REPORT

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Cymbidiums Australia

Presented by the Australian Cymbidium Society Inc



President's Report

Australian Cymbidium Society Honours Dean Roesler

The 3rd National Cymbidium Orchid Show held at Sydney was the fitting venue at which enthusiasts were able to express their congratulations to Dean Roesler for his magnificent contribution to the continued development and popularity of the Cymbidium Orchid. The second such award, it is worthwhile comparing Dean with the inaugural recipient, Alvin Bryant. If both were playing cricket for Australia, Alvin would be selected as an opening batsman, his contribution being to score the early runs for the side. Dean would be an automatic selection as a high class allrounder - a good late order batsman, a medium pace bowler, throw in a few overs of leg-spin, a specialist slips fieldsman, and above all a great team player. Let's look at Dean the cricketer!

Specialist Slips Fielder

Dean the Editor of Cymbidium magazines and journals is one of a kind. For one, nearly two decades Dean has pursued a dream of producing a high class, colour, Cymbidium Journal. The journey began in 1984 when he transformed a single sheet flyer at his local Gawler Districts Orchid Club into a magazine of considerable value. Such was his effort, membership of this outer Adelaide metropolitan club grew substantially. It was clear feedback to Dean that orchid club members demanded a regular communication that possessed worthwhile articles and comments about issues pertaining to their hobby.

Stage two of this journey commenced when Dean became the founding Editor of Cymbidium News for the Cymbidium Club of South Australia (CCSA) in 1988. At the time this was a radical action, establishing a stand alone specialist Cymbidium Club outside the mainstream Australian Orchid Council. Dean and a core group of other 'mavericks' had become disillusioned with the manner in which Cymbidiums had been relegated as a second class orchid behind the exotic orchids, both in terms of judging and promotion. It was the impetus for the formation of the CCSA, and clearly their views were correct - membership of this group exploded, with the initial 30 rapidly expanding to over 500! The principal reason for this popularity was Dean's efforts in producing Cymbidium News.

What a labour of love. Each year 10 issues were produced, chock-full of articles, tips, breeding trends and results. The magazine was sought after from around the world: Bert Klein in Germany, Everett Stockstill in USA, Andy Easton in New Zealand, Jan Post in Holland etc. On a monthly basis a group of Dean's friends would gather and assemble Cymbidium News - wife Mary, Malcolm and Velda Osborn, John and Yvonne Longbottom would all gather around a kitchen table and be given a collating task, right down to sealing the envelopes. How refreshing that these people did not view the considerable workload as a chore, but rather good fun! And then there is the legendary first delivery of Cymbidium News to the Post Office. Wouldn't be the same without a slight problem - such as the car breaking down. Where was the camera when Dean poured petrol down the carburettor as Malcolm tried to start the motor - one backfire and Gawler Post Office would have been history!

Most people would have been well satisfied with their efforts, but Dean wanted further improvement - colour pictures and a national focus. Colour first appeared on the cover of Cymbidium News when Dean



Dean Roesler receiving his award from Australian Cymbidium Society President Graham Guest

would personally visit a Photographic Studio and order (well, supervise) the 300 or so colour prints of the Front Cover Picture. Yet another task for his collating group - carefully sticking the colour prints onto each magazine. A major step forward, yet still not Dean's ultimate aim - a national journal with printed colour.

The breakthrough came in 1995 when negotiations commenced to form the Australian Cymbidium Society and Cymbidiums Australia within the Australian Orchid Review. Once again Dean has performed with distinction, impressing Graphic World professionals like Barry Badger with his ability to meet deadlines, source high standard articles and lots of colour photographs. What a great slips fielder!

Medium Pace Bowler

As President of the CCSA over the years from 1992 to 1994 and a key member of the National Committee of the ACS since its inception in 1995, Dean has captured many wickets. When Dean accepts these positions, he gives total commitment to ensure the success and viability of these organisations. His presentations at club meetings are done with considerable background research and flair, whilst his contributions at the National level have been based on the premise, "What will best promote Cymbidiums to the wider community". With that concept as his guiding brief, it has resulted in Dean expressing opinions that challenge ingrained status quo - with the knowledge that this can have a polarising effect on some groups or individuals. Yet without this approach, we would not now have a specialist Cymbidium Club in South Australia, a National Cymbidium organisation, National Shows, and this wonderful journal, Cymbidiums Australia. Not bad for a medium pace bowler.

Leg Spin Bowler

This type of delivery is either very, very good, or very, very bad. A wicket ball, or smashed to the boundary. I refer to Dean the hybridiser, and in particular the important work that he is carrying on from his very good friend, the late Dr. Miles Seton (refer to the April 1996 issue of Cymbidiums Australia). Breeding with the Australian species *Cym.*

"CYMBIDIUMS - KING OF THE ORCHIDS"

madidum and *Cym. suave* and their 1st and 2nd generation hybrids is not undertaken by most commercial interests because it is often difficult to produce viable seed, the flowering season is late, spike habit is pendulous or arching, and coarse foliage can result. That is how a pessimist would view the challenge. Dean the dreamer, however, can see individuality, the intense beauty these lines can provide. Only recently he was on cloud nine after flowering some *Cym. Fifi* x *Vivacious* seedlings... "lime green segments with intense yellow labellum and one or two burgundy dots on the mid lobe... and I can't wait to flower one that has miniature foliage"! Dean recognises that a lot of his efforts in this area of hybridising will be hit for six, however, interspersed will be many large wicket taking hauls. The legacy of Miles Seton continues in Dean's backyard.

Late Order Batsman

I vividly remember contributing to a show at Elizabeth Shopping Centre in the mid 1980s. Whilst building our display, I noted the superb effort another exhibitor was undertaking - it was of course Dean and Mary Roesler, and their family, and their friends and... well it was a cast of thousands. They literally brought the farm, bales of hay, ponds, streams, masses of ferns and palms, intricate props and so on. It was at that point that I could see that this man and his family really enjoyed exhibiting at Orchid Shows. Quite deservedly the Roeslers won Best Display... and 15 years on, we have the Roeslers together with their friends winning Display Prizes at the 3rd National Cymbidium Orchid Show in Sydney, and at the Ararat Cymbidium Festival. Many have a flair for displays, Dean's underlying premise is that the public should be captivated by what they view. It is this belief that has resulted in the new incentives now given to exhibitors at our National Shows. Can definitely be relied on to make a few runs!

The Team Man

A funny thing happened on the way to the National Cymbidium Show - earlier this year Dean and I decided that as we were both driving to Sydney, it would make good sense to travel together. About an hour into our trip, somewhere between Blanchetown and Waikerie, my car suddenly stopped in its tracks. I watched Dean sail over the horizon. Ten or so minutes later, Dean returned to the rescue. This is the course of events over the next six and a half hours:

Dean drives to Wakerie to alert the RAA, and then returns.

RAA tows vehicle to Waikerie, Dean follows.

Mechanic diagnoses a broken distributor and regulator - these parts are not available locally, will take 1-2 days to deliver from Adelaide, Dean suggests obtaining these parts from a Motor Wrecker. A few phone calls later, and the parts are available at Barmera, a two hour return drive. Off Dean and Mary go.

Subsequent to their return and installation, the mechanic advises that their must be some other problem. Eventually he asks, "Could I take the computer out of Dean's car (also a Magna) and see whether that is the problem?" Dean agrees, and finally this is recognised as the problem. Dean's car is restored, and off he departs again to Barmera to fetch another spare part.

Finally we depart, and never did Dean consider it a major inconvenience, or ever consider abandoning a friend in trouble.

What a wonderful team man!

Summary

Dean has numerous friends throughout Australia because he is the consummate team man. He values meeting anyone who grows a few seedlings in their backyard, and is ever on the lookout for an article for this journal. The time that he devotes to Cymbidiums Australia and prior to that, on Cymbidium News, is beyond belief. A real servant for our hobby and profession. His energy belies the fact that he has not enjoyed good health, resulting from a workplace accident, and last year major surgery for prostate cancer. I understand that the latter continues as a problem, yet he is far from possessing a defeatist attitude. He is busily making new crosses, and has unfulfilled plans befitting Cymbidiums as King of the Orchids.

Dean, the orchid community says we are the richer for having you as our colleague. Everett Stockstill, President of the Torrance Cymbidium Society, California, said on being advised that Dean was being honoured: "I would walk up to Dean, shake his hand, and say you are a class act". Perhaps the next time you see Dean, waltz up to him, shake his hand, and say, "thank you", in your own way.

Graham Guest
President

Australia

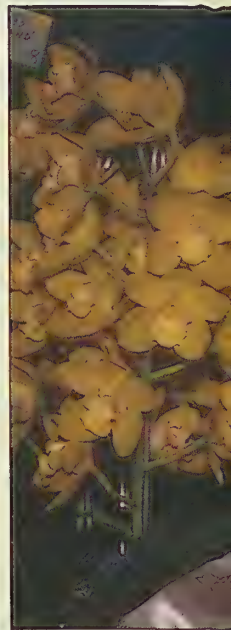
Presented by the Rural C

Where do I start to review this magnificent event? I have sat down at my computer four or five times and started to write this article. But after what I thought were ordinary attempts at trying to describe this Festival, I have eventually settled on the following paragraphs.

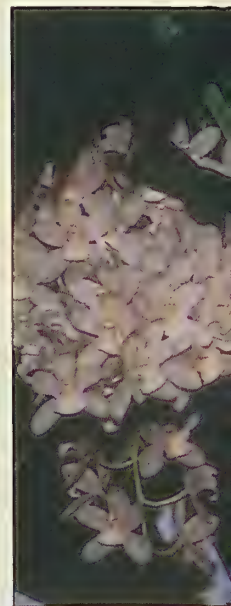
I was fortunate enough to have visited each of the three major Cymbidium Shows in 1998. Each was a unique and individual event in their own right. I would like to make a few personal comments on each of these shows before I continue my article on the Australian Cymbidium Festival.

The first show I attended was the National Cymbidium Orchid Show held in Sydney. The show was staged in the Marana Auditorium in the Sydney suburb of Hurstville. The show presented 20 massed displays of high quality Cymbidiums presented to impress the expected large influx of the general public. Unfortunately Sydney's weather was wet one day and wetter the next, with the result that the large number of visitors expected did not eventuate. The displays were presented as four large massed arrangements down the centre of the auditorium, with a number of commercial vendors arranged around the perimeter of the building. This was a different concept from the previous National Cymbidium Orchid Shows. It was an impressive show presenting quality displays and exceptional Cymbidium exhibits. The overall standard matched that set by the previous National Cymbidium Orchid Shows. The only let down of the show was the 'ordinary judging'. I hope that the Cymbidium Club of Australia will now move to form a team of Specialist Cymbidium Judges, to be ready for the next National Show scheduled for Sydney in the year 2001.

The second Specialist Cymbidium Show that I was involved in was the Westlakes Show. The Cymbidium Club of South Australia (CCSA) presented this show. It is staged in a shopping centre and so the members of the CCSA take their exhibits to the people. The plants are judged in a large open area in the shopping centre. The members then set up displays within the centre. This is a different concept again on presenting Cymbidiums.



Cym. One Tree Hill 'John's Haskard'.



Cym. Sarah Jean 'Icicle', Specimen, exhibited by Te

an Cymbidium Festival

City of Ararat and the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria

12th & 13th September 1998

Text by David Allen - Photography by Michael Matthews



'Quest'. Grand Champion Intermediate, exhibited by Vic



Cym. Yowie Rose 'Kim', Champion Cut Stem, exhibited by Vic Kaskard



'Geyserland'. Reserve Champion, Champion Miniature and Champion, exhibited by Wilma Symes



Cym. Anna Szabo 'Geyserland' HCC/OSCOV, granted a Highly Commended Certificate by the OSCOV Judging Panel, exhibited by Peter Gibson

The show featured high quality Cymbidiums and imaginative displays set to impress the general public. A top quality show judged by Cymbidium Judges.

The third Specialist Cymbidium Show of the year, and I believe the best, was held in Ararat. This was the inaugural Australian Cymbidium Festival presented by the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria (COSV) and the Rural City of Ararat. The 1998 Festival offered orchid enthusiasts and the general public a floral extravaganza beyond imagination. This show again has a different concept. The Rural City of Ararat wanted an Australian Cymbidium Festival featuring the best Spring flowering plants and cut stems from around Australia. The Festival aims to bring the best Cymbidium growers in Australia together, both hobbyist and commercial, to compete in a friendly atmosphere at a neutral venue. It is a unique concept aimed at drawing Cymbidium enthusiasts to Ararat each year.

The show featured 27 Cymbidium Displays from Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and Western Australia. The state displays provided areas for all Cymbidium Club members to display individual plants or cut stems. These displays coupled with the 15 hobbyist and eight commercial displays filled the Ararat City Town Hall. It presented Cymbidiums grown to their optimum, by some of the best hobbyist and commercial growers in Australia. The show featured hundreds of Cymbidiums with many new hybrids, some old vintage favourites and many true exhibition plants. A feature of the show was the number of entries in the seedlings classes, for example there were 52 large flowered seedlings nominated for judging. But for me the real winner of this show were the displays. The imagination, the work and effort put in by the display builders was amazing. I feel that the quality of the exhibits, with the mixture of large, small and theme displays, makes Ararat the leader of the pack in shows for Cymbidium enthusiasts.

The Best Display Incorporating a Theme, the Gold Trophy winner, and the winner of the Geoff Miller P/L Trophy was a massive 5m x 3m display titled 'Stone

The Crows'. This display was a joint effort led by Dean Roesler. The other exhibitors involved with this magnificent display were Jack and Mary Pianta, Phil and Joy Grech, Anne Murphy, Keith Moss and Mary Roesler, a group of people from throughout Australia, brought together by friendships formed through Cymbidiums. A number of other notable displays featured themes, among these were:- **'Precious Cargo'**, a display featuring Cymbidiums in cases and boxes with packing labels for plant names and other props, displayed by Andy and Jan Leamon. The Silver Trophy winner Incorporating a Theme was won by Malcolm and Velda Osborn, their display again featured Miniature Cymbidiums, the title being, **'I Can't Bear To Live Without Orchids'**. David and Trish Wickham won the Bronze Trophy for their Display Incorporating a Theme titled **'Cymbidiums Natures Gifts'**.

For the third year running in Ararat, Kimberley Orchids won the Van Shaik's Bio-Gro Trophy for the Best Display by a Commercial Grower. This Gold Trophy display featured a number of high quality Large Flowered Cymbidiums, including the Champion, *Cym. Lancashire Khan* 'Kimberley Charm' and the Champion Large Flowered Seedling *Cym. Poetic Justice* 'Kimberley Snow'. The Silver Trophy winner in this section was Atlantis Orchids. This display featured a mixture of high quality Large, Intermediate and Miniature Cymbidiums, including a number of seedlings shown for the first time. Some of the prize winning seedlings shown were:- *Cym. Sensation* x *So Bold*, *Cym. Radiant Harry* x *devonianum*, *Cym. Sensation* x *Jessie Blakiston* (= *Waringah Winter*) and *Cym. Last Tango* x *Ruby Eyes*. The Bronze Trophy winner in this section was Guest Orchids. This display featured a number of plants shown for the first time. These included a group of seedlings from the one seedpod *Cym. Aunty Violet* with the variety 'Fireworks' gaining 2nd place in the Large Flowered Seedling section. Other plants that impressed in this display were:- *Cym. Anna Szarbo* 'Geyserland', *Cym. Red Panther* x *Atlantic Crossing*, *Cym. Beau Guest* 'Winning Post' and a super specimen plant of *Cym. Beau Guest* 'Prolific'.

The Gold Trophy winner, of the Garden City Plastic trophy, in the Hobbyist Section was Brian and Dorothy Noble. This display featured a number of prize winners including *Cym. Mem. Merv Dunn* 'Golden Glow', *Cym. Kiandra* 'Meg', *Cym. Without Peer* 'Soft Touch', *Cym. Sarah Jean* 'Ice Cascade' and *Cym.*



Cym. Lancashire Khan 'Kimberley Charm', Champion Large Flower, exhibited by Kimberley Orchids



Most Innovative Display won by Glenda Coutts and Ken West



Best Hobbyist Display won by Brian and Dorothy Noble



Best Display Incorporating a Theme won by Anne Murphy, Keith Moss, Phil & Joy Grech, Jack & Mary Pianta, and Dean & Mary Roesler

Artistic Impression 'Snowdrop'. The Silver Trophy winner in this section was Terry Poulton. Terry's display included a number of prize winners such as *Cym.* (Borough Green x Wyanga) 'Tee Pee', *Cym.* Matipo x Lady Spring and *Cym.* Canary Feather 'Canary'. The Bronze Trophy winner in this section was Peter and Lois Williams. Their stand featured a number of top quality Cymbidiums including the winner in the Vintage pre 1950 section, *Cym.* Erica Sander.

Glenda Coutts and Ken West won the Most Innovative Display for the second year in a row. The display had a city skyline with the rising sun and was titled 'Morning Glory'. This was another grand construction set up by two growers keen on bringing something new to the area of display showing.

The winner of the Best Display by a Club, and winner of the Battack Orchids

and Pauline's Laboratory Services trophy, was the COSV display. The weight of numbers getting it across the line by a narrow margin from the display of cut stems from the Cymbidium Club of Western Australia. This display featured 50 plus cut stems from the Western Australian members and Ezi-Gro Orchids. Willing COSV members set up the display and I congratulate all concerned for their excellent effort.

The Champions of the Australian Cymbidium Festival were:-

Grand Champion & Champion Intermediate Trophy sponsored by Debco P/L

Cym. One Tree Hill 'John's Quest' Exhibited by Vic Haskard

Reserve Champion, Champion Miniature & Champion Specimen -

Trophy sponsored by All-Type Signs & Badges

Cym. Sarah Jean 'Icicle' Exhibited by Ted & Wilma Symes

Champion Large Flowered Cymbidium - Trophy sponsored by Atlantis Orchids

Cym. Lancashire Khan 'Kimberley Charm' Exhibited by Kimberley Orchids

Champion Novelty Trophy sponsored by Simon Lenkic Orchids

Cym. Wallamurra 'Ninja' Exhibited by Phil Grech

Champion Cut Stem Trophy sponsored by Guest Orchids

Cym. Yowie Rose 'Kim' Exhibited by Vic Haskard

Champion Large Flowered Seedling Trophy sponsored by Duralite P/L

Cym. Poetic Justice 'Kimberley Snow' Exhibited by Kimberley Orchids

Champion Intermediate Seedling Trophy sponsored by Scotts Australia P/L

Cym. (Lerwick x Vivacious) 'Amy' Exhibited by Dean & Mary Roesler

Champion Miniature Seedling Trophy sponsored by Cymbidium Club of SA

Cym. Sleeping Sharon 'Nicole' Exhibited by Murray Weston

Champion Species Cymbidium Trophy sponsored by B & T Ferns

Cym. *lowianum* Exhibited by Rural City of Ararat

The Australian Cymbidium Festival was a joint venture between the Rural City of Ararat and the Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria, with local artists and wineries taking part. Ararat was the host of the inaugural National Cymbidium Orchid Show held in 1996 and the second National Show held in 1997. The Festival concept will continue to grow and encompass other activities. This Festival ranks with the best anywhere. I urge all Cymbidium growers to get behind this boutique show and help make the Ararat Australian Cymbidium Festival a show-case for Cymbidiums.

The 1999 Festival will be held in the Arts Activity Centre, Ararat Town Hall on the weekend of the 11th and 12th of September. I hope all Cymbidium enthusiasts will note this weekend into their diaries and plan a weekend out at this major Cymbidium event.

David Allen COSV Editor
18 Wootton Crescent
Langwarrin, Vic. 3910

Profiling – *Cym. Rincon*

by Bill Johnson

If I had to nominate the Cymbidium which had the most influence on breeding during the 1980s *Cym. Rincon* 'Clarisse' 4n would be near the top of my list.

Cym. Rincon is responsible for many of today's best showbench large Cymbidiums, as well as a sprinkling of miniatures and

intermediates, and it is highly likely that there is still more to come. Its progeny are producing vastly superior results and it is my belief that we haven't yet seen the full benefit of its influence.

The cross of *Cym. Rincon* was made from *Cym. Pearl* x *Windsor* and if other *Cym. Pearl* crossings are an indication the

plant used was most likely the white variety 'Magnificum'.

It will be noted from *Cym. Rincon*'s genetic chart that the species *Cym. erythrostylum* is one of its ancestors. This means it carries genes for both early flowering and clear white colouring. It also means it carries genes for the low flower count and undesirable flower characteristics of *Cym. erythrostylum*.

Since *Cym. erythrostylum* has also influenced the fine shape and colouring in white Cymbidium breeding via the *Cym. Fred Stewart*, *Early Bird*, *Earlyana*, *Stanley Fouraker* and *Cym. Trigo Royale* lines, there were reasonable grounds for presuming that *Cym. Rincon* would do likewise, and it did.

I had the diploid (2n) version of *Cym. Rincon* in my collection back in the 70s and my assessment of it then was that it was rather ordinary. However even back then, there was strong evidence that it would produce good shape.

The 2n version of *Cym. Rincon* has a very thin spike that grows at a 45 degree angle, and it produced 7 to 10 flowers per spike on average. Many of its progeny also produce low flower numbers if one is not careful in the selection of any parent used with it.

Providing it is combined with another parent that has a red banded labellum then one is certain to produce some interesting labellum colour.

Although it is a pink, it will produce vivid yellows, clear whites, reds, greens and of course, pinks. In fact it has very strong yellow genes, and so does its famous offspring, *Cym. Solana Beach*. This tendency surfaces when the other parent's genotype is weak on red or pink.

The main first generation cross that I am fond of using is *Cym. Operetta*. The *Cym. Operettas* were made with another favourite of mine, *Cym. Miretta*, and the combination produced some extraordinary results.

One of the most famous of the *Cym. Rincon* crosses would have to be the red grex of *Cym. Claude Pepper*. This was first made in 1968 as a 2n cross. In the late 70s it was remade and colchicine treated, and then later remade as a 4n from colchicine converted parents.



Cym. Rincon 'Clarisse' 4n



Cym. Via Del Playa 'Yvonne'

This cross produced semi-early, highly coloured and vigorous growing reds which were lacking in the 70s. Few, if any, of the *Cym.* Claude Peppers could be described as top showbench quality, but they were most welcome as stud plants.

It was also obvious that *Cym.* Rincon would reproduce those traits in crosses with other parents.

Some interesting quirks have appeared from breeding with *Cym.* Rincon 'Clarisse'. When bred with *Cym.* Claude Pepper (one of its progeny) it produced deep wine reds, but when crossed to *Cym.* Nostradamus (bred from its progeny *Cym.* Solana Beach) it produced whites and soft to medium pinks although *Cym.* Nostradamus also produces deep wine reds.

Such is hybridising!

The 1998 season saw several of *Cym.* Rincons second generation seedlings flowering on very small two bulb plants in 150mm pots. This tendency is becoming more important as it allows Hybridisers to appraise their work earlier and to set aside those plants with potential.

***Cym.* Rincons more notable first generation progeny include:-**

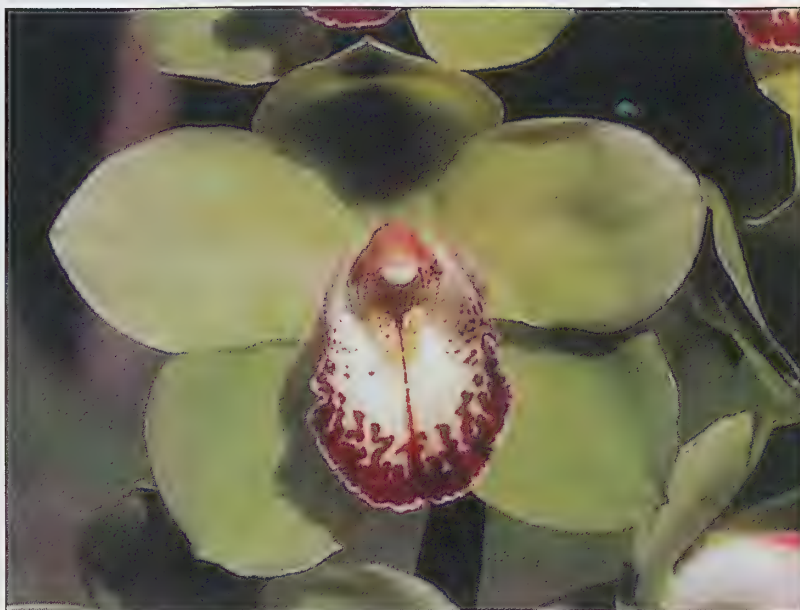
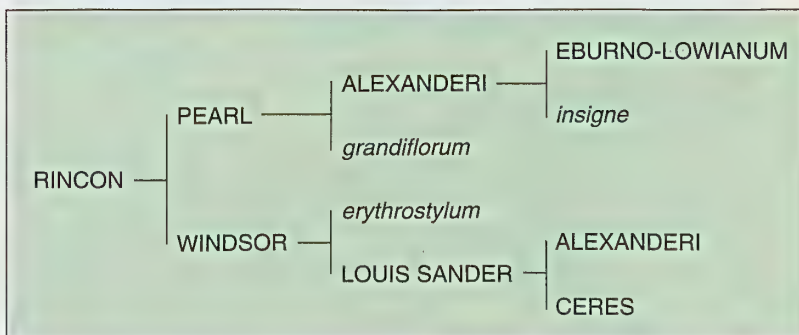
- Cym.* Alegria (x Balkis)
- Cym.* Claude Pepper (x Doris Aurea)
- Cym.* Enchanted Profile (x Pink Ice)
- Cym.* Golden Sunset (x San Miguel)
- Cym.* Operetta (x Miretta)
- Cym.* Solana Beach (x Atlantes)
- Cym.* Via Arcadian Rincon (x Arcadian Melody)
- Cym.* Via Del Playa (x Solana Beach)

Successful second generation progeny include:-

- Cym.* Alegria x Royden
- Cym.* Arctic Circle (= Operetta x Winter Wonder)
- Cym.* Claude Pepper x Rolf Bolin
- Cym.* Dragon Song (= Operetta x Pendragon)
- Cym.* Dream Girl (= Claude Pepper x Voodoo)
- Cym.* Latrobe (= Operetta x Nostradamus)
- Cym.* Madrona Canyon (= Claude Pepper x Hamsey)
- Cym.* Miki Mouse (= Solana Beach x Green Glass)
- Cym.* Nostradamus (= Firewheel x Solana Beach)
- Cym.* Operetta x Looney Borough
- Cym.* Prophetic Dream (= Nostradamus x Dream Girl)
- Cym.* Solana Fascination (= Fascination x Solana Beach)
- Cym.* Tahbilk (= Operetta x Claude Pepper)
- Cym.* Top Act (= Operetta x Valley Zenith)



Cym. (Rolf Bolin x Claude Pepper) 'Bloodshot'



Cym. Top Act



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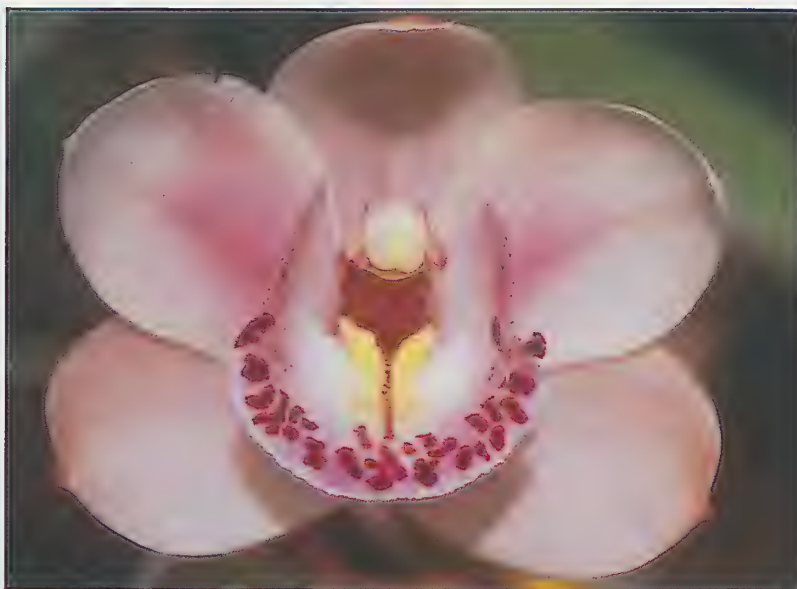
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CYMBIDIUMS AUSTRALIA



Cym. Dragon Song 'White Opal'

Cym. Winter Beach (= *Solana Beach* x *Winter Wonder*)

Many of the red parents in use fail to produce an even red colour from edge to edge, instead they are 'striped'. The *Cym. Claude Peppers* when crossed to *Cym. Operetta* and *Cym. Voodoo* produced even, red colour and this is being passed on in further generations.

It is noteworthy that whenever either *Cym. Rincon* or one of its progeny are crossed to another *Cym. Rincon* seedling, a good result is usually produced. However, in doing so there is a risk of fewer flowers and inbreeding a flower

deformity that *Cym. Rincon* consistently passes on to progeny.

This deformity is apparent in *Cym. Solana Beach* and any other crosses bred back to *Cym. Rincon*. It takes two to three generations (at least) to eradicate this deformity. Like all genetic deformities, it is a question of a degree of risk.

Providing breeders use *Cym. Rincon*, *Solana Beach* and their progeny wisely, that risk will be balanced against the best they have to offer.

Bill Johnson

1265 Western Port Highway
Langwarrin, Vic. 3910



Cym. Operetta 'Overture'

Club News from South Australia

Text by Gordon Brooks - Photography by Graham Shevlin

Spring Show

The 1998 Spring Show was again held at West Lakes Shopping Centre, with the quality of plants and displays being as good as ever. A contingent of judges came from Victoria to assist with the task of judging the orchids and displays, any spare moments saw the judges photographing the orchids which had caught their eyes.

The best orchids in each division were all presented as specimen size plants with masses of blooms, one being an intermediate, with the other two being miniatures.

The Grand Champion of the Show was a magnificent specimen of the intermediate size orchid *Cym.* One Tree Hill 'Solstice Gold' exhibited by Vic Haskard, who is one of our premier Open Division growers. The grex *Cym.* One Tree Hill has produced many desirable clones, this one being presented as a 250mm pot full of spikes with up to 18 blooms on each, truly a worthy champion.

The Best Orchid in First Division was *Cym.* Sarah Jean 'Ice Cascade' exhibited by Graham and Wendy Shevlin. The pot was surrounded by many pen-



Cym. One Tree Hill 'Solstice Gold'

dulous spikes of sparkling white blooms, again proving that this clone is one of the top hanging basket varieties available.

The Best Orchid in Second Division was *Cym.* Fairy Rouge 'Lavender Falls' exhibited by Alan Beck. This clone is another good hanging basket variety with its pendulous spikes of petite blooms.

Recent CCSA Awards

At the Spring Show Vic Haskard's plant of *Cym.* Julie Hawkes 'Sim' was granted a Commendation for Excellence in the Standard Pink Class. The plant carried three tall, upright spikes held clear of the foliage and with up to 23 blooms on each spike.

Moss Bray's plant of *Cym.* Valley Splash 'Painted Lady' was also granted



Cym. Sarah Jean 'Ice Cascade'

a Commendation for Excellence at the same Show. There were two arching spikes carrying up to 12 blooms. The plant was judged in the Standard Splash Petal Class.

At the September General Meeting a seedling, *Cym.* (Lerwick x Vivacious) 'Amy', exhibited by Dean and Mary Roesler was granted a Commendation for Excellence in the White Intermediate Class. There were two arching spikes carrying 13 and 16 blooms. The flowers still appearing very fresh even after a trip to Ararat where it won Champion Intermediate of the Show. Later, the plant went on to win Champion Seedling of the Gawler Districts Orchid Club, Spring Show.

Gordon Brooks
70 Gates Road
Hackham, S.A. 5163



Cym. (Lerwick x Vivacious) 'Army' CE/CCSA



Cym. Julie Hawkes
'Sim' CE/CCSA



Cym. Fairy Rouge 'Lavender Falls'



Cym. Valley Splash 'Painted Lady' CE/CCSA

Cymbidium Species

by Rob Smith

While there are a number of Cymbidium hybridisers who have a definite interest in the species, there seems to also be a general lack of interest in them among most other Cymbidium growers. Perhaps this is due to the relative scarcity of many of the species. They are rarely seen in nursery listings. Perhaps the emphasis towards hybrids for showbench, cut flower, or pot plant use has led to this general lack of interest in them.

This is a real pity as many growers do not know what they are missing, as many of the Cymbidium species have much to recommend them. While our own Cymbidium collection is largely showbench types, or hybrids chosen for our own breeding efforts, my wife Noe, has built up a reasonable number of species plants, and it no longer surprises us that, when other orchid growers visit and see various species in flower (especially *Cym. erythrostylum*), they are immediately captivated by them. Some species are so popular we could divide them every year (if the plants could stand it) just to keep up with the requests for pieces.

While it is true that the species cannot compete with modern hybrids for flower size or fullness, many of them have a charm and beauty of their own which is truly unique. Of course there are many inferior representatives of the species around but, thankfully, a number of nurseries occasionally have superior varieties available and seedlings from quality stock are offered from time to time, if you are prepared to look for them.

There is no reason why quality examples of the Cymbidium species, if well grown and presented, cannot also be successful at shows, just as the species in other genera are, notably Paphiopedilums.

While it is certainly not my intention to attempt a review of the genus Cymbidium, there are a number of species we have had success with under normal shadehouse conditions with no special treatment above what our Cymbidium hybrids are normally provided with.

Of course, having said that, there is one species we currently grow which does require 'special' treatment - the Australian species *Cym. canaliculatum* - which is happiest in the sunniest, warmest spot in the shadehouse. I suppose you could say that, in the case of this particular Aussie battler, rough treatment by normal Cymbidium standards suits it down to the ground. A brief look at its natural habitat



Cym. erythrostylum var. *magnificum* 4n x self

and its leaf structure clearly shows why. Tough, almost terete leaves to channel any available moisture to the base of the plant and a natural environment of very hot summers and chilly winters with unreliable rainfall, points to a plant that certainly is not going to like being molly-coddled. While I would not recommend the following treatment, we once left a small plant of *Cym. canaliculatum* in our flowering house over summer. Temperatures regularly exceeded 40 degree Celsius under an alsynite roof with no shade and the little thing thrived and flowered its head off. Definitely a species worth having in any collection.

Cym. canaliculatum is a compact grower. Its foliage is interestingly different. It flowers easily in good light and its spikes set themselves nicely. Quality cultivars are available and some nice flowers are being produced from seedlings that have improved flower size and shape. We keep a nice example of the normal green with red-spotted flowers type, which we raised from a seedling, and a number of other divisions of the dark, solid coloured var. *sparkesii*.

I am sure that everyone knows *Cym.*

madidum. It is hard to miss with its large bulbs and leaves, and many people shy away from it for that reason, which is a pity, because it freely produces masses of flowers on long, pendulous spikes under normal Cymbidium conditions. We grow the normal green-flowered form as well as a number of seedlings of a yellow-flowered form, which are smaller than normal in their bulb and leaf growth.

I must admit that we do not do justice to *Cym. suave* in our conditions and it will probably never achieve the sort of luxuriant growth and flowering this species can produce in more suitable climates, but it makes up the Australian Cymbidium trio and we intend to persevere with the plants we have - one an originally wild-collected division and the other a selfed seedling.

Among the other Cymbidium species we grow are, *dayanum*, *iridiodes*, *ensifolium* var. *rubrigemmum*, *eburneum*, *erythrostylum*, *floribundum* (syn. *pumilum*), *hookerianum*, *insigne*, *lowianum* var. *lowianum* and var. *concolor*, *mastersii*, *parishii* and *tracyanum*. We also used to grow a number of the south-east Asian tropicals, but could rarely flower them although they grew into huge plants. These



Cym. parishii var. *sanderae* x *parishii* var. Emma Menninger 4n

included *Cym. finlaysonianum*, *aloifolium* and *atropurpureum*. In reality, these species are more suited to a Queensland climate than in Whyalla, South Australia.

Cym. dayanum flowers in March or April in our area and provides blooms in great numbers too. This year our plant, which fills an eight inch pot with its little bulbs and thin leaves, produced 28 spikes with around 18 flowers per spike. There is little around to beat this display of perky, white and red flowers at this time of the year.

Cym. erythrostylum var. *magnificum* x self follows a month later and a six inch pot with 8-10 bulbs, and leaves little more than 350mm long, produces plenty of spikes of distinct white blooms. Generally it produces around six flowers per spike, and they always catch the eye of visitors with their size, crystal whiteness offset with a red-marked lip, and unusual shape.

Cym. parishii, *insigne*, *lowianum*, *tracyanum* and *hookerianum* all flower throughout the main Cymbidium season as you would expect, for these species are the gene pool of most of today's modern hybrids. *Cym. lowianum* lip markings are apparent in hybrids with a red banded lip (*Cym. Valley Zenith*, *Coraki*, etc). *Cym. hookerianum* is reflected in most of those hybrids with spotted lips (like *Cym. Royale Fare* for instance). All of these species have the appearance of typical Cymbidiums in that they have typical bulb and leaf growth. They also tend to have many traits we probably wish more of our modern hybrids still had, namely, flowers which naturally set and orientate themselves without manipulation. I have always loved *Cym. lowianum* for that trait alone - leave the plant to its own devices and its spikes set in a graceful arch with its flowers perfectly aligned like soldiers on parade.

Cym. parishii is another favourite. We grow three examples of this species, two selfings of var. *sanderae* and one seedling of var. *sanderae* x 'Emma Menninger'. All three of them produce tall, arching spikes typical of this species, with one variety having flowers with wide segments and heavier red lip markings than is usual. This is probably due to the use of var. 'Emma Menninger' which is a converted tetraploid.

We grow two forms of *Cym. insigne* - the pink form with its red-marked lip and the white var. *album*. Its rather delicate looking flowers are carried well above the foliage on long, thin, strong, graceful spikes and it always causes comment and attracts attention when benched at shows.

In our conditions, *Cym. tracyanum* is a good grower, but a shy flowerer. This applies to all the cultivars we grow, all of which have been raised from various



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seedling selfings or crossings. Among them is one particular plant that we are not sure about! It was bought as a crossing of *Cym. tracyanum* FCC/RHS x *tracyanum* 'Murray' and it produces larger than normal flowers, darker more solid colouring, more substance and wider segments. Its plant habit is typically *Cym. tracyanum*, but we have never been sure whether to doubt the accuracy of its label, or to wonder about its ploidy. If anyone has any suggestions to make we would be glad to hear from them. Perhaps someone else has had a similar result from a plant labelled as this crossing?

One species we have been unable to keep alive at all is *Cym. devonianum*. When Noe first began she was kindly given a piece and we then also bought some selfings as small single growth plants. Over about three years we slowly lost all the plants we tried to grow of this species. No matter what we tried the plants always struggled, even towards the end, when we moved them into our glasshouse as a last resort. Looking back, we are sure that the combination of our poor water quality, high light levels and insufficient humidity was too much for them. For those of you who have friendlier, gentler climates, it is a beautiful species and certainly worth growing.

All of the species we currently grow are potted in our usual Cymbidium mix of pinebark, rice hulls, peatmoss, isolite and canunda shell. They are watered and fed along with our hybrid Cymbidiums and they all receive the same levels of shade, except for *Cym. canaliculatum* as mentioned previously, which gets the sunniest spot. *Cym. madidum* can also tolerate a little more light, but grows happily under our normal conditions.

While the species produce flowers which would generally be described as starry or spidery by hybrid standards, there is a beauty and balance to them, a proportion where the flower parts appear to compliment each other. They are put together perfectly, as nature intended. This is in contrast to many of the so-called novelty hybrids which have a species-like appearance, but are often clumsy and misshapen looking. With their flower parts out of scale to each other and their spike lengths mismatched to their foliage, etc. We are not purists by any means about species, but we always look for the best and that often means looking for selfings, sibling crosses and line bred cultivars which retain that natural charm of a job well done, by nature.

This article has certainly not been intended to be a botanical treatise on Cymbidiums, but rather a hope that it may kindle a bit of interest in the species. We believe that they certainly deserve it and



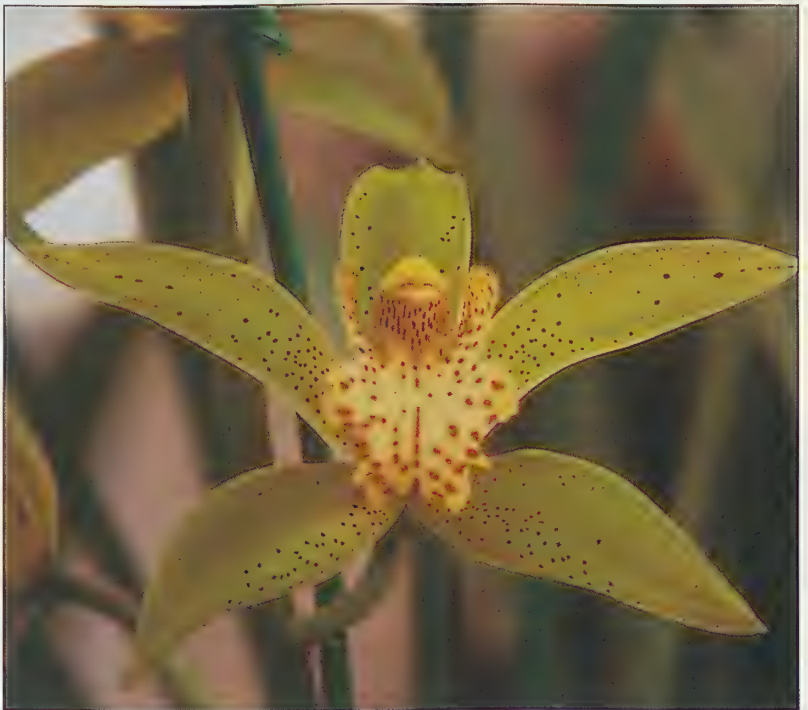
Cym. tracyanum FCC/RHS x *tracyanum* var. Murray

that they have a lot to offer, not only for their value as parents, but for their own intrinsic beauty.

Finally, a few "thank yous" are in order... to Andy Easton for selfing, line breeding and making available some of the Cymbidium species he has been working with... to Kevin Hipkins and Bev and John Woodward for stocking Cymbidium

species and thereby providing us with the opportunity to acquire them... to all those growers who have happily given us pieces of Cymbidium species from their own collections... thank you.

Rob Smith
89 Playford Avenue
Whyalla, S.A. 5600



Cym. hookerianum

Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria

September and October Report

Text by Carolin Allen - Photography by Sean Moore



Cym. Lady Spring x Vogelsang HCC/OSCOV

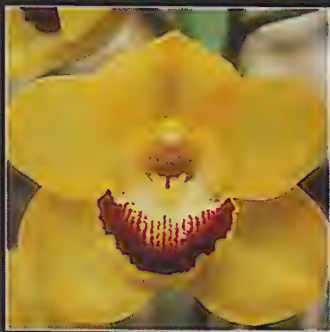
September Meeting

This was another well attended meeting with over 100 members present. There were an overwhelming number of plants benched and it was good to see a large number of seedlings flowering for the first time shown.

The main item for the evening was a slide program and commentary on the Cymbidium Club of South Australia Spring Show. This Show is set up in the Westlakes Shopping Centre and members can put in individual stands. Comments and preview of the Show were given by Ken West.

Two plants gained awards, they were:-
Cym. (Dolly x Sensation) 'Tee Pee' HCC/OSCOV exhibited by Terry Poulton and, *Cym. Plush Canyon 'New Horizons'* HCC/OSCOV exhibited by Paradisia Nursery.

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Cym. grandiflorum syn. *hookerianum*

The winners for the night were:- Judges Vote, Popular Vote and Best in the Open Section - *Cym. Plush Canyon* 'New Horizons' exhibited by Paradisia Nursery. Best in the Intermediate Section and Best Species - *Cym. grandiflorum* syn. *hookerianum* exhibited by N. & F. Allison. The Best in the Novice Section was *Cym. Gentle Touch* 'Bon Bon' exhibited by I. Takacs. The Best Seedling for the night was another *Cym. Kirby Lesch* exhibited by F. & J. Coker.

October Meeting

The October meeting was a very subdued night, as most members were still in recovery mode from a very hectic past four weeks. The item of the evening was a slide presentation featuring the National Cymbidium Show held in Sydney, the Australian Cymbidium Festival held in Ararat and the COSV Como Centre Show. The slides were shown and commented on by the group of members who visited these events. The group consisting of Terry Poulton, Ern Kettle, Brian Noble, Ken West, David Allen and Peter Churchus.

On the night two plants received COSV Certificates of Excellence awards for Culture they were:- *Cym. Black Flame*

'Starburst' exhibited by Imre Tacacs and *Cym. floribundum* exhibited by Vic Pearce. Atlantis Orchids also received a HCC/OSCOV for their plant of *Cym. Lady Spring* x *Vogelsang*.

The winners for the night were:- Judges Vote, Best Species and Best in the Open Section - *Cym. floribundum* syn. *illiberale* syn. *pumilum* exhibited by Vic Pearce. Popular Vote for the night was *Cym. Sarah Jean* 'Ice Cascade' exhibited by Dick Hilton. Best in the Intermediate Section was *Cym. Ruby Anniversary* 'Pink Surprise' exhibited by John Guarino. The Best in the Novice Section (and moving up fast) was *Cym. Black Flame* 'Starburst' exhibited by Imre Tacacs. Best Seedling for the night was *Cym. Zumma Spring* x *Green Glass* exhibited by Kimberley Orchids.

Carolyn Allen
18 Wootten Crescent
Langwarrin, Vic. 3910



Cym. Plush Canyon 'New Horizons' HCC/OSCOV



Cym. Pure Zumma x *Green Glass*



Cym. illiberale syn. *floribundum*



Cym. (Dolly x *Sensation)* 'Tee Pee' HCC/OSCOV

Cym. Red Beauty 'Carmen'

by Andy Easton

It is necessary to correct an error that has become widely promulgated about *Cym. Red Beauty 'Carmen'*. This particular clone of *Cym. Red Beauty* most definitely does not carry any alba (pure colour) genes.

Some history. In the late 1980s Neville Schaefer phoned me to report on an alba he had seen from our crossing of *Cym. Vanguard 'Mas Beauty'* x *Coraki 'Margaret'* 4n. This alerted me to the fact that *Cym. Vanguard 'Mas Beauty'* and obviously some clones of the cross from it - *Cym. Red Beauty*, would be carrying the gene for albinism. I discussed this with another New Zealand breeder and mentioned that I thought that I would not be surprised if one of the clones of *Cym. Red Beauty* carrying alba genes was 'Carmen'.

A few years later the cross *Cym. Sleeping Carmen* was registered with a percentage of albas evident. Unwittingly writers such as Ray Bilton writing in the *English Orchid Review* went so far as to laud the hybridiser for making such an



inspired hybrid. But things weren't quite as they seemed.

With the benefit of hindsight (and nearly 20 washed hybrids) I can report that *Cym. Red Beauty 'Carmen'* is trouble for anyone trying to get albas in the first generation. Please don't make crosses with it if your purpose is breeding albas, and I apologise to anyone who in good faith, I might have misled by believing what I was told.

The hybrid registration for *Cym. Sleeping Carmen* should be voided as it can't possibly be correct, but don't expect the RHS to show any initiative in this area.

I am quite certain that *Cym. Red Beauty 'Bronze Delight'* carries alba genes and I have seen progeny from it in the nursery of a reputable hybridiser that were very attractive alba yellows, albeit a little on the small side. In my experience some of the other widely used clones of *Cym. Red Beauty* such as 'Netty', 'Prinses Albertina' and 'Prinses Marianne' also do not carry alba genes.

One of the areas where trust is vital in orchid parentages is with the group of supposed alba gene carriers. Phenotypically there is no way of knowing whether the listed parentage is correct and the potential for costly and time-consuming disaster like we have seen with 'Carmen' is ever present.

Sadly, we have now decided to trust only our known home bred alba carriers for further hybridising. Maybe I can parcel up all my unwanted *Cym. Red Beauty 'Carmen'* seedlings and send them off freight forward to the perpetrator of this costly mess!

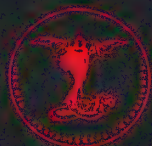
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Como Show

Text by Carolin Allen - Photography by David Allen

This Cymbidium Orchid Society of Victoria Show (COSV) is held at the Como Shopping Centre in South Yarra, a very exclusive area of Melbourne. Arriving at the centre's underground car parking area, David and I are confronted by a very distressed security guard saying, "You can't park here, we are expecting a delivery of 200 orchids". By this time Kevin Brown, the COSV Secretary and John Hedger arrive and we calm the guard down. We explain to him that we are part of the 200 orchids and that they will not be arriving in one truck load, but will be brought in by numerous COSV members.

David and Kevin leave us with a still stressed guard, to find David Trevaskis. David is the owner of the Florist Shop in the complex and has arranged for one of the vacant shops to be opened up and lights turned on so we can marshal the plants and then judge them. We face a small hiccup... no power or lights in the shop! A trip back to our security guard, who contacts the maintenance worker, who connects the power and lights for us. We are now ready for the Cymbidiums to arrive. Soon trolley loads of them begin to appear and are set up on the club's new, long, foldaway tables. Word comes back that Terry Poulton is stuck in the lift with a load of his plants. A rescue party goes off to free Terry. There is no truth in the rumour that Terry and his plants exceeded the lifts weight capacity!

Terry is freed; plants are being placed on the floor of the vacant shop for judging,



Television celebrity Tonia Todman amongst the Cymbidiums at Como Shopping Centre

Ern Kettle, the COSV Registrar of Judges, arrives and, it is decided to send out for Chinese food for tea before we start judging. Ern calls us together to start the task ahead, but has a bad case of dropsy and drops the judging sheets, mixing them all up. He asks me to sort them out into the classes he calls for; all judging groups have some sheets to use, while the rest are sorted out properly.

The Cymbidiums are to be displayed in a large central area and some spread

around the shopping complex. The task of setting up this display goes to the florist owner David Trevaskis, with help from our members. Once the best of each class have been decided on, the plants that are no longer required are sent out to start the display, which David creates using bamboo and other exotic flowers to highlight the Cymbidiums.

Grand Champion of the Show

Cym. Valley Splash 'Awesome'
Exhibited by Kimberley Orchids

Champion Large Cymbidium

Cym. Valley Splash 'Awesome'
Exhibited by Kimberley Orchids



Massed Cymbidium display viewed from the first floor level

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Champion Intermediate Cymbidium

Cym. One Tree Hill 'Doris' Exhibited by T. Poulton

Champion Miniature Cymbidium

Cym. Waringah Springs Exhibited by D. & C. Allen

Champion Specimen Plant

Cym. Valley Splash 'Majestic' Exhibited by Kimberley Orchids

David and I came in to have a look at the finished display and take some photographs on the following Monday. David starts from the first floor level, looking down on the mass display. We then move down to ground level for a closer view. We notice Tonia Todman, from channel 10's 'Healthy, Wealthy and Wise' program, admiring the Cymbidiums. She starts asking us questions about the plants and shows us the plant that caught her eye, which happens to be *Cym.* Dawn of Hope 'Mango', one that we had exhibited. We explain who we are, and that we are part of the COSV, that has put on the Show. David asks if he could take her picture with the Cymbidiums as a backdrop. She was only too pleased to do this for him, so we took one of the miniature plants out of the display for her to hold. Tonia mentioned that



The beauty of highlighting Cymbidiums with other exotic flowers

they were getting ready to shoot a small segment for 'Good Morning Australia'. So we stayed and were introduced to the rest of the crew. We video taped the segment that was shown on 'Good Morning

Australia'. This video was then shown to our members at our October meeting.

Carolyn Allen
18 Wootten Crescent
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Champion Specimen Plant *Cym.* Valley Splash 'Majestic' beautifully displayed in a plant holder

The Function of Macronutrients in Plant Growth

Magnesium & Sulphur

by Dr. Maurice L. Martin

In this the final article on the function of macronutrients in plant growth before we move on to examine the function of micronutrients, in following articles, we look at magnesium and sulphur.

MAGNESIUM (Mg)

Magnesium is generally supplied to plants as water-soluble magnesium sulphate (Epsom Salts) but some may be received in small amounts if dolomite ($MgCO_3$, $CaCO_3$) is used in the potting mixture. It enters the roots as magnesium ion, Mg^{2+} , and is carried upwards in sap to the leaves.

Magnesium is the central atom in the green pigment chlorophyll found in the chloroplasts of leaf cells. In the complex process, photosynthesis, certain wavelengths of light are absorbed by the chlorophyll to begin the many reactions which ultimately replace carbon dioxide from air with oxygen while forming the high energy sugar, glucose. Magnesium ions activate some of the enzymes involved in these reactions especially those in which ATP is used as a source of energy. One such reaction, that between carbon dioxide and ribulose biphosphate, has previously been referred to.

Magnesium ions play a major role in activating those enzyme-controlled reactions using ATP that occur during plant respiration. In this process glucose and oxygen react to release energy:

- (a) mostly as heat to maintain plant life throughout day and night,
- (b) while the remainder continues to be entrapped in still more ATP and other

high-energy chemicals which ultimately lead to the formation of many important plant substances including chlorophyll, amino-acids and nucleotides.

Magnesium also plays a part in the formation of DNA and RNA, in the activation of the enzymes that assist in the conversion of ammonium ions to amino-acids and, together with calcium, as phytate during the storage of starch in seeds and bulbs.

A deficiency of magnesium leads to a reduction in photosynthesis as insufficient chlorophyll is produced. A lack of magnesium ions also affects protein synthesis so that the rate of plant growth is reduced.

This explains why the first symptom observed is a yellow-green mottling (chlorosis) between the veins of old leaves with the veins remaining green. This occurs in the old leaves because the deficiency leads to the ready translocation of the magnesium ions to the new leaves. Black (necrotic) spots may develop and the tips and margins of leaves may be cupped upwards.

A magnesium deficiency can result from a high potassium and calcium intake even if sufficient magnesium is available.

SULPHUR (S)

Sulphur is generally received by plants as sulphate ions SO_4^{2-} . These enter the roots from the surrounding solution and most are conveyed unchanged in sap-conducting vessels (xylem) to the leaves.

In the chloroplasts sulphate ions are converted to sulphide ions, S^{2-} , using energy supplied by ATP with the assistance of an iron-sulphur enzyme, ferredoxin.

A similar reaction occurs in the roots.

Most of these sulphide ions are rapidly converted into the two sulphur-containing amino-acids, cysteine and methionine, that are required with other essential amino-acids for protein synthesis.

Traces of cysteine are used to form an important sulphur compound (coenzyme A) that is involved in the step during respiration in which carbon dioxide is formed. The sulphur-containing vitamin B1 (thiamine) coupled with phosphate takes part in this reaction.

Small amounts of methionine are converted to a compound (S-adenosylmethionine) from which can be formed lignins to strengthen cell walls, brightly coloured compounds (anthocyanins) and chlorophyll.

Two iron-sulphur proteins and ferredoxin (in which they are similar) participate in the initial reactions of photosynthesis in which absorption of light by chlorophyll releases oxygen (A manganese-chloride protein and a copper-containing protein are also involved).

A sulphur deficiency in plants, although not very common, affects protein synthesis and, to a lesser extent, photosynthesis. In most plants sulphur is not easily translocated. As a result the deficiency symptoms are a light green to yellow chlorosis over the whole of new leaves including the veins. The leaves may not grow to their normal size.

Maurice Martin
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